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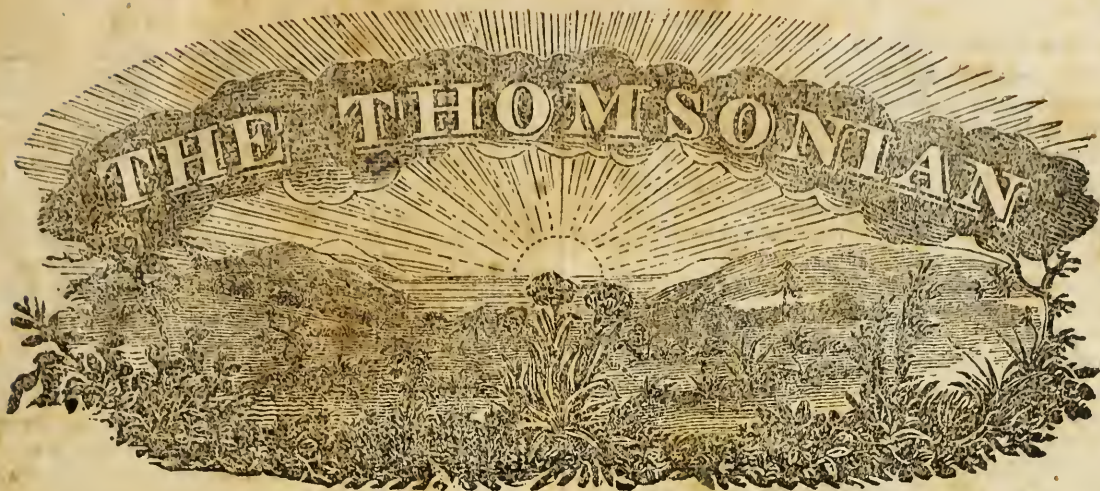
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[The Sun of Science arising upon the Flora of North America.]

BOTANIC WATCHMAN.

"The Lord hath created Medicines out of the Earth and he that is wise will not abhor them."

"Prove all things, hold fast that which is good."

VOL. 1.

ALBANY, N. Y. JANUARY 1, 1834.

No. 1.

NOTICE TO POST MASTERS.

This No. is sent as a specimen to about 5,000 persons, in different parts of the United States.—If they are not called for by those to whom they are directed, Post Masters are requested to present them to others, who may be supposed to favor the publication.—ED.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION A MONTHLY PERIODICAL, ENTITLED THE THOMSONIAN BOTANIC WATCHMAN.

EACH NUMBER will contain 16 pages, Royal Octavo, printed on good paper and with type the size of this prospectus. If 2000 subscribers can be obtained it will be increased to 24 pages; if 4000 we shall swell it to 32 pages, for the same price. It will be embellished with plates, that will show the difference between the Regular and Thomsonian practice, at a glance, in caricatures.

It will be afforded to subscribers at two dollars per annum, payable always in advance. Agents deduct 25 cents for each yearly subscriber.

The contents will be—1st, To support the system of practice, discovered by Dr. Samuel Thomson, in a Philosophical and Argumentative point of view; the paper is expressly designed for all such as practice, or have "Family Rights," as it furnishes them arguments to combat their opponents rationally.

It will, 2ndly, contain all the foreign and domestic news of value to our readers, in a condensed form, occupying a very small space.

3dly, The Farmer, Mechanic, and House-wife shall receive their mite, in Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, and in domestic affairs; upon which subjects the best authors will be consulted.

4thly, *True Religion* shall receive our profound respect and support. This paper will not mingle in politics.

Our Thomsonian friends are respectfully requested to help us to subscribers, and useful matter for the paper, by which means they will not only help us, but themselves to the enlargement of the

paper; 'scientific' bad practice will be given, and the treatment described. Anecdotes of our various practices will be given; and the Editor will endeavor, in every way, to make the paper *instructive, amusing and interesting*, and he thinks, if he is able to furnish 32 pages, he will make it equal to two weekly papers, in information. When money is transmitted, it is desirable to have as large sums sent, as possible, together, by which means the postage will be less. No subscriber taken for less time than one year. The Agents of the Thomsonian Recorder, published at Columbus, Ohio, if the Editors consent, will please act as our Agents, and send on the amounts of their subscriptions as soon as possible.

The first number will be immediately published and dated the 1st of January, 1834; and all those who receive the 1st number and do not subscribe by the 1st of February, will not receive the second until after such subscription is received, when the paper will be transmitted forthwith. It is desirable that 2000, or more, subscribers should be immediately obtained, so that the 24 pages can be furnished to our friends, immediately, and we verily believe they can be, by each of our good friends tendering us a little of their assistance, as our strength, in numbers, is great. The United States Thomsonian Botanic Convention, which assembled at Pittsburgh, last month, requested that the Editor of this paper should deliver a Philosophical Lecture upon the *causes and effects* of the Cholera, after which they unanimously passed him a vote of thanks, and requested a copy for publication in the Recorder, but as we are now about to publish a paper, the above-mentioned lecture will appear in our 2nd number, the 1st of February. Our subscribers will please give plain direction how to send their papers. All communications must be directed to the subscriber, who is Editor and Proprietor. All communications, on medical subjects, must be post paid, or they will not be attended to. Our friends will please inform us of such persons, of their acquaintance, as will make good, trusty agents for this paper.

It is desirable that those who subscribe should take the paper from the 1st number, as we intend to commence a course of philosophical reasoning in support of the Thomsonian System, and contrast it with the Regular System in a rational point of view, expressly for the benefit of practitioners and all such as have family rights for the benefit of themselves and families.

Those who subscribe for this paper, may not be under any apprehension for the amount of their subscription, for we are determined, if life and health be spared, to publish it one year, from the 1st of January next, even should we loose the whole capital which it may cost.

If any one who receives this prospectus and paper, the first time, does not feel disposed to procure for us subscribers, he will please hand it over to some of our friends, and oblige the author.

In consequence of the great demand for this paper before publication we have thought it advisable to have 6000 of the first number struck off.

JOHN THOMSON.

Editor and Proprietor, and Agent in Practice, for Dr. Samuel Thomson.

Albany, Nov. 14th, 1833.

BOTANIC WATCHMAN.

ALBANY, JANUARY 1, 1834.

TO OUR PATRONS.

It will be asked, what is the design of this publication; to which we reply, man comes upon the stage of action, he flutters for a moment and passes away. Like Franklin's anecdotes of the insects, which at their greatest age did not exceed one day, but view them in making their preparations to live, we should suppose they were never to die. So is man, he makes no calculations with but few exceptions, for death, but the labor of his whole mind appears to be, how shall I make the most property, and by what means shall I enjoy myself the best, and in these calculations health and the means of continuing it ought naturally to find a place.

The object, therefore, of this work is to show what is man; his constituent part; the best mode to continue his existence; the proper sphere for him to act in, or to fill. As he is suspended between two opposite principles, viz: heat and cold, where his existence is pending, our object is to select the proper medium in order that he may continue in life the greatest possible length of time. Our design is to give correct philosophy for whatever remarks we shall make upon the subject.— And we are in hope that we shall be kept true in the “*traces*” by the vigilant eye of our medical opponents, whom we entreat to put us right if we get wrong. This paper is open for short discussions, in order that we may be kept straight by the vigilance of those to whom we are indebted for our present prosperity, and we seize this opportunity to return them our grateful thanks for their favors, although they were not designed as such, and request as a favor the continuance of them as it is known to the most of us that the “*used key* is the one that shines.” We do therefore request that the State Medical Society, as formerly, may continue their favors in applying a spur of opposition to us, if nothing more than to keep off the rust.

Our system being new, we, like the forestman,

are under the necessity of breaking out our own track in the wide wilderness of reform with no other guide, in many instances, than the polar star of *philosophy* and *common sense*. For the correctness of our reasoning, we refer to the thousands who have used Dr. S. Thomson's medicines in this state, and have demonstrated the correctness of our theory by the practical utility of the medicines, in the speedy cures they have performed upon themselves or friends. Now if this is quackery we glory in the term.

NOTICE.

This may certify, that all matters in controversy between myself and son, Dr. John Thomson, of the city of Albany, have been this day amicably settled, and I have appointed him my Agent.— Those editors who have copied my article in relation to my son, dated Troy, December 5, 1833, will please copy this. Albany, Dec. 24, 1833.

SAMUEL THOMSON.

Dr. Samuel Thomson, the venerable founder of the new system which we are about to advocate, having given countenance to this publication, we should be happy to add the names of his friends to our subscription list.—Ed.

This paper will be published monthly, at *Two Dollars*, per annum, payable *always* in advance. Those who act as our Agents, in collecting subscribers, will please forward, immediately, the amount so collected, after *deducting Twenty five cents for each yearly subscriber*.

The Thomsonian Recorder, an able paper devoted to the Thomsonian cause, is printed in Columbus, Ohio, by Jarvis Pike & Co. and is edited by our venerable friend, Doct. Thomas Hersey, of the *old school*. Doct. H. has been engaged in the old practice for upwards of forty years. He was a surgeon in time of the last war, but being a true philanthropist he has abandoned error and has come over to help us upon the right side of the question. Subscriptions for the above paper received by the editor of this paper, where all favors will be gratefully received in the way of subscribers in their behalf. Those who may wish to acquire a fund of useful medical knowledge would do well to patronise said paper.

This paper is to be continued one year from its commencement if we sink the whole capital that it costs to print it, therefore subscribers may not be alarmed for the safety of their subscription.

The editor of this paper has an infirmary No. 67 Beaver street, Albany, where those who have been abandoned as incurable under the regular practice can be attended; no other cases are wanted.

The practical and theoretical information which we have acquired by constant and close application in attending such cases, is what we design to give our readers through this paper; always believing that facts rather than phantoms are best calculated to please our patrons, or any *other* rational beings, or what we know and have seen, rather than what we have heard and read, and have no proof of the facts.

The conductor of this paper was appointed by the U. S. Botanic Convention which assembled at Pittsburg, in Oct. last, to deliver an address before the members of the convention and citizens generally, upon the philosophical cause and effects of

the Asiatic cholera, after which a vote of thanks was tendered him with a request that a copy might be forwarded for publication in the Recorder, but as he is about to commence a paper, the address, or the philosophical theory for cholera, as he understands it, will be laid before the public in the 2nd number, which will be issued the 1st of Feb.

CONVERSATION ON HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY.

The writer of this article being in Saratoga Co., on a certain occasion, chanced to fall in company with one of the Senior Physicians of the County, when the following conversation took place:

AUTHOR.—Doctor, being young and inexperienced in life, and having a desire for information, and believing you to be profound in knowledge, I wish to enquire, why a man should puff and blow, (or breathe,) for a season, and at last he ceases in death, being unable to continue.

DOCTOR.—It is in consequence of the surface of the Lungs being greater than all the rest of the body.

A.—Doctor is there not as much surface to the Lungs after death, as in life; if so, can that be the cause why the breath is extinct. If there is, what should be the cause of the deficiency.

D.—I cannot, in honesty, say but what I believe there is as much surface to the Lungs, after death, as in life, unless from abuses they have become reduced.

A.—Well, Doctor, what should be the cause, we see man comes upon the stage of action, and flutters about for a day, and then go hence to be here no more.

D.—It must be then in consequence of his *mouth* and *nose* being open to receive the atmospheric air.

A.—You do not close the mouth and nose, in order to stop their breath, do you Doctor. I believe you do not, as I think you a gentleman of more humanity; consequently it cannot be that.

D.—I will say no more about it, but I do now insist that you give me your views, upon the subject.

A.—Doctor it must be a new era, in the course of events, when the student shall teach the master, but as you insist in knowing my opinion, I give it to you, such as it is, therefore, whether good or bad, it is an original plan which I have studied out and have had it impressed upon my mind for some time past, and will still continue there, unless you can obliterate it, by giving me a better theory:

The child, before it comes into existence, is formed by nature, with all those little intricacies of machinery, that are designed for usefulness in life, viz: the organs of respiration, digestion, the nervous and arterial system, &c. &c. But in its present state the mother's breath, food and beverage and other support, is that of the child's. Its exit into life changes the scene, the child acts for itself, it exchanges a temperature of about 102 dgs Fahrenheit, for one about 65 to 80. The moment this low temperature strikes the surface, the outward warmth is slackened, the atmospheric pressure being near 16 lbs. weight upon the square inch, presses in upon the organs of respiration, and the Lungs are at once inflated, the temperature being so much greater upon the Lungs, (say 102,) than upon the surface, that the warmth of the Lungs immediately rarifies the air, to within two degrees of the temperature of the blood, by which means it becomes so light and expanded, that the 16 lbs. to the inch upon the surface will not admit of its

continuing any longer, and the air, from the buoyancy it has acquired from the warmth in the Lungs, seeks an equilibrium above, in consequence of the heavy external pressure upon the region of the chest upwards, which crowds it out, and with it, the first sound of the voice in a cry. Now, Doctor, the machine has commenced puffing and blowing, and you and I should exert ourselves as repairers, (for we are nothing but repairers,) to keep the machine in active operation until it falls to pieces, of old age, every wheel being worn alike, until it is completely worn out.—This frail bark has been thrown into life, and he that has modelled it, has pronounced it perfect, therefore, he does not design that we should take any part of it away, no more than to add to it, as we can do one, in a Philosophical point of view, as well as the other. We, as repairers, have no more to do than just remove the clogs, that obstruct the motion of the gearing, for mankind are subject to get out of order, as well as any other machine, and if you take out all or any one of the wheels of his machinery you stop the motion of the whole machine, the same as if you took out a wheel of a clock, mill or steam engine, as man may be more justly compared to an engine, than to any other moving artificial apparatus. The child, if healthy, continues to grow, his arms, legs, body, and face are plump and full, we see no wrinkles or indications of the loss of flesh, he comes up to youth, to manhood or the meridian of life, which is from about 25 to 35 years of age, the members of his body have now acquired their full vigor. It may now be truly said of the man, as of fruit, he is ripe. He turns the point of life from the zenith, and begins to wear or decay.—He will say I cannot do quite as much as I could do once—my food does not afford me that good support and quantity, it used to—my rest is deficient—my nerves have become a little tremulous—wrinkles are fast gathering in my face and hands—my legs fall away, and why is it, the man does not know? he says I am growing old, but that does not answer the question. Why all this decay?—The fact is the first part that gives away is the organs of digestion, by which the whole fabric is supported; it is blunted and is not capable of extracting that quantity of nourishment from the same quantity of food, as before the man had attained the meridian of life, or before the fruit became ripe. Well something must be done to keep up vital energy. While the man was coming to maturity he was laying up in store, strength of blood, muscle, bone, and a good store of flesh, the fuel of life. If his appetite should fail, you know the man would not die until all his flesh was gone, and he a mere skeleton, because in proportion as the appetite fails, nature calls upon the stock of flesh, already on hand, which was laid up in early life to support the body in the decline of life, the same as a man who is ambitious in youth to lay up a sufficient competency for the income to support him, but if the income fails to give him a good and sufficient support, he must make drafts upon the principal, light or heavy, as the circumstances of the case may require.

It is precisely the same in relation to the human system, you will perceive an old gentleman far advanced in life, if he has not injured his constitution, in his younger days, by taking medicines, or lost any of the vigorous properties of the first stock of his blood, by taking a part of it away or weakening it by vegetable or mineral poisons, he will run gradually down, and as the powers of di-

gestion fail, the drafts upon the flesh are more urgent and heavy, and likely as not, you may see him at the advanced age of 70, 80, 90 or even 100 years, while apparently in his usual health, die sitting in his chair, the Lamp of life being drained to the very bottom and the light has become extinct for the want of oil, or nature having completely exhausted from her store house, the means necessary to sustain life. Now, Doctor, I am done, you have my theory, if it be good, it is well, if not, you must show me a more rational one.

D.—I have nothing more to offer upon that subject.—Ed.

The Doctors procured the passage of a law in 1827, by which all Botanic Physicians were made guilty of a misdemeanor, and were subject to be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, if they took any compensation, for services rendered to the sick.

The faculty, immediately on the passage of this law, commenced the havoc, which the law justified them in, and many practitioners were fined fifty dollars, and some more, and they were also, imprisoned for fifty or sixty days. Some were fined only. 'This barbarous law we declared war against, in the winter of 1828, and so great was the public prejudice against us, that it was with much difficulty that we could find a member, who had independence sufficient to present a petition to the House, for us. But how was the scene changed in 1830, when our bill passed to the 3d reading in Assembly 74 to 27, and in the Senate 17 to 5, and we could command the very best men in the House, to advocate our cause.

We copy the following from the Journals of the Assembly of the State of New York, of March 12th, 1832, page 519. *Mr. Granger* presented, "Sundry petitions of John Thomson and 50,000 other inhabitants of the State of New York, praying Legislative protection for the Thomsonian System of Botanic Practice, which were read and committed to the committee of the whole House, when on the bill relative to *Physic and Surgery*."

The following are the opinions, &c.

THE OPINIONS OF THE HONORABLE THE COMMITTEES OF THE LEGISLATURE UPON THE AUTHOR'S PRACTICE IN ALBANY.

We pretend to no knowledge of the virtues of this much talked of system of medicine. The opinions of Messrs. Dinmick, Edgerton and Metcalf, are very favorable, and the high respectability of their characters entitles them to an attentive perusal.—*Albany Daily Advertiser*.

Albany, April 20, 1828.

Doct. John Thomson,

Sir—In answer to your request as to my opinion upon the merits of your system of practice, I cheerfully say, that I believe it will eventually take the preference of all other systems of medical practice. My prejudices, habits, and education, all were opposed to your system; but after the careful and laborious examination I have given it, I am satisfied that you will succeed, and in the judgment of the candid and liberal part of the community, share their protection and confidence. I hope you may continue to do well, and persevere in your efforts to benefit the human family, and to add to the stock of *practical* knowledge, that the reward of honest industry may await you.

I am very respectfully yours,

BELA EDGERTON,

Member of Assembly, and Chairman

Albany, April 11th, 1828.

I certify that I was a member of the committee of the Assembly, to whom was referred sundry petitions, praying for the repeal of certain provisions of the Revised Statutes regulating the practice of physic and surgery, so as to allow of what is called the Thomsonian practice. And that it appears by the petitions and other papers presented and referred to the committee, as well as from the testimony of several persons, residents of the city of Albany, who attended the committee personally, that the practice of Doctor Thomson had in many instances proved highly beneficial; and there was no evidence submitted to the committee to show that his practice had proved deleterious in any case.

A. METCALF.

Sir.—In compliance with your request, and with a wish to do justice to the public in relation to the effects of what is called the "Thomsonian system of practice" on the community, I feel myself justified in saying that having been one of the committee of five, appointed by the Assembly of the State of New York, to inquire into and report to that house on the subject, I have made particular examination so far as I could find time and opportunity, during three or four weeks in the city of Albany. But my inquiries have not only extended to the examination of various individuals, from different parts of this state where that system is in use, but I have also examined about twenty five families, or the heads thereof, in the city of Albany, where considerable use seems to have been made of this method of curing diseases. I am sensible, that from education, from habits of thinking, and from my intimate connexion with regular physicians, I approached that examination with strong prejudices against every species of *quackery* and *empiricism*. But of *this species of quackery*, I had no knowledge before. I first read Dr. Thomson's certificates of great cures, with all that indifference which men generally do, when they expect imposition or deception is about to be played off upon them. On examination, however, of all, or nearly all the cases certified, as having taken place in the city of Albany, within a few months, in the latter part of the year 1824, and the fore part of the year 1825, I found them fully supported by statements made by the respective families, or heads thereof. I also found many *particulars* of those cases stated, which, in my opinion, add much to the importance and striking features of them, which do not appear in the short statements made of them in these certificates. I also endeavored to find out, if possible, by inquiry of various individuals, as well of the enemies of the system as of the friends, and those who were indifferent on the subject, what cases, if any existed, of injurious effects arising from its use; and although I found some three or four in which dark surmises and suspicions seemed to have been set afloat in the community, in every case which I was able to trace, I did trace, by examination of the friends of the persons thus supposed to have been injured by, or fallen victims of such practice; and could find no reason to believe or suspect that any injury had been done to the patient, but more or less relief thereby gained. It is also due to Dr. Thomson to say, that in every case wherein suspicions have been indulged, it appeared that the patient had been pronounced by the regular physicians incurable; and that such opinion had been given, in nearly all the cases, amounting to some

forty or fifty, of which I heard detailed the particulars; and in some of which, to use the language attributed to the regular physicians, "it was as impossible to restore them to health as it was to create a new world." After such an examination, and maturely reflecting thereon, I think it neither rash nor indiscreet to say, that judging from the effects of his practice in the city of Albany, however much regular physicians may, as I am sure they will, carp at the expression, and speaking after the manner of men, or if you please, according to human reasoning, it has snatched ten from the grave, where it has hastened one to it.

What may be its *particular* effects in other parts of the state, or when not administered by Dr. Thomson himself, I am unable to state. The persons thus examined appeared respectable, intelligent, and candid, and generally expressed their great opposition to, and want of confidence in Dr. Thomson's practice, before they had tried it, and were induced to make the trial in consequence of the *desperate* nature of their cases and with a belief or hope that no injury could be done thereby. With your theory or principle I had little to do; the *effects* of your practice was the principal thing sought for by me, as by your fruits I was resolved to judge you; and however much may be the obloquy which the declaration of a favorable opinion of your practice may call forth from the learned, not only against *quacks*, but the *supporters* of quacks, I freely take upon myself the responsibility of subscribing to the above.

Your obedient servant,

A. DIMMICK, Member of Assembly.

Albany, April 19, 1828.

P. S. Most of the individuals thus examined, had family rights, upon which they placed a very high value; and one gentleman whose respectability and candor are very high in public estimation, declared he would not be deprived of the knowledge for 1000 dollars. I also examined two gentlemen from Nantucket, who spoke most distinctly of the respectability and credibility of the persons whose signatures appear attached to Dr. T.'s certificates of his practice in that place.

From the Thomsonian Recorder.

The following extract is from a letter dated Liberty Hill, Kershaw District, S. Carolina, Feb. 11, 1832. It is from the pen of the talented patriotic statesman and physician, Dr. Robert D. Montgomery. It was originally addressed to the Rev. Wm. Carlisle. The contents of the letter have been forwarded to us by R. Ferris, Esq. of Winsborough, enclosed in a communication bearing date Oct. 19th, 1832.

Mr. Carlisle prefaces the letter by the following remarks: "The circumstances that gave rise to the publication of the following letter, were these. Dr. Montgomery applied to me for a Thomsonian family right, he pledged himself to report his opinion of the system as soon as he should have an opportunity of fairly testing it. A request being sent to him by the Thomsonians for that purpose. The following letter is his reply;" after an interesting detail of his patriotism and public services, in conclusion he adds; "suffice it to say, that Dr. Montgomery's opinion of any system is of more importance than the opinion of a thousand self-interested physicians, whose object is to keep the people in ignorance of the nature of disease and consequently of the mode and manner of performing cures."

The following is the letter referred to.

GENTLEMEN—I received your letter on the 10th inst. and on the evening it came to hand, was severely attacked with the cholera morbus, which prevented a more early answer. You requested my opinion on the Thomsonian practice of medicine, and inquire something concerning my medical studies, previous to my adopting the botanic practice. I will with pleasure endeavor to satisfy your inquiries, in as brief a manner as I am able. It will perhaps be the most satisfactory course to give a short history of my medical life, then my reasons for adopting the new practice may appear in a more convincing light. After I had finished my collegiate education in the years 1794-5 and 6, I proceeded to the study of medicine in Columbia, S. Carolina, under the tuition of Drs. Montgomery & Henricks, both students of the Rusehan school. After this, I attended the medical lectures in Philadelphia, given by Drs. Shepper, Rush, Woodhouse and Barton. Having attended the regular course of lectures under these professors, they adjudged me entitled to a diploma for my medical knowledge, yet it was contrary to the rules of the institution to give me one, unless I went through another course; my finances would not admit of it at that time, and I never obtained a diploma. After my return from Philadelphia, I fell immediately into practice, but quickly found, that the *theory*, however beautiful it might appear, would by no means agree with the practice. I entered the practice with all the ardor that it is possible for any young physician to possess. Every leisure moment was employed in perfecting my knowledge of the science of medicine; and I flattered myself that I was as successful in my practice, as my cotemporaries: my prospects were flattering and my practice lucrative for fourteen or fifteen years. I then became wearied of the practice, and during the latter part of my time, have given it over, unless constrained by the entreaties of a friend. I could do no better than to pity their distress. You would here inquire, what it was that could induce me to relinquish a gainful practice, and adopt a system of yesterday—to leave the old beaten track for one newly opened? I answer, because the marks to point out the way to proceed, in the old practice, were fallacious and not to be depended on when life was at stake. Here I would candidly ask the candid physician, if he has not often been deceived, in the symptoms of disease, when flattering himself with the prospect of the speedy recovery of his patient, when he left him, perhaps at evening—the next visit, perhaps the next morning, found him breathing his last? you beheld him surrounded by weeping friends, because they viewed him departing to his long home. In such circumstances humanity sickens and anxiously inquires, "Is there no relief from disease and premature death?" The answer is to be found in the botanic practice. But, is this practice infallible? Does it never fail? Yes, it may fail, has failed, and will fail, in a number of cases. It has and will fail, of course, when the vital spark is nearly extinct, when the powers of life are destroyed by disease, or when the condition of the patient is such that there is not any thing remaining for the medicine to act upon. Medicine cannot act on a dead body, though it be ever so active.—At such a crisis, this practice, as every other, will most assuredly fail: yet, in the midst of all these failures, the new practice will have a decided superiority over every other mode of cure yet known by man. I find by experience in my family, and

among my friends, who have used the medicine as directed, that in fevers, it generally relieves the patient in twenty-four hours, and often in less time. A number of cases in my own family, that have been as violent as any under the old practice, which required three or four weeks before they were able to leave their bed, yet by the Thomsonian practice, these have been relieved in the short time already stated. This practice, under my direction, has triumphed over an ascites, or dropsy of the abdomen, in which the old practice had labored in vain. The bite of a rattle-snake, on one of the family, accompanied with violent pain, was freed from all pain in less than ten minutes, and the swelling of the foot and leg was but trifling.—In myself, a violent attack of rheumatism and cholera morbus, both yielded to the botanic applications. Another fact is worthy of notice; your patient does not suffer the great debility, by a course of the new practice, that commonly takes place in the old. The natural functions are soon restored to their former vigor. The patient forgets that he was sick. Do you wish me to account for this? It is easily done—there is not that prostration of strength by depleting remedies in the new, as in the old practice. Another reason why the same degree of debility is not induced, is that the medicine used is in harmony with the powers of life; hence it is, that, after the operation of the Thomsonian remedies, the patient feels invigorated and cheerful. One other fact which gives the new a decided advantage over the old practice, is that the remedies are the same in all cases that can possibly occur, the object is uniform, viz: The restoration of the natural heat as it is a primitive vital property, hence the practicing physician, acting with any tolerable degree of common discretion, cannot err materially in administering the remedies: he is not liable to do any irreparable injury to his patient.—This is not the case with the old practice: how often have we witnessed with grief, the baneful effects of medicine on the constitution of the patient? Where is the physician that will not acknowledge that his medicine has often operated in a different manner than he had expected, and that his patient was worse from the use thereof.

A Brown, a Rush, and others have declared firmly their belief in the unity of disease, and the unity of cure: Doct. Thomson joins them in the belief, and practices precisely on that principle. Away, then, with your thousand diseases, and your thousand remedies, and adopt that system of practice that is both safe and salutary to man.

In conclusion, I would add, another reason which makes the Thomsonian practice valuable, and that is its simplicity, or its plain, natural adaptation to the illiterate, untutored part of the human family. The poor and illiterate, require the attention of the humane and benevolent in all countries, and such are the most numerous class in society: To such, the Thomsonian practice holds out the helping hand, to snatch them from pain and death, and such he invites to a participation of its benefits.

These are some of the considerations which have determined my judgment to the botanic practice of medicine. I am fully confident that whoever will give it a fair trial will rejoice at the success. I am respectfully yours, &c.

ROBERT D. MONTGOMERY.

The following was published by a young doctor who had just got through with his studies, and who it seems had been studying *error*—for he was very

unsuccessful in practice, and he thought he could palm *falsehood* upon the public with respect to my practice, as easy as he could his poisons. C.T.

"Steam Doctors.—Died, in Salina, on Monday evening, July 24, a young man named Mitchel, whose death is said to have originated from the ignorance and presumption of one of those noted animals called steam doctors, who infest the country, and impose upon the credulous, by pretension to medical science which they do not possess. It would not have been strange for such imposters to have palmed themselves on the public, in days past, of ignorance and superstition, but that they can acquire one proselyte to the system at the present time, when knowledge is so generally diffused, is passing strange. We would ask where is the authority of the Medical Societies, that they do not use the power vested in them, to the suppression of such imposition, and prevent that mischief which so frequently occurs. Should they neglect their duty, as a stimulant we would recommend No. 6 or No. 7, of the steam doctor's doses to be taken every day by every physician, until they experimentally feel their deleterious effects, sufficiently to use efficient means to suppress such abuses."

To the Public.

Having observed the above notice in a Syracuse paper, which is a very erroneous statement relative to the death of Benjamin M. Mitchel, my brother, who died in Salina, in July, I have thought proper to state the following facts: My brother had become extremely ill before he would consent to have any assistance, and in my opinion was beyond the reach of medicine, when he voluntarily sent for Doct. Thomson, of Geddes, who immediately attended him with his medicine, which gave him temporary relief, which was acknowledged by himself; but nature being evidently far exhausted, the disease continued its progress, which terminated his life in four days. But no blame was attached to Dr. Thomson by him, or any of his relations. I did then believe, and my opinion is still the same, that if Dr. Thomson had attended him in season, he might have survived, and still enjoyed good health. I have uniformly made use of Dr. Thomson's domestic medicine, since the death of my brother, and have always found it to be very beneficial in removing diseases. I can therefore cheerfully recommend it to the public, as being far superior to any other medicine with which I have ever been acquainted.

THOMAS MITCHEL.

I being a brother-in-law of the deceased, who died at my house, concur in the above statement.

JOHN WEBB.

Remarks.—Poisonous medicine, the doctors, and falsehood have a brotherly affection for each other, if we may judge from the above cases.—Ed.

From a historical statement of facts, by Doct. Cyrus Thomson, of Geddes, Onondaga Co. N. Y.

NOTICE.

To the Editors of the Albany Daily Advertiser,

Gentlemen,—Whilst on a journey from Sullivan, N. Y. to my former place of residence, in Connecticut, I called on a brother-in-law in Albany, who favored me with the perusal of a paper which had a communication in it that was copied from the Geneva Palladium, giving a very erroneous statement in relation to the death of my wife, Polly Peasley. I feel it my duty to state here a few

facts in reply to said communication, although twelve months afterwards, to retrieve the injured reputation of my worthy and valued friend Doctor Thomson. At home, he is beloved and respected by all those that are acquainted with him personally or his practice, but abroad, where the facts in relation to the case of my wife are not known, much blame, which ought to rest on his opponent, is attached to him without the slightest cause. It was stated that my wife was attended by Dr. T. when she was in tolerable health, insomuch that she visited her neighbors the day previous to his commencement with her, that his treatment was so harsh that she lived but a few hours, and when she expired many blisters were found in consequence of the hot stones which were applied, and many other gross statements, which would make it appear to a person unacquainted with the circumstances, that she was literally murdered.

The facts are simply these; she had been complaining about twenty-four years; the origin of her complaints were from the effects of Mercury, which she had taken at various times from the direction of thirteen different regular physicians, and which I know injured her constitution very much; she continued to decline from the time she took the mercury which placed her in such a state of salivation, that she lay three weeks with her tongue swelled and projecting from her mouth and cracked in a most shocking and distressing manner. This kind of practice destroyed her constitution; she lost the use of one side of her jaws, and the sensation of taste and feeling in one part of her mouth, was confined to her bed the principal part of the time. The most nourishment she took was thin water-gruel strained through a thick cloth, and it was with the utmost difficulty that she could get this down, in consequence of the situation the before mentioned remedies had left her mouth. In this almost hopeless situation we employed Dr. Thomson; his medicine relieved her much more than we could have expected, had we judged from the the remedies which were previously administered by the other doctors; and I have faith to believe that he would have cured her had she not taken a relapse of her old complaint, in consequence of her being out of medicine. The Doctor lived 25 miles, and was ill himself at the time, which rendered him almost inaccessible to her. Therefore her death was not to be laid to his charge, but for the want of him and his remedies in proper season, when she had the second attack. The most respectable people in the place, and those that attended her in the family, together with myself, attach no blame to Dr. T., but it is altogether those who see the opposite side of the question, and who wish to meddle and make difficulty with other people's matters.

EBENEZER PEASLEY.

February, 1826,

P. S. In opposition to the false statements in relation to Dr. Thomson and his practice I can state from knowledge, that he has a large run of business, and his success has been such as to justly entitle him to the respect and esteem of those who have employed him. His practice is in a flourishing state in that part of the country.

E. P.

CRISPIN TURNED M. D.

In a neighboring county not a hundred years ago, a shoe maker having become the disciple of Dr. Thomson, procured a book and commenced

the practice of medicine. He was shortly after called to visit a patient, and putting on a long face and his book under his arm, he stalked into the room and made the necessary examination of the sick, and then retired to the front gallery of the house to consult his *vade mecum*. Having read for some time, he raised his head and enquired of the master of the house, 'if he had a Sorrel Horse?'—'Yes, I have a first rate one; he cost me \$150,'—'Well,' said the doctor, 'you must kill him.' 'I can't do that,' said the owner, 'he cost me too much.'—'Well have you got a *sorrel* sheep?' enquired our new physicians. 'I don't know but what I have, I'll have the flock drove up and you can see; but why do you want it? Let me look at your book?' Taking the book from the doctor he read, 'make a tea of *Horse Sorrel* or *Sheep Sorrel*, &c. instead of a Sorrel Horse or Sorrel Sheep, as the doctor understood it! Notwithstanding this slight mistake, Crispin is practising with much success, we understand, in the neighborhood of Fort Gibson.—*Natchez Courier*.

Remarks.—We would ask the editor of the "*Natchez Courier*," which evinces the greatest share of ignorance, the man who reads one half of his words right, or he who could read a book and make out that it contain words that were never between its covers, as he has done in the above article, as the words "*Sheep Sorrel* or *Horse Sorrel*" are not within the covers of Thomson's system of practice. We should like for him to inform us among which of the western tribes of Indians he was educated, what particular savage had charge of the Literary department, where he could acquire such profound erudition, as he has evinced in the above article.—*Ed*.

ANECDOTE.

Mr. W—, a resident of this city, informed me of the following fact which was related to him by the physician himself who acted the tragedy:

Says the Doctor, "when I had just finished my studies in Baltimore, I thought my chance for practice would be greater in the country than in the city, where the old established physicians took the principal part of the business. Accordingly I started for the country and stopped just back of Baltimore, where I commenced business. Upon a certain occasion I sent to town for some medicine of which I had got out, the druggist sent me a new kind with which I was not acquainted, and having a great desire to know the effect of it I sought for a subject. The gentleman with whom I resided had an old *negro man* who was nearly worn out and was worth but a trifle. Upon him I thought I would try the experiment for the first time with my new medicine, I therefore weighed out half a grain as a preparatory dose, and gave it to him and it killed him as dead as be d—d.

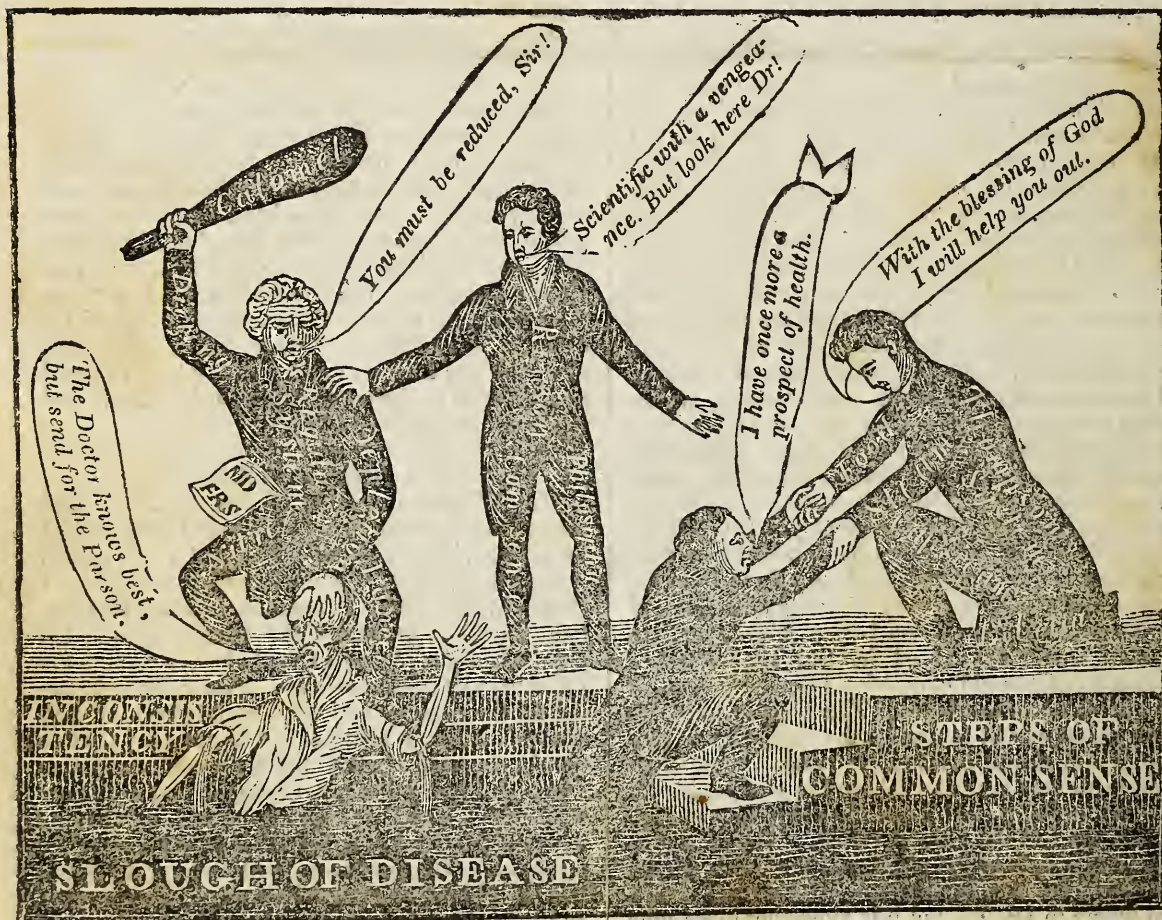
Remarks.—If this medicine would kill an old negro at once, of *trifling value*, how long would it take for the same medicine to cure a free white man of *great value*? And would the medicine operate more kind upon the white man on account of his complexion.

The Doctors and their friends had obtained the consent of the Assembly to make the medical bill the special order for Thursday the 4th of last March, to repeal our law when we had our strength so concentrated and active, that by its means their bill was not called up; thereby suffering a defeat. In consequence of which, the following

note appeared in the *Microscope* on the 6th:— Thomson came down upon the regular gentry in gallant style, on Thursday in the Assembly. I wonder how they will stand it. A steam with 5000 inhabitants to back it against 'science,' is a little too much for one morning's work. Be careful, gentlemen; lay upon your oars until you get a reinforcement, then charge upon the 'EMPIRIC,' as this is a desperate game. If you do not defeat him this winter, your race is run, the battle lost, and the whole Medical Society of the State of New York baffled and defeated by one poor QUACK! It is a mysterious thing that the people should like quackery so well: But just for the notion of it, sup-

pose the people should be indulged in their delusion for a while, and when the people are not as competent to select their doctors as their legislators, then I think it will be full time to handle Thomson. I know that in my business it is hard to have competition, for much of the *PEWTER* that I ought to handle, goes into the pockets of my competitors. And I have it in contemplation to petition the legislature for the exclusive privilege of doing all the business in my line and at my own prices. Then I don't know as I should have any objection to my opponents doing jobs, 'if they did not charge any thing for them,' and I could put them under a heavy penalty if they took pay. A MECHANIC.

THE CONTRAST; OR AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE REGULAR AND THOMSONIAN SYSTEMS OF PRACTICE IN RESTORING THE SICK TO HEALTH.



REMARKS.

The language best adapted to convey our sentiments to the reader, will be used in the following article, as facts are wanted, and not phantoms.

It may be said, that the above is an unwarrantable attack upon the medical profession, more than the facts will justify. But we contend that the characters represent the comparative state of two different persons, under Thomsonian and Regular treatment, at the present day.

The patient, in the first instance, falls into the Slough of Disease, by exposure to wet or cold, by which means the vital warmth, that is necessary to rarify the air, for respiration, becomes measurably reduced or displayed by being thrown upon the surface, thereby rendering the patient fe-

verish and his respiration labored and difficult.— Or as a miller would say, the head and fall, or height of water above the water wheel has become less, by which means the main wheel and consequently the machinery generally does not run with that ease and facility, as before a reduction took place. The patient under such circumstances, feels a shortness of breath, a restless sensation, which renders him truly miserable enough without any assistance to that effect from the Doctor. However a Physician is employed and instead of restoring the equilibrium, through the system, by raising or restoring the vital warmth, by stimulants, as an experienced old Lady would do, in order to relieve respiration and remove the obstructions by perspiration, he with the *Lancet* reduces the blood or fire of life, which is equal to putting the foot upon the shoulder and the hand of depletion upon the head, as the patient, by the

means is reduced lower down, instead of being assisted out of trouble. Now if the blood was not given to man for his benefit and it has become a nuisance or burthen to him, by taking it *all* away, which may be done very easily, we shall rid ourselves of such a troublesome associate. But it will be said if the blood is bad it must be taken away partly, in order to purify the remainder. I ask how the blood became impure? it has once been pure: why now diseased? There are but two ways of access to the blood. One through the stomach the other by the breath and lungs. Now if the blood has become impure, it must have been done through one of these sources, and to take a part of it away to purify the remainder, is as inconsistent as it would be should a child knock its toes, by which means it is hurt and cries at the head, to cut the head open to see what the matter is. But remove the obstructions from the stomach, or the avenues to the same, and from the air, and the blood purifies itself. Again, if you had a cistern of foul water and you should draw out one half of it, how much more pure would the remainder be?—Would you not draw off the purest and best water and leave that which was foul and muddy behind? Therefore would you not save a larger quantity of the best water ready for cases of emergency by removing the filth from the avenues that supply it, than if you had commenced to purify the water by taking the most valuable part away and rendering your cistern comparatively valueless.

The *Calomel*, which has been very justly styled the Sampson of Medicine, is administered freely and abstinence from food while using it, is equal in reducing the strength to the club of *Calomel* that is wielded by the arm of dieting upon the poor sufferer. *Nitre or Salt Petre*, one of the most powerful refrigerents in nature, is freely used as fever powders, to kill the fever so called, or to reduce the vital warmth, which is so completely destroyed; and the patient brought so low, that in many instances he cannot be raised again, but sinks in death. Opium is given as a narcotic to deaden and stupify the body, for in proportion as the body is killed the struggle on the part of nature ceases and pain subsides, leaving death measurably or fully in possession of the body. This is the way that opium relieves pain. A small quantity of either of the above mentioned poisons, falsely called medicines, are sufficient to kill a well man. The same kind of articles are used by the wicked to destroy life, as the physicians, the professed guardians of the public health, use to restore the sick to health. The question would naturally be forcibly impressed upon our minds, Is there no other way to perpetuate our existence but by the use of substances that would kill us when in health? Thanks be to an all wise and beneficent Being, there is.—Our creator has placed us here with the blessings of health and comfort strewed about us. The beasts of the field he has instructed to avoid all poisonous substances; they obey the mandate.—But men have rendered themselves by art more ignorant than the beasts of the field for they will administer these substances to their fellow beings and the patients will take the same both knowing at the same time the articles to be poisonous, and both equally lay aside the animal instinct that nature has given them to distinguish between good and evil.

It may be said we have enumerated all the evil and not the good properties of the above articles, as *calomel* is an active medicine and will remove

disease. We will examine the case, and see by what means disease is removed by it. In cases of the cholic, for instance, *calomel* is given in order to move the bowels, and throw off morbid secretion, and the good effects are produced by re-action; for if nature is not sufficient to force it from the body as we would force a thief from our doors what is said of it. The doctor says—such a poor patient has the cholic, and has so much *calomel* in him, that if it does not operate, (that is, if nature does not rouse herself and cast it off,) the patient must die. Therefore, if the disease does not kill the patient the *calomel* will. Such are the effects of the other remedies mentioned above—they will kill if given by an assassin, but will cure if given by a doctor. Taking all the blood from a dumb beast kills it; but taking half from a human being cures him. Strange philosophy, indeed!

REMARKS UPON THE THOMSONIAN METHOD.

Let us view the opposite side of the picture.—Here appears to be a man just emerging from the slough of disease by quite a different process. As the other, he also took cold by exposure; the vital warmth became reduced, his respirations were labored and difficult, and in every respect he was as much distressed as the other. But instead of taking away a part of the vital energy which is already too much reduced, without the assistance of the *foot* and *arm* of depletion, we use stimulants as important remedies to restore the deficiency of vital heat, to make good the power that is lost, and to carry on respiration as it were by artificial means until nature is able to help herself. The emetic is a co-worker with the stimulants, for it removes by vomiting the morbid secretion and obstructions of the body, caused by the partial absence of heat, while the stimulant, by artificial means, nature being measurably exhausted, keeps up the action and strength of the body, they being mutual friends or assistants together.

After these two faithful servants have done their respective duties in clearing the stomach and bowels, the morbid matter that had previously worked itself into the flesh from the stomach, out of the reach of the medicine except by the power of perspiration, which removes it still further from the seat of action towards the surface, the *Steam* or *Vapor Bath*, which is brought into operation to clear it from the body, and in point of assistance to the sick it may be regarded as the strength of the left hand. The bath is used to rarify a space of air around the body of the patient. The heavier fluids in the flesh press towards the surface to create an equilibrium with the lighter fluids, by which means the morbid matter that yet remains in the system is thrown completely out upon the surface. Every pore is now open and every part glowing with a genial warmth, caused by a complete restoration of the delinquent element or power. The securing of a victory is as important as the gaining of it. So in this case. The system is to be tempered in order to retain the principle that has been acquired during the process. The heat of the body and the tendency of perspiration to the surface is so great, that a sudden application of cold water, which may now be applied with perfect safety upon the surface, is indispensable to the saving of the heat acquired, and consequent comfort and welfare of the patient; which closes the pores, and prevents the rapid escape of the precious fluids nearly as suddenly as the closing of a window will prevent the escape of the heat that

has been accumulating from a heated furnace, thereby saving an extra quantity of fuel, and the inmates being kept equally as comfortable. After the application of the cold water upon the body, the surface or cutaneous system should be thoroughly rubbed with a coarse napkin to clear off the morbid matter which has been crowded or worked out of the pores by the heavier fluids in the system, caused by the rarification or light space created about the body from the power of heat from the vapor bath, and which is in many instances as thick as a sheet of paper all over the surface, by which the skin has been completely browned perhaps for months. The thorough application of the napkin will collect the obstructed perspirable matter into rolls, and will clear the surface so completely that the skin will assume a lively florid and healthy appearance, and the patient will feel as much better, comparatively speaking, as an *old cent* will look that has been newly coined. Now our hero has travelled up the steps of *common sense*, by the assistance of our able friends above mentioned, to the *platform of health*, and is once more ready to receive the support of the *right arm*, in supporting the members of the body corporate with good and wholesome food to consolidate the benefit thus acquired.

Like a ship the body has thus been taken and supported by the power of art for a time from its natural element; the obstructions have been removed, the vital energy restored, all clogs removed from the wheels of *digestion*, *perspiration*, and the *cutaneous system*, and after all were cleared completely, it is glided into its natural element, for nature to benefit herself by this partial temporary suspension of the natural functions of the body.

Any person who has ever gone through with a course of medicine under Dr. Samuel Thomson's system of practice, which will take from four to six hours, and does not say, if he speaks the truth, that he feels a powerful alteration both in his strength and good feelings, we shall then say he has not been attended as we are in the habit of attending our patients. But where the system has been run down, and the patient low in flesh, it takes a considerable length of time, with all the assistance of our able friends above mentioned to get them back to the *platform of health*. When the system is so much reduced in the *slough of disease* that our good friends can hardly find a place where they can lay hold securely, the grip is often lost, and the patient being much debilitated, and unable to help himself *falls back* into the *slough* or *relapse* and sinks deeper than before, and oftentimes the plunge is so great and the ability of nature to assist so little, that they are thrown completely beyond the reach of *our friends* or the help of *medicines*, and must unavoidably perish. Sometimes *their heads* can be kept above water or the *patient* made comfortable for a long time, but having lost the power of helping themselves, our faithful servants are under the necessity of letting them perish, as they cannot help out subjects without some of *their own* assistance or the help of *nature*, which has become completely exhausted in such cases.—Ed.

A hue and cry is raised by the Doctors against the Lobelia Inflata as a deadly poison. We have known many people who have been in the habit of taking it for a number of years, and have been restored from a feeble state to good health. Now if they have been in the use of that poisonous ar-

ticle for such a length of time, and have found constant improvement in their health by its use, how long will it take to kill them with it? I am in hopes some of our medical friends will solve this problem for us.

TO THOMSONIAN PRACTITIONERS.

A good supply of *genuine* Botanic Medicines, constantly kept on hand, and will be sold on reasonable terms, at No. 67 Beaver street, Albany.

The truth of the following certificate has been called in question many times. It was written by Judge Dimmick, from the verbal testimony of Mr. Gladding. Judge D. was a member of the committee appointed by the Assembly of 1828, to examine my practice; therefore, we cannot call in question the correctness of the certificate, unless we accuse Judge D. of corruption in his legislative capacity. (See 4th page.) J. THOMSON.

One hundred dollars reward is offered to any person who will prove the following certificate incorrect. J. T.

ALBANY, March 12, 1828.

This may certify that I was three years ago taken with a severe pain in my stomach and throwing up my food, and general derangement of the organic system. I employed many doctors, among whom were Doctors Fay, Danforth, Edson, Phelps, Craig, Dubois, Burnham and Paige, all in the state of Vermont, where I then resided. They attended me through the summer and winter, in all about one year. I was then reduced so much that I could not set up but a few minutes at a time, and given over to die by them all, excepting Dr. Dubois; but his medicine did me no good. My brother, in this city, heard of my situation, and came for me, that I might be placed under the care of the most distinguished doctor of this city. I was so weak and reduced, that I was brought all the way in my brother's arms. Doct. McN. attended me about five weeks. He said my whole system was disordered and that there was no action in my stomach and bowels, and that my liver was very much decayed. At the expiration of that time he told me I never should get well—accordingly left me to die. I was so much reduced, that my *back bone* was plainly and distinctly felt by placing a hand on my bowels. I, by accident, heard of Dr. Thomson, as having effected great cures, and was anxious to have him called in; with much reluctance on the part of my brother, he was called in accordingly, and administered to me. And such was the effect of his medicine, which I declare in the most unequivocal terms, that in five, and certainly not to exceed ten minutes, I felt quite comfortable and easy. I continued its use, and in one week's time I walked out without help, which I had not before done in six months. In six weeks I walked about a mile; and in three months I enjoyed better health than I had done in three years. Dr. McN. then declared that Dr. Thomson had done more than he could do, and that no apothecary medicine could have any good effect upon me. I am now in good health, and am ready to state the above facts under any circumstances.

STEPHEN GLADDING.

We certify that we are well acquainted with the above facts, set forth by our brother, Stephen Gladding, and that they are true.

H. HULET,
MARIA HULET,
No. 50 Liberty-street.

To Thomsonians.—The Legislature commenced its session on the 7th of January. During the winter, matters of great moment, we expect, will be debated, in relation to us. The *State and County Medical Societies* have combined their strength to put down "*quackery*." We wish them much success. Should they succeed, as we are really in hopes they will, we may expect the coast clear of opposition the next season. But should they attempt to repeal *our* law, shall we submit? Every *true* Thomsonian will say no. "We have met the enemy," four years in succession, "and they are ours:" and shall we tamely surrender our dear bought laurels the fifth, without a struggle? No: we will see "the last shot from the locker" first, and then abide the consequences. We shall give the legislative proceedings in a condensed form so far as we are concerned, monthly.—ED.

THE WAR COMMENCED.

IN ASSEMBLY, Jan. 9.

A petition presented and referred, to repeal the last clause of the Medical Law, passed April 7th, 1830. Said law cost the editor of this paper three sessions' perplexity and hard labor, and upwards of one thousand dollars in cash, expended.

To our Patrons.—Our readers will please excuse us for occupying more than our quota of *eight* pages for medical matter. But this being the first number, much matter has crowded upon our hand, the publication of which appeared indispensable.

Hereafter we will endeavor to confine our medical matter to eight pages, believing that this number, judiciously selected, will be read with more interest, than double, or treble the quantity of dull monotonous matter. The remaining eight pages will be devoted to *miscellaneous* reading.—ED.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The subscriber having been maliciously assailed, both in his private and professional character, appealed, in Oct. last, to the *United States Thomsonian Botanic Convention* of about *one hundred members*, which assembled at Pittsburg, for a redress of his grievances, when the following resolutions were offered by F. W. Emmonds, of Va. and were adopted, with but *two* dissenting voices.

Resolved, That any testimonials in possession of Dr. John Thomson which he may wish to present to this convention in reference to his character and practice be now read: Whereupon sundry certificates from the Governor of the State of New-York, the Mayor of Albany, President of the state bank in Albany, the Secretaries and Directors of the banks and insurance companies, as well as merchants and other respectable citizens, being heard, it was

Resolved, That these testimonials of Dr. John Thomson are highly satisfactory, and that we adopt and have entered upon our minutes as the sentiments of this convention the following extract from the certificate of Jonah Scovel, Esq., dated Albany, Sept. 28th, 1833.

"He has acquired much popularity by introducing his practice into some of the most respectable families in this city. Also, through the country he is favorably known by his perseverance in the Legislature in causing a *Tyrannical Medical Law* to be repealed, which alone I believe should entitle him to the respect and favorable consideration of the good inhabitants of the State of New-York.

"From his perseverance and industry he has made himself independent as it relates to property,

and I think is well worthy in every respect the support of the Thomsonian Botanic Society for his unyielding course in the defence of their cause, which if it had not been for him, would have been down in this State. JONAH SCOVEL."

The following is a clause from a report made by a committee to the convention:

"Your committee have also examined a full assortment of Doct. John Thomson's medicines, and declare them, to the best of their belief, to be genuine Thomsonian Medicines."

(Signed,) WILLSON THOMSON, Ohio,
P. G. YOUNG, Pa.
THO'S H. BRACKET, Va.
WM. BELL, Ohio.

The subscriber is in hopes the injury, both *himself* and the *cause* which he is endeavoring to advocate has received in the public estimation, by the recent *cruel* and *unmerited* publication in the public journals and handbills, may be entirely obliterated upon examining the above documents. This notice has been deemed necessary, but it must be the last, as this paper is designed to advocate Dr S. Thomson's system of practice, not discord. J. T.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Unfortunately, our publication has been delayed for about four weeks, on account of being disappointed in relation to paper. We shall therefore be under the necessity of delaying the publication of the 2nd number until near the middle of February to allow our friends time to send in subscriptions, in order that we may know how large an edition to strike off.

BIOGRAPHY.

"LANNES had been in *fifty-four* pitched battles and in *three hundred* combats of different kinds. He was a man of uncommon bravery; cool in the midst of fire, and possessed a clear penetrating eye, ready to take advantage of any opportunity that might present itself."—*O'Meara's Napoleon in Exile.*

(From the Court and Camp of Buonaparte.)

LANNES, MARSHAL, AND DUKE OF MONTEBELLO.

JEAN LANNES, surnamed, for his impetuous valor, the "*Orlando*" and the "*Ajax*" of the French camp, was born at Lectoure, in Normandy, the 11th of April, 1769. His father, who was a poor mechanic, intended him for a similar course of life; but when he was about to be bound apprentice to some humble calling, he absconded, and enlisted into the army. On the breaking out of the revolution his corps was employed on the Pyrenean frontier, where his resolute character and fine soldier-like bearing, gained him an ascendancy among his comrades. In 1795 he had attained the rank of chief of brigade, in which capacity he served under General Lefebvre; but being for some reason broke by an agent of the convention, he returned to Paris.

One of his fearless character was not likely to escape the notice of Buonaparte; he was employed accordingly in the affair of the Sections, and afterward joined the army of Italy. At the victory of Millesimo, in April 1796, he so distinguished himself that he was made colonel on the field; and at the crossing of the Po, he was the first to throw himself ashore at the head of some grenadiers. At the bridge of Lodi he was again the first who reached the opposite side; Napoleon himself

being the second. Having taken a standard from the enemy, he was about to seize a second, when his horse falling under him, several cuirassiers raised their sabres to cut him down. Lannes sprang on the horse of an Austrian officer, killed the rider, placed himself in the saddle, and fought his way through the cuirassiers. Promotion could not be withheld from such a man: he was made general of brigade, and soon afterward of division.

In the expedition to Egypt Lannes was ever foremost in the danger. At Aboukir, he fought gallantly, and at Acre he was desperately wounded. He was one of the officers selected to return to France with the commander-in-chief; whom he assisted in overturning the directorial government. He accompanied the First Consul over the Great St. Bernard; and in June 1803, added to his already numerous laurels at the battle of Montebello, which afterward gave him his title. In describing the desperate conflict, he used this significant expression. "Bones crashed in my division like hailstones against windows." He was selected to present to the government the colors taken at Marengo, and he accompanied the presentation with a speech becoming his own frank and generous character.

The next service which Lannes performed for his master, was one which should have been entrusted to other hands. He was sent ambassador to Portugal; where his fierce domineering conduct obtained from the feeble government of that country all that was at that time demanded. On his return in 1804, he was made a marshal of the empire, and created Duke of Montebello. He was present at the battle of Wertingen, at the taking of Braunau, at Austerlitz, at Jena, at the capture of the fortress of Spandau, at the sanguinary struggle at Poltsuk, at Preuss-Eylan, and at Friedland. He was indeed the emperor's right hand, ready for any enterprise, and as prodigal of the blood of others as he was of his own.

In 1808 Lannes joined the French army in the Peninsula.* In crossing the mountains near Mondragon his horse stumbled, and in attempting to rise fell on him. He was carried to Vittoria in a state of great danger from the shock and the pressure. A large sheep was immediately flayed, and the reeking skin was sown round the marshal's body, while his limbs were wrapped in warm flannels, and some cups of weak tea were given him. He felt immediate relief, complaining only of the manner in which the skin seemed to attract every part wherewith it was in contact. In the course of ten minutes he was asleep. When he awoke the body was streaming with perspiration: the dangerous symptoms were relieved; and on the fifth day he was able to command at the celebrated battle of Tudela,* in which 40,000 men under Castanos were beaten and dispersed, with the loss of all their ammunition and baggage.

In January, 1809, he arrived before Saragossa, and took the supreme command. The influence of his firm and vigorous character was immediately perceptible. He found the spirit of the French army at a low ebb. They had labored and fought for fifty days without intermission; famine pinch-

ed them, and the place was still unconquered. "Before this business," they exclaimed, "was it ever heard of, that 20,000 men should besiege 50,000!" Scarcely a fourth of the town was won, and they themselves were already exhausted. "We must wait," they said, "for reinforcements, or we shall all perish among these cursed ruins, which will become our tombs." Lannes, unshaken by these murmurs, and obstinate to conquer, endeavored to raise their hopes, and he succeeded. A general assault took place; on the 21st of February from twelve to fifteen thousand sickly beings laid down the arms which they were scarcely able to support, and this cruel and memorable siege was finished.

After the fall of Saragossa, Lannes retired to his estate near Paris; but he had not been there many weeks before the war with Austria recalled him to the field. He fought bravely and successfully at Eckmuhl; but at Essling, on the 22d of May, a cannon-shot carried away the whole of his right leg and the foot and ankle of the left. Napoleon was deeply affected at the intelligence, and ordered him to be conveyed to a retired spot. With his face bathed in tears he embraced his dying friend. Exhausted by the great loss of blood, Lannes said to him, in broken accents, "Farewell sire; be watchful of a life which is dear to all, and bestow a passing thought upon one of your best friends, who in two hours will be no more." He lingered, however, for nine days, and became delirious. He would not hear of death, and on being told that nothing could save him, he exclaimed,—"Not save a marshal of France and a Duke of Montebello! Then the Emperor shall hang you." He was constantly calling for Napoleon, who paid him a visit daily, and around whom he twined himself with all he had left of life.

In Lannes, courage at first predominated over judgment; but the latter was every day gaining ground, and approaching the equilibrium. "I found him a dwarf," said Napoleon, at St. Helena, "and lost him a giant." He had been in fifty-four pitched battles, and in about three hundred combats of various kinds. He was cool in the midst of fire, and possessed of a clear, penetrating eye, ready to take advantage of any opportunity which might present itself. Violent and hasty in his expressions, sometimes even in Buonaparte's presence, he was ardently attached to him; and when the growing grandeur of the latter demanded sacrifices on the part of old companions in arms, there was no change in the blunt frankness of Lannes, who still dared to tell his master the truth without disguise.

Careless of to-morrow, prodigal of his gold as of his blood, he gave away a great deal to poor officers, and to his soldiers, whom he loved as children. When he wanted money, which often happened, he went frankly and simply to the Tuilleries, and asked it of Napoleon, who rarely refused him.

The Emperor, on his marriage, appointed the Duchess of Montebello to be lady of honor to Maria Louisa; and the appointment was one of those happy selections which excited universal approbation. His eldest son, the present duke, was recently married at Paris, to Ellen, daughter of Charles Jenkinson, Esq., the bride being given away by the British Ambassador, Lord Stuart de Rothsay.

* *Memoirs de Larrey*, tom. iii. p. 243. That eminent surgeon had learned the remedy from the savages of Newfoundland, who had applied it to some sailors whose boat had been broken to pieces and themselves dashed by the waves upon their coast.

A great mind furnishes a fountain of matter, with a drop of words, instead of a fountain of words and a drop of matter.

TO FARMERS AND MECHANICS.

Agricultural.—At an Agricultural Convention for the County of Erie, that met at Buffalo on the 13th inst. of which LEWIS F. ALLEN, Esq. was Chairman, and RALPH PLUMB, Secretary, the following Resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, "That the Senators of the 8th district, and the members of Assembly for the county of Erie, be requested to use their influence in passing a law making an annual appropriation from the state treasury of \$25,000 for the purpose of promoting the Agricultural interest, by establishing a state institution, and distributing in each county at the rate of \$150 to each member of assembly which such county shall be entitled to elect, to be applied in awarding premiums on agricultural productions, collecting choice and valuable seeds and animals, disseminating agricultural publications, and fostering those interests which relate strictly to agricultural improvements."

The convention also adopted a memorial to the Legislature in conformity with this resolution.—This is as it should be.—*Eve. Jour.*

A new invention has been discovered for the purpose of keeping flour sweet for a length of time in warm weather. It has been practically applied at the flour mill of Nathan Tyson, of Baltimore, and is represented to answer the purpose for which it is intended. The process is said to be simple, and to consist in passing the flour through a heated chamber, the temperature of which is sufficient to expel from it whatever natural moisture or dampness it may contain, without any injury to the valuable properties of the flour, but to the contrary imparting to it additional life, strength and color. It is anticipated that this invention will be the means of saving annually to the people of the West thousands of dollars on their shipments to our market.

Illinois.—It may be important to non-resident owners of lands in the state of Illinois to know, that material alterations in the revenue laws of that state in regard to such lands, were made at the late session of the legislature.

A tax was imposed of two cents per acre on lands of the first quality, and one and a half on lands of the second quality, payable from the first of August to the first of September, into the state treasury, and from the first of September to the first of November, into the county court where the land lies. In default of payment before the last mentioned day, they are then advertised as delinquents and will be sold annually in March, unless redeemed by payment of taxes, costs and charges—redeemable also within two years from sale. There are many non resident owners of lands in Illinois, whom it behooves to attend to this matter.—*Balt. Amer.*

The Latest Yankee Invention.—Mr Job White an ingenious mechanic at Belfast, Me. has invented a Saw, which must, we think, be the ne plus ultra of Yankee contrivance. The Editor of the Portland Advertiser has seen some of the boards sawed by it, and he describes it as constructed so as to saw circularly, or rather to unroll a log in one piece like a piece of cloth. It works horizontally and the board is rolled off on a cylinder, making a wide board from a small log.

Patent Tinned Lead Pipes.—An article under this name is mentioned in the London papers, which seems likely to supercede the use of all other metals which hitherto have been employed for

conduits. To lead alone, in pipes and cisterns, &c. it is well known that the most serious objections exist. For instance the action of air on lead produces oxide, which water dissolves, and thus water becomes poisonous. Similar deleterious effects are caused by leaden pipes in beer engines. It was to remedy these evils that the new process of tinning lead pipes was brought to perfection.

Curious Clock.—The most curious thing in the cathedral of Lubeck, is a clock of singular construction and very high antiquity. It is calculated to answer astronomical purposes, representing the places of the sun and moon in the ecliptic, the moon's age, a perpetual almanac, and many other contrivances. The clock, as an inscription sets forth, was placed in the church upon candlemas-day, in 1405. Over the face of it appears an image of our Saviour, and on either side of the image are folding doors so constructed as to fly open every day when the clock strikes 12. At this hour, a set of figures representing the twelve Apostles come out from the door on the left hand of the image, and pass by in review before it, each figure making its obeisance by bowing as it passes that of our Saviour, and afterwards entering the doors on the right hand. When the procession terminates, the doors close.—*Clarke's Travels in Scandinavia.*

Our Botanic Friends in the county of Tioga, we perceive, have petitioned this day, (9th Jan.) for an act of incorporation, and their petitions were referred to the *Medical Committee* in the Assembly. We would inform our friends that they may as readily expect a crop of corn from *Thistle seed* as a favorable report for an act of incorporation from that committee. If the petitioners desired a ray of hope of success, the petitions should have been referred to a select committee of disinterested members; and then the bill, if reported favorable, would require the constant vigilance of some person to save it from a premature death by its enemies, under the most favorable circumstances.—Our friends may expect leave to withdraw their petitions in a few days. The hand is more easily kept from the lion's mouth, than got out safely, when once it is in.—Ed.

SUMMARY.

Advice to a Bride.—"Hope not for perfect happiness," said Madame de Maintenon to the princess of Savoy, on the eve of her marriage with the Duke of Burgundy; "there is no such thing on earth, and though there were, it does not consist in the possession of riches. Greatness is exposed to afflictions often more severe than those of a private station. Be neither vexed, nor ashamed to depend on your husband. Let him be your dearest friend, your only confident. Hope not for constant harmony in the married state. The best husbands and wives are those who bear occasionally from each other, sallies of ill humor with patient mildness. Be obliging, without putting great value on your favors. Hope not for a full return of tenderness. Men are tyrants, who would be free themselves and have us confined.—You need not be at the pains to examine whether their rights be well founded: it is enough if they are established. Pray God to keep you from jealousy. The affections of a husband are never to be gained by complaints, reproaches, or sullen behavior."

A bachelor's description of what a wife ought to be.—Amiable, affectionate, agreeable, artless, affable, accomplished, amorous, beautiful, benign, benevolent, chaste, charming, candid, cheerful, complaisant, careful, charitable, clean, civil, coy, constant, dutiful, dignified, elegant, easy, engaging, even, entertaining, faithful, fond, free, faultless, good, graceful, generous, governable, good humored, handsome, humane, harmless, healthy, heavenly-minded, intelligent, interesting, industrious, ingenious, just, kind, lively, liberal, lovely, modest, merciful, neat, noble, obedient, open, obliging, pretty, prudent, pious, polite, pleasing, pure, peaceable, righteous, sociable, submissive, sensible, tall, temperate, true, unreserved, virtuous, well formed, **WEALTHY**, young.

The state of a mind oppressed with a sudden calamity, is like that of the fabulous inhabitants of the new created earth, who, when the first night came upon them supposed that day would never return. When the clouds of sorrow gather over us, we see nothing beyond them, nor can imagine how they will be dispelled; yet a new day succeeded to the night, and sorrow is never without the dawn of ease.

Mammoth Ship Pennsylvania.—The following are the dimensions of the Leviathan ship, to be called the Pennsylvania, now building for the United States service. Extreme length of deck 247 feet—length of keel 190 1-2—height forward 56 1-2—height midships 51—extreme breadth 60—*tonnage* 3306 1-4 tons—height of mainmast from step to fly-pole 278 feet—main yard 110—size of shrouds 11 inches—size of mainstay 19 inches—size of cable 25 inches—sheet anchor 5 tons. For one set of sails 18,341 yards; bags, hammocks, &c. 14,624 do. Total yards 32,965. Guns 140.

North River Steam boats.—The following boats ply between Albany and New York for the convenience of passengers, viz: The North America, Albany, Novelty, Erie and Champlain, as day boats. The two latter belong to Troy. The Ohio, DeWitt Clinton, Constellation and Constitution, as evening boats. The Sandusky was an opposition boat to the latter lines the past season. The Swiftsure, Commerce and Henry Eckford for towing freight barges between New York and Albany, and the New London between New York and Troy. The John Mason and the Wadsworth passage boats between Albany and Troy. The distance between the cities of New York and Albany is 150 miles. The average length of time the day boats require to make the passage through is about 11 hours. The evening boats vary from 11 to 14 hours. The tow boats from 18 to 24 hours. Price per passage through the past season was \$3.00 if there was no opposition. When the Sandusky was an opposition the fare varied from \$2.00 to 25 cents, and in all cases meals extra.

Large Ships.—The great British ship Waterloo, of 120 guns, is 205 1-2 feet in length. The Turkish frigate of 74 guns, begun by Mr Eckford, is 220 feet long. The U. S. ship Delaware, is 210 feet long.

Lake Erie is navigated by 20 Steamboats and 128 Sloops and Schooners. The tonnage has increased during the past three years from 6 to 18,000 tons. The tonnage entering the port of Buffalo in 1833 amounted to more than 200,000, and 100,000 passengers are estimated to have left it for the west.

New York Canals.—Since 1817 the state of New York have constructed six canals, viz: the Erie, the Champlain, the Oswego, the Cayuga and Seneca, the Chemung and the Crooked Lake.* Their united lengths are 530 miles. The aggregate expense for constructing them amounted to \$11,500,000. A reduction of tolls took place the past year of 23 1-2 per cent. on most of the products of the country, and 14 1-4 per cent. upon merchandise, and notwithstanding the amount collected in 1833 from the time the canal opened up to the time it closed was \$1,464,259 98, giving an increase of \$234,776 51 above the receipts of 1832. *Gov. Message.*

A fraction short of 13 per cent. upon the capital.—ED.

*The Chenango canal is in progress: its estimated expense is \$1,500,000.

The Annual Report of the canal Commissioners of the New York canal Fund presented to the Assembly Jan. 8th, 1834 shows the amount of tolls collected from all the canals from the 30th of Sept. 1832 to 30th Sept, 1833 to be \$1,383,955 45

The actual amount of revenue on account of the Erie and Champlain canal Fund as above was \$1,874,614 41

The actual amount of expenditures during the year 739,453 08

Showing a nett revenue of the Erie and Champlain canal fund after paying all expenses \$1,135,161 33

The amount of the Erie and Champlain Canal-debt unpaid on the 30th of Sep. was \$5,552,658 29

From the above amount deduct the amount of the means in the hands of the commissioners at the end of the fiscal year \$2,602,594 76

and there will remain a balance of the Erie and Champlain debt, of \$2,950,064 53

An arrangement has been made between the Canal Board of this State and the Canal Commissioners of the state of Ohio, by which it is expected that the reduction in the rates of toll upon merchandize of 25 per cent. from former rates will take place simultaneously upon the New York and Ohio Canals at the opening of the navigation in the spring of 1834.

The amount of specie in the vaults of the United States' Bank and its branch on the 1st of October 1833 was \$10,663,441, and if we calculate its weight at \$17 the lb. we find an aggregate of 313 tons, 12 cwt. 2 qrs. 11 lbs. and \$4 over.

Our naval officers tell the following Anecdote. While one of the national ships was lying in Hampton Roads, a landsman of good appearance came on boards to see the ship; but conducted with so little courtesy as to call for the reproof of the Lieutenant in command. "I would have you to know," said the landsman, "that I am part owner of this ship, and shall receive no impudence from those we have employed to take charge of her." The Lieutenant slipped a sliver from one of the spars, and presenting it, said, "There, sir, is your portion—take it and go ashore instantly, or we will throw you over the taffrail."

An Estray.—Mrs Elizabeth Bullock advertises her husband Zurial Bullock, in a late Ohio paper, who, she says, has strayed from her enclosure, or been stolen. The beast ought to be impounded wherever he may be discovered, until he can be carried back. We believe he left several little Bullocks behind him.—*Amer. Whig.*

Among other costly relics belonging to one of the richest convents in Valladolid, there was a brick of massive gold, of nearly one foot in length by an inch thick, which contained a thorn said to be from the crown which Christ wore on the cross. It was presented to Napoleon by one of his generals, and he received it; but taking out the thorn, "There," said he, "give that back to the monks, I keep the brick."

The great bell at Moscow is at once a monument of art and folly. It weighs 443,772 lbs. and was cast in the reign of the Empress Anna; but the beam on which it hung being burned, it fell to the ground, and suffered considerable damage. 221 tons, 17 cwt., 2 qrs., 22 lbs.

Indian Verdict.—The verdict of an Indian jury over the body of John Tutson, an Indian who had been drinking pretty freely of some spirituous liquors, and was soon found dead. "That the said Tutson's death was occasioned by the freezing of a large quantity of water in his body, that had been imprudently mixed with the rum he drank."

The number of canal boats that arrived and cleared from Albany the past season were 16,834.

Remarkable Occurrence.—A most extraordinary freak of nature occurred says the Kingston, U. C. Herald, during the late storm on Lake Erie.—A channel was made through Long Point, 300 yards wide, and from 11 to 25 feet deep. It was in contemplation to cut a canal at this place, the expense of which was estimated at 12,000l.

Original and true.—A servant woman, near our office, was employed to do the cooking for a family. When the hour for dining arrived, the landlady inquired whether dinner was ready? No ma'm, was the reply—I have not yet finished stringing the beans. The cook was industriously at work *sewing the beans on strings*. Lord, what shall I do, the company are waiting—*Indeed ma'm, I don't know: you told me to string the beans, which I am doing with all my might.*—*N. Y. Gazette.*

The Sea-serpent.—A Mr Thomas Bridges, over his own proper signature, in the Essex Register, states that on the 18th May, on his passage from Salem to Philadelphia, he had a fair view of this monster of the deep. He describes him as being upwards of eighty feet in length, about the size of a 60 gallon keg, of a rusty black color, (which like a parson's coat has grown so through age,) and with a head like a horse.

A Relic of Olden Time.—The Germantown Academy Bell has just been taken down to be recast, by the Bell Company in Kensington—it having been fairly worn out in the service of the town, by being hammered thin at the striking point, and thereby *cracked*, and no longer able to perform its wonted functions.

The bell came first to "the Colony" in the celebrated "Tea Ship," which was not permitted to land her cargo at Boston. The bell, therefore, went back to "Old England," and rested itself under the protection of His Majesty, until the proclamation of the Peace of 1783, when it was again embarked for the "Free State of Pennsylvania," and in due time was installed into its office in the cupola of our town Academy.—*Ger. Telegraph.*

"To have religion upon authority, and not upon conviction, is like a finger watch to be set forward and backward as he pleases, that has it in keeping."

WM. PENN.

Curious.—While the workmen were engaged in constructing a part of the Rail Road in Newark N. J. over a piece of spongy ground, they discovered a break or crack in a piece of the road they had previously levelled, and shortly after an opening presented itself, into which several thousand cart loads of dirt were deposited without filling up the opening. As the earth disappeared, a body of water presented itself, and rose to the surface. While the filling up was in progress, it was discovered that the level ground on the east side, covered with stumps and roots of trees, about 60 feet by 100, was rising up and forming a hill; it has now risen several feet in the centre near the hole, and slopes off gradually in other directions. Large cracks are to be seen in different parts of this raised ground.

There are two advertisements for wives in the New York Courier, that have all the appearance of being put forth in earnest.—*Dai. Advertiser.*

In *Assembly*, Jan. 8.—Petitions presented and referred for the incorporation of *thirty eight* new banks.

RECEIPTS.

We shall continue to give valuable receipts in each number of this paper.

Yeast.—Good housewives, who take pride in setting sweet and light bread before their families, feel vexed at nothing more than bad yeast. And they are sometimes put to a great deal of trouble in procuring a good article. The following is said to be a good receipt for making it: Boil one pound of good flour and a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, in two gallons of water for one hour. When milk warm, bottle it and cork it close and it will be fit for use in 24 hours. One pint of the yeast will make 18lbs of bread.

To make excellent Bread.—Mix seven pounds of best flour, with three pounds of pared boiled potatoes. Steam off the water, and leave them a few minutes on the fire, mash them fine, and mix them while quite warm in the flour, with a spoon full or more of salt. Put a quart of water, milk warm, with three large spoonfuls of yeast, gradually to the potatoes and flour. Work it well into a smooth dough, and let it remain four hours before it is baked.

To make a rich Seed Cake.—Take a pound and a quarter of flour well dried, a pound of butter, a pound of loaf sugar beat and sifted, eight eggs, and two ounces of caraway seeds, one grated nutmeg, and its weight in cinnamon. Beat the butter into a cream, put in the sugar, beat the whites of the eggs and the yolks separately, then mix them with the butter and sugar. Beat in the flour, spices, and seed, a little before it is baked. Bake it two hours in a quick oven.

To make Pinchbeck.—Put into a crucible 5 oz. of pure copper, when it is in a state of fusion, add 1 oz. of zinc. These metals combine forming an alloy not unlike jeweller's gold: pour it into a mould of any shape. This alloy is used for inferior jewelry. Some use only half this quantity of zinc, in which proportion the alloy is more easily worked, especially in making jewelry.

Bell Metal.—Melt together 6 parts of copper and 2 parts of tin: these proportions are the most approved for bells throughout Europe and in China.

In the union of the two metals above mentioned, the combination is so complete that the specific gravity of the alloy is greater than that of the two metals uncombined.

POETRY.

THE RUINED FLOWER.

Its stem was broke! the desert wind
 Pass'd rudely o'er its slender head,
 It silent droop'd—it silent pin'd,
 'Till all its hues and fragrance fled,
 The chilling frost of evening hour
 Shone coldly on the dying flower.
 Lone, wither'd flower! perchance the doom
 That nipp'd thee in thy days of youth,
 May be inscrib'd upon my tomb,
 Too deep for time to blot its truth,
 And tears, too late by sorrow shed,
 May freeze and glitter on my bed.
 And better this my fate should be,
 Than stab confiding Virtue's breast;
 Better to live in misery—
 Better to die with love unblest,
 Than build the hope of future fame
 On Beauty's wreck—on Woman's shame.

BOSTON BARD.

THE SAILOR'S CHART.

The following lines are supposed to have been
 written by a sailor on a blank leaf of his Bible:

While down the *stream* of life I *sail*,
 Christ be my *ship*, and grace my *gale*,
 Hope be my *anchor*, while I *ride*,
 This book my *compass*, o'er the *tide*.

THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION FOR MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT IN THE CITY OF ALBANY.

The objects of this Society are to have an extensive *Reading Room*, containing all the best newspapers in the United States, a *Library*, a *Debating Society*, and there will be two *Lectures* delivered in each week during the winter months.—The Society was first organized the 13th of December, 1833, and on this day, the 8th of January 1834, a period of only 27 days, it numbers upwards of 600 members. The resources will be about \$2000 per annum, the expense about the same. \$2000 have already been contributed by the citizens of Albany to form a *fund*.

The total sum now subscribed and part paid in is \$3,565.38. The reading room is already furnished with near 100 *public journals* from various parts of the United States and a great variety of *monthly periodicals*. Several hundred volumes of books as donations, have already been received as a commencement of the Library. The Lecture Room, is a spacious Hall, that will accommodate near 1500 people.

Terms of admission.—Five dollars annually admits a person an honorary member, of which there is already 163 persons, and 433 actual members, who have paid one dollar as an initiation fee and are to pay a further sum of two dollars annually.

The far famed *Knickerbocker Hall* is engaged for the use of the Association.

The Editor of this paper, being a member of the above mentioned association, believes his opportunities will be very great for furnishing his *Miscellaneous* columns with whatever matter is *useful, amusing or interesting* to his readers from all sections of the Union.—ED.

Discount on Money.—Since the removal of the deposits from the United States' Bank the 1st of Oct. last, the discount in Wall-street in the city of New York, on *Western New-York bank bills* has rose from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

COMMERCIAL.

Sales at the N. Y. Stock and Exchange Board,
Jan. 6, 1834.

1000 shares U. S. 3 per cent. p'd '35	100
1125 — U. S. Bank	107a106 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 — Bank of New York	118 $\frac{1}{2}$ a118
502 — Del. & Hud. canal to 60 days	86a88 $\frac{1}{2}$
10 — Morris Canal	41
100 — Life & Trust Ins Co 60 ds & int	140
200 — N O Canal Bank	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ a106 $\frac{1}{2}$
170 — N O City Bank	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
100 — N O Mer's & Trader's Bank	99 $\frac{1}{2}$ a100
25 — American In Com	130 $\frac{1}{2}$
20 — Union Ins Com	70
50 — do 60 ds 6 per cent	72
30 — N. Y. State Marine	76
14 — Farmers Loan	103
25 — Guardian Ins Com	104
180 — Mohawk R. R.	98a98 $\frac{1}{2}$
125 — Patterson R. R.	70
200 — Saratoga R. R.	103a104
80 — Harlem Rail Road	70
950 — Boston and Providence	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ a90 $\frac{1}{2}$
125 — Utica R. R.	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
226 Doubletons	\$16 00 each

The following statement of the relative value of
 Stocks in New York shows from some cause a
 most unprecedented decline since the 30th of Sept.

	Sept. 30, 1833	Jan. 6, 1834
Life and Trust Co.	160 do	140 do
Hud. & Mohawk R R Co	136 do	98 do
Del. & Hudson Canal	125 do	87 $\frac{1}{2}$ do
Boston & Prov. R. R. Co.	111 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	90 do
Sch'y & Sar. R. R. Co.	128 do	103 do
Harlem Rail Road Co.	95 do	70 do
New-Orleans Canal Bank	113 do	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ do
New-Orleans City Bank	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	104 do

PRICES CURRENT.

[CORRECTED MONTHLY BY J. AND D. H. CARY.]
Albany, Jan. 7, 1834.

Produce.—Flour, superfine, per bl. \$5 37a5 50;
 Wheat, per bushel, \$1 00a1 04; Rye, do. 62a65
 cts; Barley, do. 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts; Oats, do. 33a35 cts;
 Corn, do. 60a63 cents; Flaxseed, do. \$1 25a1 50;
 White Beans, do. 75cts. a \$1 00; White Peas, do.
 do. 63a70 cents; Green do. do. \$1 00a1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; M.
 Fat, do. do. \$1 00a1 25; Timothy Seed, do.
 \$1 75; Clover, do. per lb. 10a11 cts; Hops, do.
 do. 17a18 cents.

Albany Cattle Market.—Beef, per cwt. \$4 50
 a5 00; Pork, in hog, \$5 50a6 00; cwt Hams, sm'kd
 per lb. 8a9 cts; Mutton, do. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ a4 cts; Live Sheep,
 each, \$3 00a5 00; Butter, dairy, per lb. 14a15
 cts; Do. store, do. 11a13 cts; Cheese, do. 7a8 cts;
 Lard, do. 7a8 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts; Beeswax, do. 19 cts; Tallow,
 do. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts.

Beef and Pork.—Mess Beef, per bbl. \$8 75;
 Prime, do. do. \$5 50; Cargo, do. do. \$3 75;
 Mess Pork, do. \$14 50; Prime, do. do. \$10 00;
 Cargo, do. do. \$8 00.

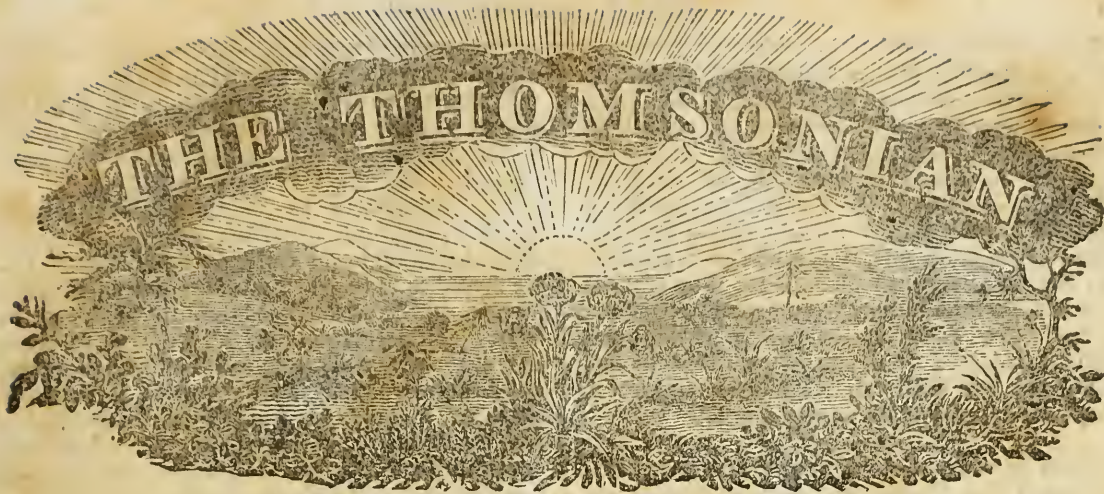
Staves and Heading.—Pipe Staves, per M.
 \$53 00; Hhd. do. \$32 00; Do. Heading \$55 00;
 Bbl. do. \$53 00.

New-York, Jan. 6th.

Pearl and Pot Ashes.—Pearls, per cwt. \$4 80;
 Pots, do. \$4 25.

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cian, No. 67 Beaver street. [Subscriptions
 to the *Watchman* will be received at either of
 the above places.]



[The Sun of Science arising upon the Flora of North America.]

BOTANIC WATCHMAN.

"We can never be really in danger, until the forms of Law are made use of to destroy the substance of our Liberties."—JUNIUS.

VOL. I.

ALBANY, N. Y. FEBRUARY 1, 1834.

No. 2.

THE WATCHMAN

Is published monthly at *two dollars* per annum, payable *always* in advance. *Twenty-five cents* allowed agents for each yearly subscriber. A surplus quantity of each number will be kept on hand to supply subscribers during the year.

It will be perceived that we have changed our motto, and those who have watched the Legislative proceedings of this state within a few days past among the Doctors, will not think strange at the alteration.

The editor takes this opportunity to return his thanks to his numerous patrons for the able assistance he has already received from their hands.—Suffice it to say, that his subscription list has far exceeded his most sanguine expectations for the time, and he has not only the satisfaction to say, so far as he has heard, the paper has given universal satisfaction, but another and a stronger proof of the approval of the paper, is the number of periodicals and public journals of different kinds that are sent him almost daily for exchange. If we can, by our feeble exertions, meet the expectations of our already numerous and fast increasing friends, we shall be content.—ED.

We wish our patrons would be particular to send us good money. "*Squire Biddle's bills of that monster, the United States Bank*" would be preferred, as they are received at their par value here, but on all other money from the South and West we are obliged to pay from 3 to 10 per cent., which being added to 50 or 75 cents postage, makes our expense bill count up. We have had some paper sent us which, fortunately, we have not been put to the trouble of getting discounted, as some of it was upon broken banks, and some of it counterfeit. We have not tempted our printer with this money, but presume he would not receive it as a lawful tender, "*since the deposits have been removed.*"

When subscribers' names are received with

suitable directions, the paper is mailed forthwith the same day, and if the paper is not received, it is not our fault. In this respect we design to be very prompt.

It has been the fashion for the past few years, for persons who were doing much business, and especially lawyers and physicians, to make the most ridiculous scrawls that it is possible for an ordinary mind, like the public's humble servant, to conceive of. Apparently he who could make the most incomprehensible mixture of scratches, and have it called writing, would stand the highest in the point of rank. The Editor of this paper has received several letters with subscribers' names, but unfortunately he cannot claim any pretension to rank, especially such rank as is requisite to decypher these hits at Egyptian hieroglyphics, consequently they will be kept on hand until an alphabet particularly adapted is sent to assist our feeble intellect to decypher the characters, or until we can receive a second communication which will explain the hits at elegance, and give us the persons' real names. We do therefore, again respectfully request our subscribers to give every person's name to whom a paper is to be directed, post office, town, county, &c. so plain as to be perfectly legible, even if the remainder of the letter is all in characters.

TO OUR PATRONS.

Those who have become subscribers, and have not transmitted the amount of their subscription, will please do it on the receipt of this number, as it will be remembered that we do not design to keep any books, but merely memorandums of those accounts, hence the propriety of keeping our pecuniary affairs square and snug, for if we should make a regular entry, and have 1000 subscribers scattered throughout the United States, it would cost more than the amount we should gain by so doing. We do design to make our paper worth the money, even if it is paid in advance. One reason more why we urge advance payment is, that our monthly expenses are heavy.

The amount of money transmitted should be condensed into one large bill if possible, then have it snugly wrapped in a letter, which should be folded in such a manner, that it could not be detected by the closest scrutiny; by so doing we think it would come safe. From the western and southern states, our patrons will please send us United States Bank bills, if possible, as on all other bills there is a heavy discount, but if they are not to be had, let it be money upon banks as near the State of New York as possible, as western and southern bills are from six to ten per cent. discount, and will shortly be higher, if the present prospects continue in the money market.

In our 3d number we shall dwell more particularly upon the Thomsonian principles than we have in the 1st and 2d numbers.

We have it in contemplation to remove from our present dwelling in Beaver-street, on the first of May. Due notice will be given in what part of the city we shall take up our abode.

Physic and Politics United.—For the two past years the physicians of the state of New York, about 3,000 strong, have been straining every nerve to get the Botanic Law repealed, which was passed in 1830. They succeeded in electing 15 doctors to the last Assembly out of about 130 members, and this session they have elected 29 or 30. If their warfare were against quackery, they would have killed off one another long ere this. But they are determined that no man shall practice unless he possesses the art of dealing out poison and death to his patients, in their own peculiar way. Should they succeed in repealing the law, the people will not submit to it, as they are determined not to be forced to take poisons, "*Secundum Artem.*" An account of their procedure will hereafter be given.

We copy from the proceedings of the United States Thomsonian Convention, which assembled in Pittsburg in October last, the following.—Ed.

From the Thomsonian Recorder.

Thursday, Oct. 17th.—On motion, Doctors Bell and Young were appointed a committee, respectfully to invite Doct. John Thomson to give a lecture on the Thomsonian system of medicine in general, and the pestilential Cholera in particular, at Concert Hall, the ensuing evening, by early candle light.

Friday, Oct. 18th.—*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Convention are due to Doct. John Thomson, for his luminous and interesting address to a large assemblage of citizens at Concert Hall, on Thursday evening last, and that he particularly be requested to furnish for the press his remarks and illustrations in relation to the epidemic Cholera.

N. B. Doct. J. T. has engaged, as soon as practicable, to comply with the preceding request.

We have had much experience in the Asiatic Cholera, during its prevalence in this section of the country. In June, 1832, we went to Montreal, and had some experience in the complaint before it made its appearance in the states. Afterwards in Albany and in Philadelphia we not only administered to the sick but made many observations which were of service to us relative to the principle cause which we believe generated the disease, and the results of our observations we now lay before the public, in that kind of language that will best convey our ideas.

THE ASIATIC CHOLERA.

In coming before the community with a theory so entirely new and novel, relative to the cause and effects of a disease which the most learned of the known world thus far, have pronounced as being beyond human research, we do it with a consciousness of our inability to do justice to the subject. We are therefore in hopes that our more enlightened friends will have the goodness to point out the fallacy of our reasoning, if we are in error, as we are ever willing to confess our ignorance, and are always ready to exchange it for an equal share of knowledge, from what ever source it may be derived. We have always been doomed to accompany the unfortunate few that are destined to stem the current of life, against the torrent of prejudice and abuse that is always ready to break like a mighty cataract upon any who should presume to offer an opinion that in the least should differ from the old established track. But our destiny has so long been established, that the arrows of persecution, and the darts of prejudice have lost their sting. We give our opinion, if it be ever so erroneous, for how can our tutors teach us, unless they are acquainted with our errors. We therefore advance our opinion, but shall ever claim the privilege to embrace the principles of a more rational theory, as soon as our opponents will convince us of the fallacy of our arguments, and have substituted, in their stead, more rational ones.

Man, like a machine, is under the subjection of a regulator, and that regulator is the mind. He is composed of the elements, and his existence is dependent upon a certain tone, or temperament the composition has received. Like a commander in chief of an army the mind commands the members of the body individually, or collectively. If the Eye as the sentinel of the body sees the danger, the mind, by the eye, is immediately informed of it, and the limbs are directed to flee, or otherwise act, as the emergency of the case may require.

Should the destruction of one or more of the members take place, and the mind remain unimpaired, we should perceive at once, the disability of the body to perform its usual functions. The mind is sensible of the deficiency of the members, under her command, or, of the body corporate, from which it has received no injury, but still remains as vigorous, and strong, as before any injury was received, by the confederation. But, when the mind is impaired by loss of reason, the whole body corporate suffers comparative shipwreck, in consequence of the guide, or regulator being impaired, or gone. It is like a ship that is unmanageable—is left entirely to the mercy of the waves. Or like a powerful machine, that is under motion without adequate means by which it may be controlled.

The Ear can hear, the Eye can see, the nerves feel the limbs act, but not with judgment, without the direction of the mind.

The principle of life is given us, and the desire to retain it, therefore when danger occurs to the body corporate, we have a greater dread of it, than if it would only injure a part of the members of the confederation. Like fruit, man comes to maturity and then goes to decay; and the means that will continue him sound, and prolong his days, the greatest possible length of time, is what he is ever in pursuit of.

When any unusual mortality visits his neighbor

hood, and his friends begin rapidly to fall around him, the eyes and ears inform the mind of the danger of the body, and the limbs are immediately directed to flee with the body to a safer retreat.

It stands us all in hand to guard ourselves against the enemies of our existence; and being philosophically constructed, it stands us in hand to search out the immediate and remote cause of any calamity that may attend us, or our common country, and reduce the cause as near to a mathematical demonstration as the circumstances of the case will admit, in order, not only to shield ourselves, but our friends, and thereby furnish the means, if possible, to perpetuate our existence. Fear rests upon the mind, in proportion as the place where the person resides is subject to dangerous or pestilential disease. To confirm this position, see the accounts from New Orleans the past season, which say, notwithstanding the great havoc the Cholera had made and was still making among the inhabitants, the place was still the same *gay* and *busy* New Orleans. There must have been some principle in the atmosphere during the Cholera, which was more destructive to human life than at other times.

Therefore the object of this communication is, to dwell upon the immediate and remote cause of the Asiatic Cholera, in a philosophical point of view, and endeavor to show, as far as we are capable in our feeble way, by what particular agency man should be more rapidly cut off in time of that disease—during that fatal season, than at any other time. We believe the remote cause of Cholera was an unusual destruction of animal and vegetable matter, during violent and sudden changes of the weather, and the direct cause, the excess of nitre or saltpetre, that was extracted by the power of heat from the decaying mass, during the heat of summer weather.

By keeping the above calculations in mind whilst reading the following communication, the reader will be better able to judge of the philosophy of our argument as we progress. It will be remembered that in September, October and November, 1831, preceding the Cholera, we had our finest and best weather. During that season, all nature appeared beautiful and gay, vegetable substances were clothed as it were with summer verdure. Insects were lively, and the whole face of nature was clad in its summer garb during the fall, as late as about the 20th of November, when winter set in. To-day, as it were, the sap of the plants was in the top and there was no visible preparation for winter, as would naturally be expected at so late a period, during common seasons in the same month; and all species of insects were lively, and there appeared to be no preparation for winter, when in an hour, as it were, cold weather set in; the change was so great, that the sap in plants was frozen, by which they were destroyed in great abundance, and the sap in young fruit trees, in many instances, was frozen between the cambium and the wood, by which the bark was raised, and the tree partly, or entirely destroyed. In that way young trees suffered more from the 20th Nov. to the 20th of June following, than for fifteen preceding years. To verify this statement, we have only to say to the Horticulturist, the Gardner, or the Farmer, to take a retrospective view of the fall of 1831 and winter of 1831 and 32, and see if cold weather was not more destructive to the vegetable matter than they ever knew it to be, for the same space of time. Myriads of insects were overtaken and destroyed, in consequence of becoming stiffened by the cold before they had

time to get to their winter retreat. We presume there is no account on record, since the settling of North America, of so great a phenomenon, in the weather, as took place in the latter part of the month of November, and the fore part of Dec. 1831. The severity of the winter of 1831-32, preceding the cholera, far exceeded any winter that has been experienced by the oldest inhabitants of the Country. From the time winter set in, we had no weather sufficiently warm, by which the nitrous gas could be extracted from the substance in which it was generated, as has been the case during regular seasons. For in common seasons there is warm weather enough in each month to exhale in the air the poison that has accumulated during the same month, which is done gradually; consequently the injury to the inhabitants will be light, in proportion to its gradual escape. The large quantities of gas which are exhaled into the air in the spring, is what creates the peculiar faintness felt at that time, and is what cuts off the inhabitants, and especially the aged, more than any other season of the year; in the fall, the frosty nights and hot days have the same effect upon the inhabitants, in proportion to the quantity of tender herbage and animal matter that had suffered by the frost, the poison of which is exhaled during the hot days, from which it is frequently said, in relation to consumptive people, if they do not die in the spring, they will live until about the falling of the leaves in the fall.

The large quantity of matter that had accumulated in consequence of the sudden change in the fall of 1831, and the long and severe winter, throughout the country, had not exhaled its poison into the air as is common, in consequence of the severe cold weather; and the accumulations of six months were to be disposed of when hot weather set in, about the middle of June, 1832. The exhalations of nitre from this mass of morbid matter, is what we believe destroyed so many inhabitants during the Cholera.

Nitre is generated in the greatest abundance in valleys and low grounds, where dead animals are left to decay, or where large quantities of vegetable manure has been deposited, or on the banks of rivers, in swamps, and low marshy grounds, and all rich soils have a great abundance of it. Fogs in low lands are considered unhealthy, and they are so, in consequence of the nitre they contain. Nitre is the most powerful refrigerent used in medicine. In consequence of the cooling properties it is administered as fever powders, to kill the fever, so called, as vital warmth cannot exist but a short time if that is used in any quantities. The effects of nitre or saltpetre, are well known, to such as have taken it for salt, if they have been fortunate enough to get rid of it, without the loss of life, as many have been thus killed. The Edinburgh Dispensatory says this powerful salt, when taken inadvertently, is one of the most fatal poisons. We therefore see that nitre is a deadly poison, in substance, and why not in gas, in proportion to its density.* It is always found in caves, cellars

It has been ascertained by a system of experiments in England, that the weight of atmospheric air was considerably greater during the prevalence of the Cholera in that country than usual, by which it would appear that some heavy foreign body had been diffused through the lower regions of the atmosphere about that period, and was in some way connected with that disease.

valleys, under barns and the most retired places from the rays of the sun. Heat is the only thing that will act upon it, and when the gas is extracted, it forms the heaviest part of the air, and like the substance from which it is taken, seeks the low grounds, and valleys, and streams of water, which it follows and is emptied into the valleys of larger streams, each of which contributes its part of the poisonous fluid, and the quantity of gas is in proportion to the extent of territory, the quantity of low marshy ground, alluvial soil and quantity of animal and vegetable decomposition from which the water has flown.

The greater the number of streams that unite, the larger and more dense the quantity of nitrous gas which settles down and follows the streams. It is invisible to the eye, but in shape and movement the same as fog, to the sense of sight.

It will be remembered that the Cholera did not make its appearance the first warm days, but not until we had had several of them, and the adjacent country had sufficient time to give up gradually her poison, and it had floated down the valleys upon the bosom of the streams and become united in one dense body of gas, in the valleys of the Hudson, St. Lawrence, Ohio, Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, and then it was reported, that the Cholera had made its appearance, in such or such a place, on such a day.— And in our opinion, the disease raged until the country had exhaled its excess of poison, and as the nitre diminished in quantity, through the country, the supply of the streams was less; consequently the gas becomes less dense, the people inhale less quantities of poison, in the same quantity of air, consequently the disease began to subside gradually until the fountain was dried up in the country, when the effects entirely subsided in the cities.

The effect of saltpetre when taken in too large quantities, in a solution from a crude state, is a distressing chill through the whole system, attended with violent distress and cramps at the stomach and limbs, a cold sweat upon the body and extremities, which is on account of the refrigerent qualities of the article, which is rapidly destroying the fire of life or the vital heat. The temperature of the surface of the body being reduced below that of the air, the atmosphere immediately condenses upon the body, which is the cause of the excessive moisture upon the skin, a purpleness of lips, and finger nails, a contraction of the skin upon the hands and feet, and death terminates the life of the poor sufferer in a very short time, unless some very active stimulants and emetics are used to keep up the heat, and eject the morbid matter from the stomach.

The cholera is generated under the same principle, according to our theory, in receiving the nitre in form of gas into the blood, through the lungs gradually, by which means, the system is poisoned equally throughout, and the patient does not suffer the distress that he would, to take a dose of saltpetre into the stomach, when hale and vigorous, and while the person was yet in a pure atmosphere. The subjugation of the principle of life, that has supported a large muscular system, cannot be done without a powerful struggle. The same body could be overcome with comparative little distress, except the contraction or cramp of the muscles, when the atmosphere is infected, and every breath is reducing the principle of life through the whole body, and, of course, every one of the senses become blunted or deadened, in proportion as the fountain or vital principle goes away, to

what it would be to attack it in full vigor of strength with saltpetre. The oxygen of the blood is destroyed by the intrusion of this gas upon the lungs, the blood becomes purple and thick, the eyes are sunk back into the sockets, and nature raises a feeble effort to remove the poison from the system by vomiting and relax, by which means the vital warmth is again reduced, in rarifying or raising the heat of the fluids to the temperature of the vitals, before it leaves the system, by which means the vital heat is rapidly carried off, and to make up the deficiency, the warmth in the extremities is called in to support vital action, which leaves the flesh to contract, the muscles to cramp, and the quantity of water which has been thrown into the extremities by the heat, to carry on perspiration, is drawn back into the body, by the contraction of the flesh from the surface back, when the heat leaves it and goes off in what is called the rice water discharges, by which means the limbs become much reduced in size. The warmth of the extremities being left so much below, or colder than the temperature upon the surface, that the air condenses upon the skin, in what is called the cold sticky sweat. This principle may be strikingly demonstrated, by putting upon the table in a warm day, in the summer, two tumblers, one filled with hot, and the other with cold water; the latter will sweat, the air having condensed upon it, while the former will remain dry. Nitre is used in connection with salt, to cure meat, and those who are in the habit of putting up hams, know that the larger the quantity of nitre used, the less the salt will take hold, so that many of the hams after being smoked will taste nearly as fresh as the meat would when it was first killed. By this we see that nitre is an anti septic, and has a tendency to keep the flesh from putrefaction. In case of Cholera, who ever saw a patient that had mortified or had become putrid before death, or that had any visible signs of mortification before it was buried, if the interment took place within six or twelve hours after death. The flesh of a person who died of Cholera, was several degrees colder, if we could judge from the touch, than one who had died from any other complaint. The flesh felt nearly as cold as a stone, the fibre was more closely concentrated than in the cases of death from other disease, all of which we attribute to the refrigerent properties of nitre. The galvanic battery would not operate upon a person who had died of Cholera, which was an evidence that the body was destitute of oxygen or electric fluid.

When has the time been before, or since 1832, that there was as little electric fluid in the air?— In the vicinity of Albany we had but two or three thunder showers during the summer, and then the clouds flew high and with but little lightning.— The heavens were of a death like hue or a whitish yellow color from the horizon to the zenith. The Aurora Borealis or northern lights were scarcely visible during the summer. There was none of the florid appearances in the heavens that are now discoverable at evening about the horizon.

It has been our opinion, and the facts have justified the conclusion, that from the Temperate Zone or from about the latitude of Philadelphia, north and south, the Cholera has raged with gradual increased violence, and as far north as Quebec, and south to New Orleans, we are all too well acquainted with the fatality that attended the complaint to doubt for a moment its wide spread sweep of destruction. In the Frigid Zone the sud-

den and violent changes of the weather must have had a powerful effect upon animal and vegetable matter, and in proportion as it was destroyed, the poison would arise during the hot weather into the air, and the inhabitants would be exposed and the number of deaths would be in proportion to the quantity of matter previously destroyed. At the south, the rich alluvial soil and the large quantity of herbage peculiar to that climate shared the same fate as vegetation at the north. But if any thing the south has a greater abundance of matter to generate disease, in consequence of having a greater length of time for the growing season than at the north. Therefore the air will be filled with a greater quantity of gas, and a fatality will attend the inhabitants in proportion to its density. See the accounts of the Cholera upon the borders of the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri, and at the North upon the banks of the St Lawrence.

The report of the Massachusetts Medical Society published in 1832, states what observation has taught us to be the fact in this country, that in the East Indies the Cholera avoided the hilly country, and that a range of mountains would arrest its progress in any particular direction, and after a long prevalence it found its way through the mountain passes and spread itself in the valleys beyond; also, that the greater part of the patients were taken during the night. Now according to our theory, the nitre during the day was exhaled into the air and became greatly expanded, so that the quantity inhaled by the breath was less than at night, when the absence of the vertical sun would be the cause of a heavy condensation of the atmosphere, which would concentrate the gas that would fall in heavy masses into the low lands, and heavy dews would cause the gas to become more compact, consequently the patient would inhale double, and perhaps treble the gas in the same quantity of air, which would poison his system universally by the means of the circulation of the blood, and every part being reduced alike, the patient would feel no pain until the warmth was called in from the limbs, by which the muscles would be left to cramp or contract for the want of the expansive power of heat. In consequence of the refrigerent properties of the nitre, the vital heat or fire of life is fast dwindling, and the vital principle is so far reduced, that the remnant of warmth is not able to expand the chest which has now become much contracted, and consequently the respiration is labored and difficult, and the patient feels as if a heavy weight was laying upon the breast; and as life ebbs out, the senses leave the body and life gradually departs; the hearing becomes indistinct, the eyes blind, and the patient dies without a struggle unlike death produced from any other complaint, and the remains show the marks of the horror that dwelt upon the patient's mind while in life, from the powerfully contracted state of the muscular system which had drawn so powerfully upon the most delicate and sensible organs of the body. It will be asked, if our theory be correct, what should be the cause of the second appearance of the Cholera in the United States, along the banks of the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri rivers, when there appeared to be no uncommon change the preceding fall before, like that of 1831. To this we reply, the past spring, when those rivers broke up, the banks were overflowed, especially the Mississippi and Missouri, to a greater extent, as we have been informed, than for several years before. In some places the banks were overflowed, and the country inundated for

many miles each way from the bed of the river, and the water carried back and implanted a rich vegetable loam, or earth strongly impregnated with nitre, and in some places several inches thick. When the water subsided, this alluvial coat was left, together with innumerable small ponds of water, which had settled in the concavities of the country, for hundreds of miles along the river. It is well known that a level country will retain large quantities or collections of water after the rivers have fallen within the limits of their original banks. This water is dried down; the poison or nitre that is embodied in the loam in large quantities is more condensed and is continually reducing, until from the very dregs, the strong nitrous gas is exhaled into the air; it settles upon the bosom of the stream in a condensed form, and floats down, inundating the cities, and as soon as it is strong enough, nearly every person of certain habits, or of certain temperaments will be attacked, and the worst in body will die first. In such cases, it has generally been said that the Cholera made its appearance in such a place on such a day, and it continued to rage with great violence for a season, and when the filth and water had become reduced down, and the loam becomes dry, having exhaled all its moisture, the means by which the poison escapes, the report is, then the Cholera had left us as sudden as it made its appearance.

In order to reduce my theory to matter of certainty, as near as possible, I had recourse to experiments with the thermometer both before and after the use of medicine, and the following is a memorandum taken at the time.

The course pursued, was to observe the point at which the mercury stood in the room, then I would draw out the plate from the case, and at the same time have the person recline upon a sofa, upon the back, and take the bulb into the mouth, against which they would steadily eject the breath from the lungs, and in about five minutes, the mercury would raise up and become stationary at the point or standard warmth of the body, which would be, from about the 10th of July to the 1st of September, in the room, when it was tried, from two to twelve degrees above the surrounding atmosphere, in proportion as the persons enjoyed different degrees of health.

Mr Benjamin True, dye cutter. No. 7 Beaver-street, near its junction with South Market-street, came to me in July, in much distress, his countenance was pale and gasty, his cheek bones were prominent, his eyes were sunk back in the sockets, and he was attended with a great oppression at the lungs, and difficulty of breathing, and a cold sticky sweat upon the surface. He had been run down to this state in about ten hours, and his symptoms in every respect, were those of an approaching cholera of the worst kind. I informed him that before I gave him medicine, I wished to try, by experiment with the thermometer, the height of the animal warmth of the body, to which he readily assented. The mercury in the room stood 88 degrees above Zero, and he only succeeded to raise it up to 92 degrees, showing the small difference of four degrees surplus above the surrounding air. I then gave him a glass of the cholera medicine, and in about thirty minutes, it had wrought so much of a change as to raise the veins in his hands, his cheeks and lips became florid, and he felt quite smart. I then tried the thermometer again, and it gradually raised up to 99 degrees, showing a difference in the change or

a gain of 7 degrees, by taking the medicine, or 11 degrees surplus above the surrounding air, instead of 4 degrees at first. He had no trouble after the first day, as his certificate will show.

My course was to restore the heat of the body back to its healthy standard, as in the case of True and others, in order that the perspiration might return to the surface, and the heat to the extremities, by which means the sweat would pass off from the body, through the pores instead of a relax, which would stop, and the cramp would cease by the return of warmth to the muscles.—After which any gentle course that would clear the body of the morbid matter that had accumulated during the indisposition, would leave the system in a healthy state, with the exception of the consequent debility occasioned by the disease, which would soon be gone.

Albany, Jan. 14th, 1833.

The above experiment was tried upon me in the presence of several other persons, and what is there stated I do declare to be correct; and I was much astonished at the immediate relief which I obtained, and was more so when I saw the change of 7 degrees in the temperature of my system by the mercury. I had no more trouble after the first day.

B. C TRUE.

Albany, Jan. 14th, 1833.

I was present and witnessed the experiment upon Mr. True, and from ocular demonstration know it to be correct. I also had a similar experiment tried upon me, when I was nearly in the same state as Mr. T., and with the same success.

DAVID BENSON, No. 42 Howard-st.

Albany, January 14th, 1833.

We saw similar experiments tried at the office of Doctor Thompson, Beaver-st., Albany, and with similar results as above.

R. E. WARD,

Of the firm of *Many & Ward* 84 Beaver-st.

JAMES HUNTER,

Late associate Editor of the *Albany Daily Advertiser*.

Albany, January 14th, 1833.

I have seen the above mentioned experiments satisfactorily tried repeatedly, with the same success as above, and they appeared to me to be both philosophical and conclusive.

J. W. DOLBEAR, No. 67, Beaver-st.

(To be continued.)

INDIAN REMEDIES AND CURES

We copy the following interesting cure from the travels and adventures of Ross Cox, upon the Columbia River, and among the western tribes of Indians. It appears that the cure was performed under his immediate observation. The remedies that were applied, appear so rational to us, that should an occasion occur, we should not hesitate to make the experiment ourselves, but instead of dogs, we should substitute sheep, on account of their being more plenty, and consequently less expensive. As the experiment is feasible, we hope that some of our Thomsonian friends will try the effect of the remedy upon some similar case, as it certainly cannot do harm, and the application may be attended with happy consequences, and thereby add another valuable remedy to the *Materia Medica*. If the experiment should be made, and a journal of the operation communicated to us, *post paid*, we will publish it to the world, and the practitioner who makes the application shall have the credit, so far as he may make any discoveries. It ap-

pears to us that a thorough course of medicine would be all important, to clear the morbid matter from the system, before such an operation, and also that the skin should be thoroughly cleansed, for we believe the beneficial effects of this remedy is, by receiving support, by absorption, from the dead animal's body. How necessary then that the pores, and cutaneous system, should be cleared of all obstruction, and the support thus acquired to be free from the poison that has been generated in the body. This remedy is very similar, both in its application and effects, to the account of Marshal Lanes, as mentioned in our first number, who so rapidly recovered from serious bruises in consequence of being wrapped in a sheep skin taken warm from the animal's body.

"The Oakinagan mode of curing some of our diseases would probably startle many of the faculty. The following case in particular passed under my own observation :

One of the proprietors had, in the year 1814, taken as a wife a young and beautiful girl, whose father had been one of the early partners, and whose mother was a halfbreed (her grandmother having been a native of the Cree tribe;) so that although not a pure white, she was fairer than many who are so called in Europe. He proceeded with her to Fort George; but the change of climate, from the dry and healthy plains of Fort des Prairie to the gloomy forests and incessant rains on the north-west coast, was too much for her delicate frame, and she fell into a deep consumption. As a last resource, her husband determined to send her to Oakinagan to try the change of air, and requested me to procure her accommodation at that place for the summer. This I easily managed. She was accompanied by a younger sister, and an old female attendant.

For some days after her arrival we were in hourly expectation of her death. Her legs and feet were much swollen, and so hard that the greatest pressure created no sensation: her hair had fallen off in such quantities as nearly to cause baldness; a sable shade surrounded her deeply sunk eyes.—She was in fact little more than a skeleton, with scarcely any symptoms of vitality, and her whole appearance betokened approaching dissolution.—Such was the state of the unfortunate patient, when an old Indian, who had for some days observed her sitting in the porch door, where she was brought supported on pillows to enjoy the fresh air, called me aside, and told me he had no doubt of being able to cure her, provided I should agree to his plan; but added that he would not give any explanation of the means he intended to use, for fear we might laugh at him, unless we consented to adopt them. We accordingly held a consultation, the result of which was, that the Indian should be allowed to follow his own method. It could not make her worse, and there was a possibility of success.

Having acquainted him with her acquiescence, he immediately commenced operations by seizing an ill-looking, snarling, cur dog, which he half strangled; after which he deliberately cut its throat. He then ripped open the belly, and placed the legs and feet of the patient inside, surrounded by the warm intestines, in which position he kept them until the carcass became cold. He then took them out, and bandaged them with warm flannel which he said was very good. The following day another dog lost its life, and a similar operation performed. This was continued for some time, until every ill-disposed cur in the village had

disappeared by the throat-cutting knife of our dog-destroying doctor, and we were obliged to purchase some of a superior breed. While she was undergoing this process she took, in addition, a small quantity of bark daily in a glass of port wine. In the mean time the swelling gradually decreased, the fingers lost their corpse-like nakedness, the hectic flushes became rarer, and "that most pure spirit of sense," the eye, gave evident tokens of returning animation. When her strength permitted, she was placed on the carriage of a brass field-piece, supported by bolsters, and drawn occasionally a mile or two over the prairie. The Indian continued at intervals to repeat the strange application, until the swelling had entirely disappeared, and enabled her once more to make use of her limbs.

Two-and-thirty dogs lost their lives in bringing about this extraordinary recovery, and among them might truly be numbered

Mongrel, puppy, whelp and hound,
And curs of low degree.

She gradually regained possession of her appetite; and when her husband arrived in the autumn from Fort George, for the purpose of crossing the mountains, she was strong enough to accompany him. The following summer, on my journey across the continent, I met them at Lac la Pluie.—She was in the full enjoyment of health, and 'in the way that ladies like to be who love their lords.'

Extract of a letter, to the editor, dated Indianapolis, Indiana, Jan. 23d, 1834.

The Legislature is now in session, and a bill has been got up by a Physician in the house of Representatives, the purport of which was to prohibit Thompsonians from getting pay for their services, but it was rejected 45 to 30.

Respectfully yours, &c. J. M.

[From the Baltimore Advocate.]

A favorable report has been made to the House of Delegates by the committee to whom it was referred, on the subject of having a Thomsonian Infirmary established in this city. This, we sincerely hope, may be attended to by the house. It is a beauty of our state that the legislative bodies make provision for the preservation of health and healing of the sick; but by granting too many privileges to the Doctors, they make the people as miserable as if there were no doctors—and much more so.—Only behold how the state of Maryland is, (we beg pardon) Doctor-ridden. The privileges granted to those "gentlemen in black" show that we are doctor-ridden. They have all long been holding the sole right of practicing medicines alias mineral poisons, now they have taken another step: to prevent any person from selling medicines unless authorised by them; and licensed to do so. Now any person with half an eye can see what they are aiming at—that they want to prevent the Thomsonians from selling Vegetable Simples—for no body sells medicines without licence besides Thomsonians—and they prepare them. They have done their best to put down Thomsonianism; but it wont do, for the harder they press it, the wider it spreads.—This Infirmary would do more good, if established and protected by the legislature, than the great University ever did—that is if it is conducted on true Thomsonian principles. Do dear doctors try to prevent this Infirmary's passage, for it will steam so

many people to death that you will be kept busy the whole time in cutting up their dead bodies.

We are happy to hear that petitions are now before the legislature, praying for a law to provide the State with scientific cooks, and censors to examine our meals when cooked.—*Ib.*

From the New York Star, Jan. 22d, 1834.
THE THOMSONIAN OR STEAM PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Our attention has been drawn to this exploded imposture, which for some time attracted much notice in this state, and deluded some of our best citizens, by a late report of the committee of the Mississippi Legislature, touching a petition from certain inhabitants of Wilkinson co. in that state, soliciting for it the protection of the public authority.

The committee, of which a Mr Boyd is chairman, does the profession of medicine great injustice by degrading it to the vulgar level of quackery, and pronouncing its philosophy not a whit more entitled to consideration than the empiricism of the Thompsonian or any other imposture that the itinerant mountebanks may choose to avail themselves of to delude the ignorant. We are decidedly of the opinion that each profession should be permitted to stand or fall upon its own merits, relying on the verdict of public judgment, and sharing the patronage of public authority.

REMARKS.—Yes, Major Mordecai Manasseh Noah, editor of the New York Star, and late self-styled King of the Jews, Prince of Ararat, &c. &c. &c.!!! says the Thomsonian system of practice of medicine is imposture, quackery, &c., yet he admits that they have many adherents,—many friends. We presume that if this self styled prince of Israel had been as successful in gaining followers in his late attempted imposition, in striving to palm himself off upon the modern adherents of that ancient religion as their king, as Thomson has been with his system of practice, he would not have been *deposed*, nor would his *kingdom* of Ararat, (Grand Island in the Niagara River,) have been *usurped* by its *original* owners, in consequence of the funds of his majesty's purse being inadequate to redeem the effects of the ambition of the giddy brain which had raised itself to regal dignities so suddenly. We make our calculations upon the injury we are about to suffer from the king's publications against us, by the influence he has had upon the minds of the adherents of the Jewish religion, in his progress so far in establishing the kingdom of Ararat with true and loyal subjects from the wandering and long lost tribes of Israel. When the Thomsonians become so degraded as not to elicit the attention of their followers any more than this modern self-made monarch, they will not attack their neighbors at any rate, until they have a character to lose themselves. (ED.)

COMMUNICATION.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 24, 1834.

Sir,—I have had the pleasure to examine the first number of your "Thomsonian Botanic Watchman." I entertain a strong confidence of the utility of the publication at the present crisis. The Thomsonian System of Medical Practice, as presented by your honored father, is in itself a strong, impregnable citadel—but it is time to take more decided measures to put to silence the noisy tribes of opponents that raise the war whoop on

every hand. I must declare myself highly gratified to see so faithful a sentinel ascend the walls and take so conspicuous a stand, fearless of the sword of the assailants. Your prospectus presents us with a well advised scheme of defensive measures, and I have not an isolated doubt of your qualifications to carry your designs into effective and successful operation. In your first number I observe, that the typographical department is neatly executed, and the editorial arrangement peculiarly judicious. The portion exclusively devoted to Thomsonianism has more particularly arrested my attention. You have evinced peculiar tact in bringing the enemy to close quarters. Go on, and be sure to hold them to the point of the philosophic bayonet. Your faculty in keeping the flint and steel together promises much for the cause. The clearest, best fire emits but little smoke. One knotty irrefutable argument is worth a thousand pages of empty unmeaning declamation. An occasional squib may serve to allure the enemy from some dangerous ambuscade, and by a dexterous diversion, bring them to a more open field fight. This is the object we wish to accomplish. You have opened your battery for a gentlemanly contest, and I congratulate you on the flattering prospect of a triumphant issue of the laborious campaign. The host of talents that are daily rallying to the botanic standard furnish a valiant body of able recruits, well accoutred for battle. Between the "WATCHMAN" and the "RECORDER" there cannot arise any conflicting interest. The approbation of your father promises well to the enterprise. The enemy that was sowing tares, began an untimely triumph. Opposition papers began to froth and spout prematurely because our illustrious general had arrested, on suspicion, one of his most distinguished officers;—what will they say of the result of his vigilance—when on investigation they see that officer acquitted, the sword returned, shining with increased brilliancy, and the valiant soldier honorably promoted? This amicable adjustment of all difficulties and imaginary differences, is well calculated to carry terror into the enemy's camp. Again, I repeat the admonition, go on, conquering and to conquer. Be thou a faithful "WATCHMAN," achieve the anticipated victories; and it will ever be my pleasure, as far as my influence, and privilege extends, to be the honest "Recorder" of your triumphs. With much respect and high consideration, your sincere friend and cordial well wisher.

THOMAS HERSEY,

Sec. Gen. Cor. Bot. Soc. U. S.

DR. JOHN THOMSON.

[From the Mechanics' Banner, Baltimore.]

A LITANY,

Appointed to be read on all convenient occasions and especially on the second Friday in Lent.

From fogs and blue devils, from mosquitoes and mad dogs, from bed bugs and pettifoggers—deliver us.

From frost bites and cross children, from cold pone and noisy politicians, from rheumatism and rum suckers—deliver us.

From hornets and horse jockies, from smoky chimneys and squalling madams, from sea-ticks and priestcraft—deliver us.

From steam doctors* and sea serpents, from vagrant musicians and militia fine collectors, from bag-pipes and busy bodies—deliver us.

From cockroaches and cataplasms, from dull times and double dealers, from wet fuel and cool friendship—deliver us.

From dogmas and dog latin, from ungodly zeal and xerophthalmia, from tooth aches and tub philosophy—deliver us.

From teasing sweet hearts and tormenting creditors, from illegal newspapers and close fist customers, from calumniating acquaintances, and courts of judicature—O deliver us.

* To the Author of the above.

Stuff him, Oh Doctor, genteely, with *niter*, With *blisters* torment him, but keep him from *steam*,

Force down the *calomel* and *opium*, in spite of The entreaties of friends who would him redeem. The blessings of *steam*, Oh let him not know of *Number six*, nor *Lobelia*, for they'll relieve pain;

But crowd down your *poisons*, and bring him quite low, for

It is your part to poison and his to complain.

Let this be repeated as a chorus to the above.

Ed. Watchman.

BOTANIC AND COMMON NAMES OF PLANTS.

<i>Lobelia inflata</i>	Indian tobacco
<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	African pepper
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Bayberry
<i>Pinus canadensis</i>	Hemlock tree
<i>Pinus balsamea</i>	Balsam fir
<i>Rubus strigosus</i>	Red raspberry
<i>Hamamelis virginica</i>	Witch hazel
<i>Chelone glabra</i>	Balmoney
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	Barberry
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	White popple
<i>Amygdalus persica</i>	Peach
<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Black cherry
<i>Cypripedium candidum</i>	White ladyslipper
<i>Ictodes foetida</i>	Skunk cabbage
<i>Arum triphyllum</i>	Wild turnip
<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>	Bitter root
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Red clover
<i>Aletris ferinosa</i>	Unicorn
<i>Arctium lapa</i>	Burdock
<i>Verbascum thapsis</i>	Mullen
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	Bittersweet
<i>Ulmus fulva</i>	Slippery elm

The following is the copy of a letter from a Regular Physician who has been in the practice for seven years past, but has recently obtained one of Thomson's Family Rights. It is dated Nov. 19, 1833.

Dear Sir—The medicine I obtained of you in August last, I have nearly used up, and have found it to answer a better purpose than I had anticipated. I want you to send me another supply, for which I send you the money enclosed, also some information in regard to compounding and preparing the same. Then follows a bill of the articles of "quackery" he wanted.

Another person who had been in the Regular Practice for six years, and for the past six months has been in possession of Doct. Samuel Thomson's Family Right, says that he has obtained more valuable and correct information in that time from Thomson's System of Practice, than from the old system in the six years, and has now almost entirely abandoned the use of mineral medicines.

Really, one would suppose that we "quacks" were getting into bad company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DESAIX.

Of all the generals I ever had under me, Desaix and Kleber possessed the greatest talents; especially Desaix, as Kleber only loved glory, inasmuch as it was the means of procuring him riches and pleasures, whereas Desaix loved glory for itself and despised every thing else. Desaix was wholly wrapped up in war and glory.—Wrapped up in a cloak Desaix threw himself under a gun, and slept as contentedly as if he were in a palace. He was called by the Arabs the *just Sultan*.—*Omer's Napoleon in Exile.*

LOUIS-CHARLES-ANTOINE DESAIX was born at St Hilaire d'Ayat, in Auvergne, in August, 1768. His parents were of noble birth, and devoted for several generations to the profession of arms. He was brought up at the military college of Efiat, where his excellent qualities procured him the love of his schoolfellows. Though he gave himself up to the studies which would best enable him to distinguish himself in the profession to which he was destined, nothing attracted him so much as the history of the republics of Greece and Rome. His imagination was inflamed by reading the exalted acts and traits of virtue which illustrated the great men in whom those republics prided themselves.

Such was his disposition, and such the bent of his mind, when, in his fifteenth year, he entered as a sub-lieutenant in the regiment of Bretagne.—At that early period he was noticed for his uncommonly grave and studious character; and in the wars of the revolution he attracted still more attention for a valor combined with discretion, for the promptitude of his measures, and for his almost unvaried success. His promotion was in consequence rapid. He manifested so much talent and bravery at the taking of the lines of Weissemburg, that the rank of general of brigade was conferred upon him. Wounded at the affair of Luttenberg by a musket ball, which passed thro' both cheeks, he never quitted the field of battle, nor would he suffer his wounds to be dressed, until he had rallied the disordered battalions. On this occasion the soldiers gave him the surname of "*Le guerrier sans peur et sans reproche.*" In 1796 he served under Moreau as general of division. He also commanded the left wing at the battle of Rastadt, and had the defence of Kehl intrusted to him. Upon these occasions the wisdom and decision of his combinations pointed him out as one of the most scientific officers in the French service.

Profiting by the preliminaries of Leoben, Desaix proceeded to Italy, to visit Bonaparte and the fields of battle rendered illustrious by the victories of such an army and such a leader; and here commenced that friendship between the two heroes which terminated only with the life of one of them.

In the Egyptian expedition Desaix contributed greatly to the successes of Napoleon. At the taking of Malta, at the battle of Chebreiss, and at that of the Pyramids, he discovered such determined bravery, that the commander-in-chief, desirous of giving him some testimonial of regard, presented him with a poinard of excellent workmanship enriched with diamonds, whereon were engraven, "*Prise de Malthe—Bataille de Chebreiss—Bataille des Pyramides.*" Under circumstances of great difficulty and discouragement, he defeated the Arabs of Yambo, and the Mamelukes of Murad-Bey, and thereby reduced the whole of Upper Egypt. In every direction he caused the arms of

the republic to triumph; and he had the address, in addition to all this, to gain the hearts of the inhabitants of the countries he subdued. Denon says, "that his mild and unvarying equity obtained for him the title of '*The Just Sultan.*'" How many wise ideas on civil government and philanthropy," adds the baron, "suggested themselves to his mind, when the sound of the trumpet and the roll of the drum ceased to give him the fever of war!"

Such were the claims of Desaix to the gratitude of his countrymen, when the treaty of El Arish enabled him to return to Europe. Scarcely had he set foot on the land of his birth, when he evinced the greatest impatience to rejoin Bonaparte in Italy. He was yet in France, when the news of the affair of St. Bard reached him; and exclaiming, "he will leave us nothing to do," he travelled night and day until he was able to throw himself into his arms. He reached Montebello on the 11th of June, 1800. The First Consul embraced him with great affection, and immediately gave him a division. They spent the whole night together in conversing about the affairs of Egypt, and on the morrow Desaix was despatched to reconnoitre the road to Genoa. Scarcely, however, had he departed, before Melas, the Austrian general, advanced against the less numerous forces of Bonaparte. Desaix was recalled; but he did not arrive until the French were retreating. Riding up to the First Consul, consternation depicted on his brow, he said, "I think this is a battle lost." "I think it is a battle won," said Napoleon. "Do you push on, and I will speedily rally the line behind you." Though Desaix had rode ten leagues without stopping, he instantly formed his columns, and charged the Austrians with such impetuosity that they gave way in every direction.—The enthusiasm of the troops appeared to be revived, and Desaix prepared to act on the offensive. He led a fresh column of five thousand grenadiers to meet and check the advance of Zach; but just as he was advancing, a ball struck him on the head and he fell to rise no more. The French official accounts of the battle of Marengo put in the mouth of the dying general a message to Bonaparte, in which he expressed his regret that he had done so little for history; and in that of the first Consul an answer, lamenting that he had no time to weep; but Napoleon himself assures us, that "he was shot dead on the spot."* Savary, his aid-de-camp having recognised the body, had it wrapped up in a cloak, and removed to Milan, where, by Napoleon's directions, it was embalmed, and afterward conveyed to the hospice of St. Bernard,†—where a monument was erected to the memory of the fallen hero.

Desaix preserved throughout life great simplicity in his exterior appearance and manners. In stature he was shorter than Bonaparte by an inch.—His physiognomy was pensive, and his complexion pale. "The talent of Desaix," said Napoleon at St. Helena, "was always in full activity. He loved glory for glory's sake, and France above every thing. Luxury he despised, and even

*Napoleon Memoirs, vol. i. p. 300.

† "Desaix, who turn'd the scale,

Leaving his life-blood in that famous field
(Where the clouds break, we may discern the spot

In the blue haze), sleeps, as thou saw'st at dawn,
Just where we enter'd in the hospitable church."

Roger's Italy, p. 10 (ed. 1830).

comfort. He preferred sleeping under a gun in the open air to the softest couch. He was of an unsophisticated, active, pleasing character, and possessed extensive information. The Victor of Marengo shed tears for his death."†

THE LAST DYING STRUGGLE OF THE M. D.'S OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

In Assembly Feb. 21st.—We have just heard in the Assembly Chamber, part of the discussion relative to the practice of Botanic Physicians. We can say that the city and county of New York may well be proud of the illustrious two, that are now nobly defending the rights and privileges of their constituents. Messrs. Myers and Hertell have done themselves imperishable honor in combating the tyranny of the medical societies of the state. Messrs. Ruggles, of Lewis, and Robertson of Genesee, have conducted themselves worthy of their station. We perceive that they have not forgotten what they were sent here for by their constituents, but have on this occasion come out and acted worthy of their stations in combating the corrupt principles of the medical men as well as those of the medical law. Their remarks we shall give hereafter. While there were many others, we are sorry to say, should we judge from the language they used in debate, elected by the people for the purpose of taking away those rights and privileges that we believe they were sent here to protect. The doctors have put the screws upon every member that would listen to them, and they have so far over done the business that the very face of the bill now tells why these public leaches want the law repealed. The bill declares that the last clause of the law passed April 7th, 1830, is repealed.—But the amendment says, the provisions of this law shall not be deemed or taken to prevent any person from using or applying for the benefit of sick persons, (*without fee or reward*), any roots, barks, or herbs, the growth or produce of the United States. We always know that the fee or reward was the great trouble with the doctors, more than the number that were killed by Steam, Quackery, &c. But they have never shown the cloven foot so plain before as on this day. We date the establishing of the Thomsonian system of practice from this day's work. Our word for it, the M. D.'s have shown a cloven foot which will be remembered by the good people of the state long enough to place Botanic Practice far above its standing when the present session commenced. For the seven years past, that we have had the honor of having the charge of the business of Botanic Physicians in the Legislature, we have never witnessed, so sensibly, the last dying struggles of the medical craft as we have this day.

They are down, even should this sham stab at our rights pass into a law; and they may date their downfall to their own infamous conduct during the present winter. When we first commenced to advocate the Thomsonian Practice in the Assembly in 1828, we had neither advocates nor talent to defend us, but what a miraculous overturn since that time. At the debate this day we have had decidedly the best talents of the House engaged in our cause. Should the present bill be passed into a law, which we very much doubt, we shall take steps then, not only to get it repealed, but to ask for some privileges, and our request will be backed by the bone and sinew of the country, by

some 100,000 or 150,000 to sustain us in what privileges we may want to obtain. The medical men of the State of New York may then lament their iniquity in dust and ashes at their leisure.

If this bill passes into a law, we shall then recommend that a State Convention be assembled at Utica or some other place west, of the Botanic Physicians and their friends, to deliberate as to the best course to be adopted, and to the course that is thought advisable to pursue by the Convention we guarantee success, if it is within the bounds of reason.—ED.

ON THE SLAVE TRADE.

Reading in the newspapers the speech of Mr. Jackson in congress, against meddling with the affair of slavery, or attempting to mend the condition of slaves, it put me in mind of a similar speech, made about one hundred years since, by Sidi Mahome Ibrahim, a member of the divan of Algiers, which may be seen in Martin's account of his consulship, 1687. It was against granting the petition of the sect called *Erika*, or *Purists*, who prayed for the abolition of piracy and slavery, as being unjust.—Mr. Jackson does not quote it: perhaps he has not seen it. If, therefore, some of its reasonings are to be found in his eloquent speech, it may not only show that men's interests operate, and are operated on with surprising similarity, in all countries and climates, whenever they are under similar circumstances. The African speech, as translated, is as follows:

"Alia Bismillah, &c. God is great and Mahomet is his prophet."

"Have these Erika considered the consequences of granting their petition? If we cease our cruizes against the Christians, how shall we be furnished with the commodities their countries produce, and which are so necessary for us? If we forbear to make slaves of their people, who, in this hot climate, are to cultivate our lands? Who are to perform the common labors of our city, and of our families? Must we not then be our own slaves? And is there not more compassion and more favor due to us Mussulmen than to those Christian dogs?—We have now above fifty thousand slaves in and near Algiers. This number, if not kept up by fresh supplies, will soon diminish, and be gradually annihilated. If, then, we cease taking and plundering the infidels' ships, and making slaves of the seamen and passengers, our lands will become of no value, for want of cultivation; the rents of houses in the city will sink one half; and the revenues of government arising from the share of prizes, must be totally destroyed. And for what? To gratify the whim of a whimsical sect, who would have us not only forbear making more slaves, but even manumit those we have. But who is to indemnify their masters for the loss? Will the state do it? Is our treasury sufficient? Will the Erika do it? Can they do it? Or would they, to do what they think justice to the slaves, do a greater injustice to the owners! And if we set our slaves free, what is to be done with them? Few of them will return to their native countries; they know too well the greater hardships they must there be subject to. They will not embrace our holy religion: they will not adopt our manners: our people will not pollute themselves by inter-marrying with them. Must we maintain them as beggars in our streets; or suffer our properties to be the prey of their pillage? for men accustomed to slavery will not work for a livelihood when not compelled.—And what

†Napoleon Memoirs, vol. iv. p. 256.

is there so pitiable in their present condition? Were they not slaves in their own countries? Are not Spain, Portugal, France, and the Italian states, governed by despots, who hold all their subjects in slavery, without exception? Even England treats her sailors as slaves: for they are, whenever the government pleases, seized and confined in ships of war, condemned not only to work but to fight for small wages, or a mere subsistence not better than our slaves are allowed by us. Is their condition then made worse by their falling into our hands? No: they have only exchanged one slavery for another; and I may say a better: for here they are brought into a land where the sun of Islamism gives forth its light, and shines in full splendor, and they have an opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the true doctrine, and thereby save their immortal souls. Those who remain at home have not that happiness. Sending the slaves home, then, would be sending them out of light into darkness.

"I repeat the question, what is to be done with them? I have heard it suggested, that they may be planted in the wilderness, where there is plenty of land for them to subsist on, and where they may flourish as a free state.—But they are, I doubt, too little disposed to labor without compulsion, as well as too ignorant to establish good government; and the wild Arabs would soon molest and destroy, or again enslave them. While serving us, we take care to provide them with every thing; and they are treated with humanity. The laborers in their own countries are, as I am informed, worse fed, lodged, and clothed. The condition of most of them is therefore already mended, and requires no further improvement. Here their lives are in safety. They are not liable to be impressed for soldiers, and forced to cut one another's Christian throats, as in the wars of their own countries. If some of the religious mad bigots who now tease us with their silly petitions, have in a fit of blind zeal, freed their slaves, it was not generosity, it was not humanity, that moved them to the action: it was from the conscious burden of a load of sins, and hope, from the supposed merits of so good a work, to be excused from damnation. How grossly are they mistaken, in imagining slavery to be disavowed by the Alcoran! Are not the two precepts, to quote no more, 'Masters, treat your slaves with kindness—Slaves, serve your masters with cheerfulness and fidelity,' clear proofs to the contrary? Nor can the plundering of infidels be in that sacred book forbidden; since it is well known from it, that God has given the world, and all that it contains, to his faithful Musselmén, who are to enjoy it, of right, as fast as they conquer it. Let us then hear no more of this detestable proposition, the manumission of Christian slaves, the adoption of which would, by depreciating our lands and houses, and thereby depriving so many good citizens of their properties, create universal discontent, and provoke insurrections, to the endangering of government, and producing general confusion. I have, therefore, no doubt, that this wise council will prefer the comfort and happiness of a whole nation of true believers, to the whim of a few Erika, and dismiss their petition."

The result was, as Martin tells us, that the Divan came to this resolution: "That the doctrine, that the plundering and enslaving the Christians is unjust, is at best problematical: but that it is the interest of this state to continue the practice, is

clear: therefore, let the petition be rejected."—And it was rejected accordingly.

And since like motives are apt to produce, in the minds of men, like opinions and resolutions, may we not venture to predict, from this account, that the petitions to the parliament of England for abolishing the slave trade, to say nothing of other legislatures, and the debates upon them will have a similar conclusion.

HISTORICUS.

FEMALE RESPONSIBILITY.

There is good sense, well expressed, in the following from a popular periodical: females are involved in great responsibility, and probably more than they are aware of. To them is committed the training of the infant mind. To them is given the power of forming their characters, either for usefulness and an honor to their country, or for a disgrace to community—a blot upon the fair page of morality. They can implant in their youthful hearts, the principles of virtue and integrity, that will stand by them in their earthly career.—Before the years of maturity have arrived, they can sow the seed of goodness that will take root and spring up, from which incalculable benefits may be derived, and which will, in a great measure, influence their future course in life.

Go visit the abodes of wretchedness and poverty! Go visit our gaols, our prisons, and our alms houses, and, without speaking hyperbolically, you can say these are the fruits of the negligence of mothers—those are living examples of the inattentions of parents to the morals of their children and indulgence to them in vicious practices. There are many youths, who are now the inmates of houses of correction, who are now writhing under the tormenting stings of an afflicting conscience, who were born the heirs of wealth or nobility, and possessed a title and superior rank, which would ensure the respect and good will of all. There is, no doubt, many a young man of promising talents, who gave sure indication of becoming great and eminent in the world, who is now the occupant of a dark and loathsome cell, the just retribution of his crime, merely for want of a mother's salutary counsel to restrain him in his onward career of sin.

How important is it then that they should be informed of the fact. A *single tear*, a *gentle reproof*, may save many a pang, and your son from the gallows. A *kind admonition*, and affectionate entreaty may save from filling a *Drunkard's Grave*. *Mothers!* upon you depend the future welfare of your children. You can see them the abject sons of poverty and shame, or spring up like a well watered plant, to crown your last days with *Happiness and Peace*.—*Journal of Women*.

A MODEL.

The following female character is translated from the French. However highly colored the portrait may appear, it is not without a living original.

"It is her happiness to be ignorant of all that the world calls pleasure; her glory is to live in the duties of a wife and mother; and she consecrates her days to practice of social virtues occupied in the government of her family, she reigns over her husband by compliance, over her children by mildness, over her domestics by goodness. Her house is the residence of religious sentiments, of filial piety, of conjugal love, of maternal tenderness, of order, peace, sweet sleep, and good

health. Economical and studious, she prevents want and dissipates the evil passions; the indigent who present themselves at her door are never repulsed; the licentious avoid her presence. She has a character of reserve and dignity that makes her respected: of indulgence and sensibility, that makes her loved; of prudence and firmness, that makes her esteemed. She diffuses round her a warmth, a pure light, that vivify and illuminate all that encircle her."

Happy the man that possesses such a wife and can justly appreciate her worth; happy the children who are nurtured by her care and modelled by her counsel; happy the domestics who await her commands and enjoy her benevolence; and happy the society which holds in its bosom a being worthy of a better world.—*Ib.*

THE FEMALE.

The following natural and true description of the parental comfort derived from female children, is from a speech of Mr Burrows, an eminent Irish lawyer: "The love of offspring, the most forcible of all our instincts, is even stronger towards the female, than the male child. It is wise that it should be so—it is more wanted. It is just that it should be so—it is more required. There is no pillow, on which the head of a parent, anguished by sickness, or by sorrow, can so sweetly repose, as on the bosom of an affectionate daughter.—Her attentions are unceasing. She is utterly inactive. The boy may afford occasional comfort and pride to his family—they may catch glory from his celebrity, and derive support from his acquisitions—but he never communicates the solid and unceasing comforts of life, which are derived from the care and tender solicitude of the female child. She seems destined by Providence to be the perpetual solace and happiness of her parents. Even after her marriage, her filial attentions are unimpaired. She may give her hand and heart, to her husband, but still she may share her cares and attentions with her parents, without a pang of jealousy, or distrust from him. He only looks on them, as the assured pledges of her fidelity and the unerring evidences of a good disposition."—*Journal of Women.*

MACCLESFIELD.—TRIAL OF AFFECTION.—A few weeks ago a loving little upholster had a trivial dispute with his wife, in consequence of her suspicions of a transfer of his affections to a well-known excellent brandy establishment in that neighborhood. Unable to brook the deprivation of his favorite beverage, and the loss of the excellent company which was at all times ready to assist him to dispose of it, and still less willing to live on unpleasant terms with the wife of his bosom, he determined on a plan by which he should on one evening at least, have full employment of both intemperate indulgences and matrimonial felicity. In the very witching time of night, therefore, hot with the Tuscan grape, and high in blood, the queer little man staggered to and fro until he arrived in safety at the home which contained all his dearest treasure here upon earth. Instead, however of saluting her liege lord with a loving kiss, Catharine greeted her Petruccio with a sound box on the ear, and raised a chorus in his brain to which he had hitherto been unaccustomed.—This was too much for mortal man to bear, and seizing a whittle, with which his wife had just dissected her supper, he plunged it into his side, and the blood gushed forth in torrents. Now came the trial

of affection. The lady, like Niobe, all tears, fell at his feet, and besought him to live for her. For a time the suicide appeared to decline the invitation; but at length he yielded to the soft request, and desired her to clear the floor, and comfort herself; for instead of penetrating his own skin, the knife had drunk deeply only of a bladder of sheep's blood, with which he had cased his inner vestment.

HOW TO GET A TIGHT RING OFF A FINGER.—The Liverpool (England) Times, gives the following method of removing a ring. It is very simple, and should any of our fair readers be desirous of removing a tight ring, to return to a faithless lover, they will know how to set themselves to work.

Thread a needle flat in the eye with strong thread: pass the needle with care, under the ring, and pull the thread through a few inches towards the hand; wrap the long end of the thread tightly round the finger, regularly, all down to the nails, to reduce its size. Then lay hold of the short end of the thread to unwind it. The thread pressing against the ring will gradually remove it from the finger. This never-failing method will remove the tightest ring without difficulty, however swollen the finger may be.—*Journal of Women.*

HORRIBLE.

Cox, in his travels, gives an account of an Indian of the Blackfeet tribe being put to death by the Flatheads, on the 25th Dec., 1812, at the Oakinagan, a trading post on the north west coast of America, as follows, viz:

Having been informed that they were about putting one of their prisoners to death, I went to their camp to witness the spectacle. The man was tied to a tree; after which they heated an old barrel of a gun until it became red hot, with which they burned him on the legs, thighs, neck, cheeks, and belly. They then commenced cutting the flesh from about the nails, which they pulled out, and next separated the fingers from the hand joint by joint. During the performance of these cruelties the wretched captive never winced, and instead of suing for mercy, he added fresh stimulants to their barbarous ingenuity by the most irritating reproaches, part of which our interpreter translated as follows:—"My heart is strong. You do not hurt me. You can't hurt me. You are fools. You do not know how to torture.—Try it again. I don't feel any pain yet. We torture your relations a great deal better, because we make them cry loud, like little children. You are not brave: you have small hearts, and you are always afraid to fight." Then addressing one in particular, he said, "It was by my arrow you lost your eye;" upon which the Flathead darted at him, and with a knife in a moment scooped out one of his eyes; at the same time cutting the bridge of his nose nearly in two. This did not stop him: with the remaining eye he looked sternly at another, and said, "I killed *your* brother, and I scalped your old fool of a father."—The warrior to whom this was addressed instantly sprung at him, and separated the scalp from his head. He was then about plunging a knife in his heart, until he was told by the chief to desist. The raw scull, bloody socket, and mutilated nose now presented a horrid appearance, but by no means changed his tone of defiance. "It was I," said he to the chief, "that made your wife a prisoner last fall;—we put out her eyes;—we tore

out her tongue;—we treated her like a dog. Fort-ty of our young warriors—”

The chieftain became incensed the moment his wife's name was mentioned: he seized his gun, and, before the last sentence was ended, a ball from it passed through the brave fellow's heart, and terminated his frightful sufferings

SUMMARY.

NEW VELOCIPEDE.—Some curiosity was excited in New England recently, by the arrival of a man in a sailor's dress, with a travelling machine as he called it of his own construction. It is an improvement upon the Velocipede principle. A circle just wide enough to admit the traveller's person encompasses his waist, and to a horizontal shaft proceeding from each side of this circle are fixed a pair of wheels light in their construction, and about six feet in diameter. Close by the ring arise to support the arms, two short crutches which with the circle are cushioned and stuffed. The body is thus supported that the feet can just point the ground, to make a stroke, which puts the wheels in motion. The whole is directed by a lever upon which the hands rest, and by this simple contrivance, the man says that on a tolerable good road, he can travel nine miles an hour, with great ease. He was very expert in his motions, and guided the machine as regarded turning and stopping with facility.

A GENUINE YANKEE.—A bundle was received by a gentleman in Meridan, which bore the following superscription.

Capt. William Lawrence, Esq., Dealer in Tin Ware, Clock and Watch maker, manufacturer of shovels, Gold rings, Pills, Spades, Coffee Mills, and Bellows; takes care of the town poor, belongs to the Church, and Temperance society, and rides in the troops.—*Com. paper.*

FAREWELL TO STEAM.—Capt. Erickson, of London, has contrived what he terms a chaloric engine, by which air is to be substituted for steam.—The motion of the pistons, being sustained by alternately heating and condensing the air above and below them, the supply being furnished from small tubes, connecting the cylinders, which tubes are so constructed, as to furnish alternately, the cold and heated air circulating through them with scarcely any loss of chaloric. Two pounds of fuel per hour only is required for the power of one horse. His model is in successful operation, and if his hopes are realised, steam has seen its best days. (In machinery at any rate, if the above be correct.) *ED.*

A new method of destroying whales, has been discovered in New South Wales, by dipping the harpoon into prussic acid before using it, by which means it is thought much time in killing the whales is saved.

JAN. 27.—18 per cent is required for the discount of the very best notes in Wall st. and small bums for a short time will command 25 per cent. Spiders web is so fine that two drachms will reach 400 miles.

ANIMAL LIFE.—The following is the average of the duration of animal life, from the most celebrated writers on natural history. A hare will live 10 years, a cat 10, a goat 8, an ox 20, a swine 25, a pigeon 8, a turtle dove 25, a partridge 25, a raven 100, an eagle 100, a goose 150.

THE VALUE OF PRECIOUS METALS.—There are about 500 towns, or principal places in Mexico, celebrated for the exploration of silver that surround them: these 500 places comprehend togeth-

er about 3000 mines. The whole number of veins and masses in the exploration is between 4 and 5000. The ore is generally in veins, rarely in beds and masses. The vein of Guanajuato is the most extensive. It is from 120 to 150 feet thick, and is explored in different places for a distance of 9 miles. The quantity of silver in the ore averages, from 3 to 4 oz the quintal or from 1-448th to 1-597th of the weight of ore. The annual produce of silver in Mexico during the last years of the seventeenth century was 1,134,424 pounds.—*Silliman's American Journal of Science.*

TOBACCO.—An office for the inspection of Tobacco is about to be established in the city of New York, which will be a great convenience and a great saving of expense to the merchants of the West. Heretofore they have been under the necessity of re-shipping their tobacco from New-York to some southern port for inspection, before it could be exported from the country.

A dry March, a wet April, and a cold May, are sure harbingers of full graneries.—*Daily Adv.* 1829.

It is estimated that there are upwards of 1,000,000,000 of human beings upon the face of the earth, and that 91,324 of our race die every day, or 3,800 per hour.

The income of the city of New York the past year, was \$1,432,931 55. The expenditures during the same time, \$1,044,998 62.

The Common Council of the city of New York have it in contemplation to supply the city with good and wholesome water at an expense of about \$5,000,000.

BANKS.—Upwards of one hundred new banks are pending before the Bank Committee of the Assembly of this State.

The circulating medium in the United States is \$90,000,000 in paper, and \$30,000,000 in specie.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.—The U. S. Army, as now constituted, comprises 5,412 men, viz: dagoons, 293; artillery, 1,788; infantry, 3,255; recruits and unattached soldiers, 673. The whole number of recruits, including dragoons, entered from 1st of January to 30th September. 1833, is 2,036.

The receipts into the Treasury during the present season will amount to more than \$32,000,000. The National Debt will be reduced this season to about \$1,760,032 08 agreeable to the present calculations. The expenditures of the within year for all objects including \$2,572,240 99 on account of the public debt will not amount to \$25,000,000.—*President Jackson's Message*, 1833.

There have been no American dollars coined since 1798. We learn however that a new die is in preparation at the mint, and that an issue of money of that value will be soon made.—*Boston Transcript.*

A man in Washington has been charged with *dissipation, robbing henroosts, pulling corn and killing colts.*

TO MAKE A HORSE LONG WINDED.—Take the castor from between the fore legs, and feed it to them in their oats twice a day, a piece at each time, as big as a pea. This is a German remedy.

A person breathing a large quantity of cold air, exhausts the chaloric, or heat, in so extensive a rarification, as to produce death without it is replenished by some other warmth.

Commodore Barron of the United States Navy, has presented a memorial to Congress setting forth that he has invented a steam-plough-ship, calculated for the destruction of men-of-war ships

that can come within the limits of the bays, sounds, and rivers of the United States.

The number of letters disposed of daily in the New York Post Office is estimated at 15,000.

A CURIOSITY.—In the Cabinet of the Western Reserve College, Ohio, is an old wrought iron horseman's spur, said to have been found by lead miners on the banks of the Missouri, 15 feet below the surface. It is nine inches long; the stem from the bow to the end of the burr 5 inches, the burr $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, the whole weight one pound. The workmanship shows the high state of the arts. It has been shrewdly suggested, that this is the spur which the Indian used, who, as tradition says, rode the last of the mammoths across the Big Bone Lick, and was never heard of after.

LEAD MINES.—The quantity of Lead manufactured at the public mines, near Galena, during the year ending Oct. 1st, 1833, was, 7,941,792 lbs. of which 472,645 pounds, belong to the United States for rent,

HEAVY DAMAGES.—The Supreme Court in the case of *Burwell Betts vs. Oliver Cole*, gave a judgment in favor of the plaintiff for \$10,000, for the seduction of his daughter, by the defendant.—*N. Y. paper.*

VERY SHORT PASSAGE.—The packet ship *Napoleon*, Capt. Smith, sailed from New-York for Liverpool, on the 8th of Nov. and arrived there on the 25th, after a run of only sixteen days from dock to dock.

IMPROVEMENT IN GUNS.—A gunsmith of Irelas, of the name of Montgomery, has lately made some highly successful experiments in the presence of several officers, with a musket of new construction, which he has patented. The charge is put in at the breach. He loaded and fired *one and twenty times*, in three minutes, while three experienced hands with rifles were not able to load more than fourteen times altogether in the same interval.—*Ohio Monitor.*

The amount of metallic currency in circulation in the known world is estimated at \$4,000,000,000.

CONSUMPTION OF STAPLE ARTICLES IN ENGLAND.

Wheat 120,000,000 bushels.

Malt 25,000,000 do.

Tea 30,000,000 lbs.

Coffee 20,000,000 do.

Soap 114,000,000.

Candles 117,000,000.

Seborn Coal 3,000,000 chaldrons

Cotton wool annually manufactured 200,000,000 lbs. which produce about 1,200,000,000 yards of calico.

Woolen manufactures consume about 30,000,000, lbs.

Of hides and skins 50,000,000 are tanned annually.

Paper manufactured about 50,000,000 lbs. annually, which is about 2,000,000 reams at 500 sheets to the ream.

There are under cultivation with hops alone about 46,000,000 acres.

Of meat consumed 1,250,000 head of cattle, sheep and pigs.

CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.—On Monday night last, Mr Little rose in his sleep, gained the roof of the house which is three stories high, and is supposed to have walked off the gable end. He was discovered by a watchman, lying in the street, and conveyed into the house. His spine was found to be broken and driven in, the lower part of his body paralysed, and both his feet badly in-

jured. It is not known how long he remained on the ground, but he was senseless when taken up. When he recovered his recollection, he said the last thing he remembered was, that he supposed himself and his wife were visiting Niagara Falls, that she had made a false step on table rock, and was falling off, when he sprang to her rescue. The situation of Mr Little is now comparatively comfortable.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Old Brandy.—We are informed by the collector from Great Egg Harbor, that during the late gale, four pipes of Brandy and some pieces of silk were found on Peck's Beach, which no doubt came from the brig *Perseverance*, wrecked on the beach 18 years ago. The liquor possesses all the good properties of age, but tasted strongly of bilge water. It was sold on the 25th by the commissioners of wrecks in Cape May County, for 63 a 75 cents a gallon. The silk was as bright and nearly as strong as new. The *Perseverance* was from Bordeaux, bound to Philadelphia, bilged and sunk in the year 1815.—*Philadelphia Coffee House Books.*

The Methodist Advocate and Journal contains a statistical Report of the different Conferences in this country for the year 1833; from which we have the following results; in 22 Conferences there are 539,049 white members, 78,475 colored, 2,247 Indians, total 610,771; travelling preachers 2,232, superannuated do. 168; total increase of members during the year 71,178.

Number of pensioners on the rolls under the Act of 1832, 23,438.

It appears by an official report, that since the year 1829, there have been established in France, 4,055 additional schools, having 231,375 scholars.

The will of Ferdinand, late King of Spain, contains a singular item. He has ordered to have 20,000 masses performed for the repose of his soul!

The number of *daily* papers in London is 12. The city of New York has the same number. Total number of periodical papers in London, 67. Total number in New York city, 61. Aggregate number of sheets circulated annually from the London presses, about 21,000,000. Aggregate annual circulation from N. York presses, 12,000,000 sheets. It will be remembered that the population of London is about five times that of New York.

A bill to alter the usury law passed the House of Representatives, of Alabama, on the 10th ult. providing that the lender of money at more than lawful interest may be entitled to recover the principal.

The whole amount of Flour shipped from the United States for the year ending September 30, 1832, was 864,919 barrels, valued at \$4,880,623.

The number of militia in the United States, according to the latest returns, is 1,316,615.

The number of pupils in all the schools at the various Missionary stations among the Indians is estimated at 1835.

The number of revolutionary pensioners now on the rolls, under Acts prior to 1832, is 11,024; invalid pensioners, 5,785.

An eastern man says he has for sale 40 "elegant" hogs, and 50 "smart looking" sheep.

BRASS.—Put $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs of copper into a crucible, expose it to heat in a furnace, and when perfectly fused, add $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb of zinc. The metals will combine, forming that, generally used, alloy called brass.

RECEIPTS.

TO PRODUCE ONE THIRD MORE BREAD FROM A GIVEN QUANTITY OF CORN.—Boil a bushel of the coarsest bran, in seven gallons of water for one hour, keep stirring it, that it may not stick to the bottom, then pour it off into a trough, or tub full of holes, over which lay a coarse cloth or seive.—On the top of the whole put a wooden cover, with a weight sufficiently heavy to press out the liquor from the bran, which will sink to the bottom of the tub in a thick pulp. This liquor will contain the essential oil of the corn, and when kneaded in with a proper proportion of flour it will yield one-third more than the same quantity would, made with water in the usual way.

TO MAKE A RICH PLUM CAKE.—Take one pound of fresh butter, one pound of sugar, one pound and a half of flour, two pounds of currants, a glass of brandy, one pound of sweetmeats, two ounces of sweet almonds, ten eggs, a quarter of an ounce of allspice, and a quarter of an ounce of cinnamon.

Melt the butter to a cream, and put in the sugar. Stir it till quite light, adding the allspice and pounded cinnamon; in a quarter of an hour take the yolks of the eggs, and work them in, two or three at a time; and the whites of the same must by this time be beaten into a strong snow quite ready to work in; as the paste must not stand to chill the butter, or will it be heavy, work in the whites gradually; then add the orange-peel, lemon, and citron, cut in fine strips, and the currants which must be mixed in well, with the sweet almonds. Then add the sifted flour and glass of brandy. Bake this cake in a tin hoop in a hot oven for three hours, and put twelve sheets of paper under it to keep it from burning.

QUEEN CAKES.—Take a pound of sugar, beat and sift it, a pound of well dried flour, a pound of butter, eight eggs, and half a pound of currants washed and picked: grate a nutmeg and an equal quantity of mace and cinnamon, work the butter to a cream, put in the sugar, beat the whites of the eggs 20 minutes, and mix them with the butter and sugar. Then beat the yolks for half an hour and put them to the butter. Beat the whole together, and when it is ready for the oven, put in the flour, spices, and currants; sift a little sugar over them, and bake them in tins.

QUINCE MARMALADE.—Take quinces that are quite ripe, pare and cut them in quarters, take out the cores, put them in a stew pan with spring water, nearly enough to cover them, keep them closely covered and let them stew gently till they are quite soft and red, then mash and rub them through a hair seive. Put them in a pan over a gentle fire, with as much thick clarified sugar as the weight of the quinces; boil them an hour and stir the whole time with a wooden spoon to prevent its sticking: put it into pots and when cold tie them down.

TO MAKE PEACH WINE.—Take of cold soft water, 18 gallons,—refined sugar, 25lbs.—honey, 6lbs. white tartar, in fine powder, 2 ounces. Peaches, sixty or eighty in number. Ferment. Then add 2 gallons of brandy. This will make 18 gallons.

The first division is to be put into the vat, and the day after, before the peaches are put in, take the stones from them, break them and the kernels, then put them and the pulp into the vat, and proceed with the general process.

TABLE BEER FROM SUGAR.—To 4 pounds of coarse brown sugar, add 10 gallons of water, then put in three ounces of hops, and let the whole boil for three quarters of an hour, and work it as usual.

It should be kept a week or ten days before it is tapped, when it will improve daily afterwards, within a moderate time of consumption.

TO MAKE A CHEAP FUEL.—Mix coal, charcoal, or saw-dust, one part, sand of any kind, two parts, marl or clay, one part, in quantity as thought proper. Make the mass up wet, into balls of a convenient size; and when the fire is sufficiently strong, place these balls according to its size, a little above the top bar; and they will produce a heat considerably more intense than common fuel; and ensure a saving of one half the quantity of coals. A fire then made up, will require no stirring, and will need no fresh fuel for ten hours.

TO PLATE LOOKING GLASSES.—This art is erroneously termed *silvering*, for, as will be presently seen, there is not a particle of silver present in the whole composition.

On tin foil, fitly disposed on a flat table, mercury is to be poured, and gently rubbed with a hare's foot; it soon unites itself with the tin, which then becomes very splendid, or, as the workmen say, is quickened. A plate of glass is then cautiously to be slid upon the tin leaf, in such a manner as to sweep off the redundant mercury, which is not incorporated with the tin; leaden weights are then to be placed on the glass, and in a little time the quicksilvered tin foil adheres so firmly to the glass that the weights may be removed without any danger of its falling off. The glass thus coated is a common looking glass. About 2 ounces of mercury are sufficient for covering three square feet of glass.

The success of this operation depends much on the clearness of the glass; and the least dirt or dust on its surface will prevent the adhesion of the amalgam or alloy.

A writer in the Middletown Sentinel, states that his teeth had become loose, and very painful from a cold, and that they were made fast, and entirely relieved from pain, by a mixture of equal quantities of allum and salt, put on a cloth and applied to the teeth. This mixture has been applied in many other cases of toothache with great success.

TO PREVENT SNOW WATER FROM PENETRATING BOOTS AND SHOES.—Take equal quantities of bees-wax and mutton suet, and melt them together in an earthen vessel over a slow fire. Lay the mixture while hot, on the boots and shoes, which ought to be warm; also let them stand before the fire a short time for it to soak in, and then put them away, until quite cold; when they are so, rub them dry with a piece of flannel, in order that you may not grease your blacking brushes. If you black them well before you put the mixture on, you will find them to take the black much better afterwards.

TO CURE A BAD MEMORY.—Take 8 oz. presence of mind, (which must be taken from the topmost branches) 4 oz. of good advice, (this must be the inside bark of the tree,) 4 oz. experience. Steep them well together in a vessel of consideration, adding at the same time, one handful of blossoms of patience, and the same quantity of temperance; you may likewise infuse a little tincture of knowledge, but, be careful at the same time to add a sufficient quantity of humility, to eradicate the puff which knowledge generally produces. Pour off the liquor carefully, and drink the whole on going to bed; in the morning repeat the dose.

N. B. The grains will bear steeping until a cure is effected.

POETRY.

A MOTHER'S GRIEF.

To mark the sufferings of the babe
That cannot speak its wo;
To see the infant tears gush forth,
Yet know not why they flow;
To meet the meek uplifted eye
That fain would ask relief,
Yet can but tell of agony,
This is a *mother's grief*.

Through dreary days and darker night,
To trace the march of death;
To hear the faint and frequent sigh,
The quick and shortened breath;
To watch the last dread strife draw near,
And pray that struggle brief
Though all is ended with its close.
This is a *mother's grief*.

To see in one short hour decayed
The hope of future years;
To feel how fain a father's prayers—
How vain a mother's tears;
To think the cold grave now must close
O'er what was once the chief
Of all the treasured joys of earth,
This is a *mother's grief*.

Yet when the first wild throb is passed
Of anguish and despair,
To lift the eye of faith to Heaven
And think my child is there;
This best can dry the gushing tears—
This yields the heart relief,
Until the Christian's pious hope
O'ercomes a *mother's grief*.

AN EPIGRAM.

ON THE MARRIAGE OF MR. COALS TO MISS DODGE.

A spark of fire from her lovely eye,
Kindled the *Coals*—while a fragrant sign
Fann'd the flame—'twas a cunning part,
William, why didnt you *Dodge* the dart?
But you preferred to mingle souls,
And change the fair to glowing *Coals*!

A FATHER'S GREATEST PLEASURE.—The celebrated Patrick Henry, in a letter to his daughter, written a short time before his death, made the following remarks: "Among all the handsome things I have heard said of you, what gives me the most pleasure, is to be told of *your piety and steady virtue*."

RECIPE FOR SCARLET FEVER.—A very simple remedy says a correspondent, for this dreadful disorder, is now using in this city with good effect. It is merely a mixture of Cayenne pepper, salt and vinegar, used as a gargle.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

N. B. The above is one of Thomson's "quack" remedies. We would advise the suspension of its use immediately, as it may possibly kill some one who may be dabbling with quackery.—Ed.

POSTSCRIPT.

We stop the press to announce to our patrons, that from a communication which we have just received from the western part of the state, we learn that it is getting to be the fashion when a *medical student* has finished his regular course of studies with a physician, and has obtained his *Diploma*, he then applies to a *Steam Doctor*, from whom he

receives the last finishing touch to his education before he enters practice. Now this is as it should be. We will have an institution for the purpose in a year or two.—Ed.

COMMERCIAL.

Sales at the N. Y. Stock and Exchange Board
Feb. 18, 1834.

20 shares United States Bank	103½	
120 — do do	103½	on time
75 — Commercial Bank, N. O.	97½	
20 — Merchants' Bank	106½	
100 — Mechanics' Bank	111½	
30 — City Bank	110	
10 — Del & Hudson Canal Co.	83	
153 — do do	87½	
100 — Butch. & Drovers' Bank	111	
165 — Leather Manu. Bank	107½	
70 — City Bank, N. Orleans	101½	
160 — do do	102	
35 — State Marine Insu. Co.	63	
20 — do do	62½	
10 — Commercial Ins. Co.	91½	
50 — Farmers' Loan Insu. Co.	90½	
65 — do do	91	
50 — Mohawk Railroad Co.	91½	
10 — do do	93	
25 — Bost. & Prov. R. R. Co.	93	
240 — do do	94½	
35 — Cam. & Am. R. R. Co.	122	
Sept. 30, 1833 Feb. 18, 1834		
Life and Trust Co.	160 do	140 do
Hud. & Mohawk R R Co	136 do	93 do
Del. & Hudson Canal	125 do	87½ do
Boston & Prov. R. R. Co.	111½ do	94 do
Sch'y & Sar. R. R. Co.	128 do	100 do
Harlem Rail Road Co.	95 do	70 do
New-Orleans Canal Bank	113 do	107½ do
New-Orleans City Bank	112½ do	102 do

PRICES CURRENT.

[CORRECTED MONTHLY BY J. AND D. H. CARY.]

Albany, Feb. 24, 1834.

Produce.—Flour, superfine, per bl. \$5 25a5 50;
Wheat, per bushel, 95a1 00; Rye, do. 62a65 ct;
Barley, do. 62a68 cts; Oats, do. 32a34 cts; Corn,
do. 65a68 cts; Flaxseed, do. \$1 25a150; White
Beans, do. \$1 00a1 25; White Peas, do. 75a81
cts; Green do. do. \$1 00a1 25; M. Fat, do. do;
\$1 12a1 37½; Timothy Seed, do. \$1 50a1 87½;
Clover, do. western, per bu. \$7 00a7 50; do. do.
southern, \$5 50a6 00; Hops, do. do. 16a18 cts.

Albany Cattle Market.—Beef, per cwt. \$4 00
a5 00; Pork, in hog, \$5 50a6 00; Hams, sm'kd
\$8 50a9 50; Mutton, \$3 50a4 50; Butter, dairy,
per lb. 13a14 cts; do. store, do. 9a11 cts; Cheese,
do. 7a8½ cts; Lard, do. 7½a8 cts; Beeswax, do.
18a19 cts; Tallow, do. 8a8½ cts.

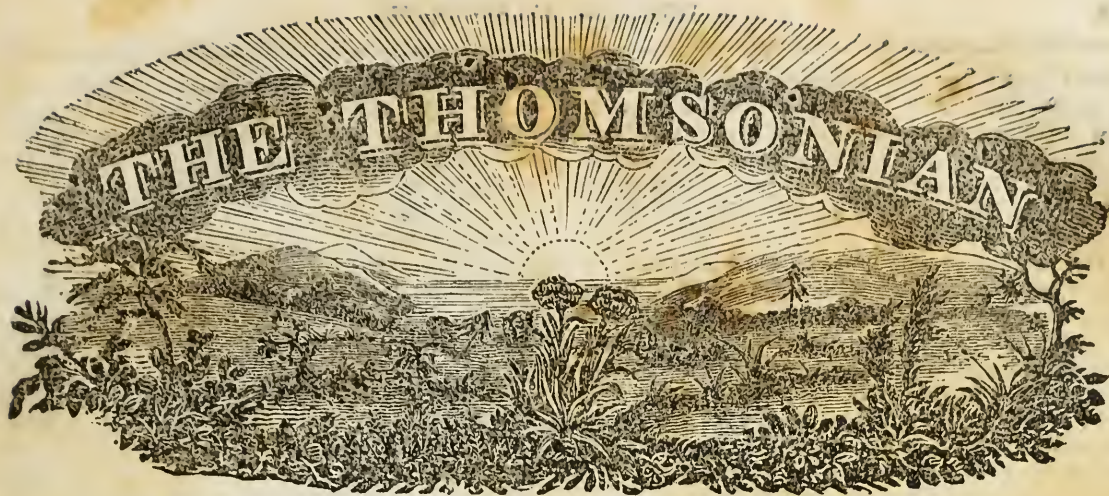
Beef and Pork.—Mess Beef, per bbl. \$8 50
a9 00, city inspection; Prime, do. do. \$5 00a5 50;
Cargo, do. do. \$3 50a4 00; Mess Pork, do.
\$14 50a15 00; Prime, do. do. \$10 50a11 00;
Cargo, do. do. \$7 00a7 50.

New-York, Feb. 24th.

Pearl and Pot. Ashes.—Pearls, per cwt. \$4 25
a4 50; Pots, do. \$4 00.

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[The Sun of Science arising upon the Flora of North America.]

BOTANIC WATCHMAN.

"We can never be really in danger, until the forms of Law are made use of to destroy the substance of our Liberties."—JUNIUS.

VOL. I.

ALBANY, N. Y. MARCH 1, 1834.

No. 3.

THE WATCHMAN

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NOTICE.—Our friends at the South and West are requested not to pay any money to Doct. A. I. Coffin on account of the Watchman or any other deal that they may have with me, as we shall not be accountable for the same. Those who have written us upon this subject will please notice this and govern themselves accordingly.—ED.

POSTAGE.—The postage upon the Watchman is $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents under 100 miles, and over 100 miles $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents, but it is but one sheet cut in two.

A HISTORICAL SKETCH

Of the Thomsonian System of Practice.

It might not be amiss here, for me to give a short history of the rise and progress of this system of practice, as discovered and applied by my venerable father, Dr. Samuel Thomson, from the time he first applied Botanic medicines, and the reason which induced him to make such applications.

It is now about forty years since the new system of practice was first ushered into existence. The principles were first discovered accidentally.

At the age of twenty-one years, my father received a deed of one hundred and fifty acres of land from my grand sire, and, being young and ambitious, purchased one hundred and fifty acres more of adjoining land, of my grand sire, which placed in his possession 300 acres. He now principally depended upon his own industry for a support of himself and family. He labored early and late, and having a young family, who were subjects of much disease, as well as my mother, who had been several times at the point of death, made

it necessary that he should call a doctor often.—

The distance being five miles to the residence of the doctor, my father conceived the idea of having him remove his family to one part of his farm, in order that he might be near in case of necessity. During the time the physician resided on the farm, five patients in the family, which he had pronounced incurable, were restored to health by my father. This was the first time the mother of invention held forth her hand to assist him in relieving the sick. The means which he had recourse to, were the same which are now cried down as quackery, &c; steaming and the use of the *Lobelia inflata*, together with the capsicum, were first used in these cases. And the restoration of the patients to health was attributable, in a great measure, to them. He then thought if he must restore his family to health, after they had been abandoned to die by the doctors, how much more feasible would it be for him to restore them from the first stages of disease, without the trouble and perplexity which he was put to by having the doctors reduce them.

From that time forward he attended his own family, and has reared as robust a family of children as any in the state of New-Hampshire.

The neighbors, perceiving the beneficial effects of his practice in his own family, began to call upon him to attend their families, when they were sick; and he was generally successful in restoring them to health in a very short time; but the means by which they were restored, were so simple that his labors could not be worth any thing. The inhabitants, notwithstanding they considered his labors so completely simple and valueless, could not refrain from employing him, from every section of the country; which took his time from his farm, which suffered much for the want of his attention. His practice was most generally attended with success; at the same time he received no compensation for his labors, which reminded him of the adage, "that a prophet could expect no honor in his own land." He then formed a resolution of leaving home, and to seek employ in some distant part of the country, where he presumed his

labors would be more properly appreciated than at home. He accordingly left New-Hampshire and went to the state of Massachusetts, where he commenced practice, and so successfully, that the jealousy of the doctors was excited, in so much against him, that he was persecuted, even to the defence of his life.

One Doctor French went before a justice of the peace, who was a physician and an enemy to my father, and made oath that he had probable grounds to suspect, and did suspect that Thomson had murdered sundry persons during the year past, whose names were unknown to him, the complainant; upon which a warrant was issued against my father, and he was thrust into prison, in Newburyport, where he was confined in a dungeon, before a bill of indictment had been found against him, upon the oath of said Doctor French. The cell in which he was confined, was so far beneath the surface of the ground, that the filth run from the vaults above, which rendered the air so obnoxious, that Doct. Shepherd, who came to see him, said he must leave him, as he would not stay in the cell one week for all Newburyport. He was confined with a man who had been condemned to solitary confinement for one year, for an outrage committed upon a girl of six years old. My father's incarceration commenced on the 10th day of November, 1809, at a time when the weather was very cold, and he had no fire, and not even the light of the sun, or that of a candle; and to complete this scene of misery, during the first night, he felt a crawling over him, which created a cutaneous irritation, which he could not account for, when upon enquiring of his fellow sufferer the cause, he said it was lice, and that there were enough to shingle a meeting-house. The first kind of food which he received, was the nape of a fish, with a dry crust of Indian bread, which was too hard for his teeth to master: this, together with an old tin pot of musty coffee, had to serve him until 3 o'clock, P. M. when this disgraceful stock of eatables was again replenished. A Mr. Osgood, a particular friend of my father's, and a member of the society of Friends, came to visit him; and when he witnessed the deplorable situation which my father was in, he wept like a child. Mr. Osgood asked and obtained liberty to furnish my father with a bed, which rendered his situation more comfortable; before this, his bed and bedding consisted of an old straw bunk, with a woollen blanket which had never been washed, which was every article of furniture contained in the cell; not even a table, chair or stool, of any kind, was allowed him. In a few days Judge Rice, from Kittery, Me., came to see him and brought with him a lawyer. Upon consultation, they advised my father to petition to the judge of the supreme court, to hold a special court to try his cause, as there would be no court held by law, at which he could be tried, until the next fall; and as there could be no bail for an indictment for murder, he would have to lay in jail nearly a year, whether there was any thing against him or not. This appeared to be the policy of his enemies, from the time of his confinement;—probably thinking, from the bad condition of the cell, together with the unwholesome provisions with which he was supplied, he could not possibly continue a year; and it was the opinion of his friends, that he could not possibly live but a short time, if the prison continued in its then present disgraceful state of uncleanness, and the ends of his enemies would be fully answered.

Judge Pearsons consented to hold a special court, on the 10th day of December, to try his cause, which was one month from the time of his confinement. During which time the weather was very cold, and not being allowed any fire, together with what he suffered from the filthiness of the prison, his extreme suffering may be more readily imagined than described.

My father's friends were such, principally, as had been laboring under diseases of a protracted nature, and had been abandoned by the regular physicians as incurable; after which they were restored to health by him. They visited his prison daily, and supplied him with good and wholesome provisions, as soon as they had been made acquainted with the kind with which he had been furnished; so in this respect his sufferings were not so extreme from hunger as they might have been, had he been among strangers. Having pursued the path of duty which he conceived was allotted him by his Maker, his mind was as tranquil as could be expected, considering the bad state of the prison.

On the morning of the day which was appointed for him to be removed to Salem for trial, he was taken out of the prison by the jailer, who gave him water to wash, and he was permitted to eat his breakfast by the fire, which was the first time he had seen any for thirty days. He could not bear to sit near it, as it made him faint. As soon as he had eat his breakfast, iron shackles were put upon his hands to confine him while he rode to Salem, a distance of 26 miles, the going being very bad, and the weather severe. On his arrival, he was delivered over to the jailer, who confined him in an upper room of the jail, which was quite comfortable, when compared with the den which he had left. He soon learned that Judge Pearsons was sick, and had put off his trial for ten days.—However, he was not without friends, as Elder Bowles, a Baptist preacher, whom he had cured of a consumption, Captain Russell, and several of his old patients, whom he had cured, visited him, and saw that his situation was as comfortable as the place would admit. On the 20th day of December, 1809, the Supreme court convened to hear his trial, at which Judge Pearsons presided, assisted by Judges Parker and Sewall, as assistant judges. After he was arraigned at the bar, he was directed to stand up to hear the indictment, which the grand jury upon their oaths, had found against him; which was in the common form, that he had with malice aforethought, without having the fear of God before his eyes, but moved by the instigation of the devil, did murder and kill Ezra Lovett, with Lobelia, a deadly poison. To this indictment he pleaded not guilty. The jury were called and sworn, and the trial commenced. Dr. Howe was called on the part of the prosecution, and he produced a sample of the poison, which he stated to be the root of the Lobelia. He said that my father had given it to Lovett, and that he called it coffee. The sample was handed around for the court to examine, and the people generally appeared to be afraid of it. At length Judge Rice took it and eat it, which very much surprised the court. The Solicitor General, with marked astonishment, asked the Judge if he intended to poison himself in presence of the court; to which the Judge replied, that it would not hurt him, should he eat a peck of it.

Dr. Cutler was called upon to inform the court what it was which Dr. Howe had so positively sworn to be Lobelia. After tasting and examining

it, he said he believed it to be marsh-rosemary, which was the fact, and he declared it to be a good medicine. John Lemm was next called as a witness on the part of the commonwealth, against my father. He stated, that he had been out of health for two years—that he had been troubled with a pain in his breast, which was so bad that he was unable to work, and that he could get no help from the doctors, and that he applied to the prisoner at the bar, who had cured him in one week, and that was all he knew about him. After examining several other witnesses, Judge Pearsons appeared to be out of patience, and said he wondered who they had for a grand jury who could find a bill on such evidence. The Solicitor General said he had more evidence which he wished to bring forward. Doctor French was then called up and sworn, and as he had been the most busy actor, during the whole of the business, in getting my father indicted, it was expected his evidence would be sufficient to condemn him at once, as by that (my father was informed) the grand jury had found their bill against him, but it turned out like the rest, to amount to nothing: he was directed to state what he knew about the prisoner at the bar; he said the prisoner had practiced in the part of the country where he resided with good success, and that his medicines were harmless, being gathered by the children for the use of the families.

The Judge was about to charge the jury, when the Solicitor General arose, and requested that if it was not proved to be murder, it might be found for manslaughter. The Judge said, "you have nothing against the man," and again expressed his astonishment that the grand jury should find a bill on such evidence. The jury being charged, gave a verdict, in about five minutes, of **NOT GUILTY**.

THE THOMSONIAN THEORY.

In our last number we stated that man's existence is suspended between two opposite principles, viz: heat and cold. That a proper temperature of the two principles united, constitute health; a deficiency or displacing of either, or an exposure to either one of the two principles, without the presence of the opposing power in a sufficient degree to modify the power present, overwhelms the subject acted upon, and death closes the scene.—We shall treat upon this subject on mechanical principles, or as a machine that is acted upon by an active principle, the machine itself, without the principle or power, being the passive part.

We will suppose, as we mentioned in our first number, that vital energy is dependent upon the presence of a certain quantity of caloric, and any means that will tend to reduce it, as it is the principle of action, will generate disease. Suppose, for instance, that a person by being exposed to the inclemency of the weather, or by wetting the feet, or from any other way, takes cold—we in a short time perceive that his respirations are labored and difficult, and that the surface has an excess of heat, and why so? The feet receive the chill, and it is conveyed to the body from the buoyancy of the warmth, which immediately rises when a chill attacks the extremities, and where there is an absence of heat, cold is always present in the same proportion as the heat is absent, and the chill forces itself into the body, and still continues to displace the heat measurably, or in proportion as the chill is received, and throws it upon the surface, which reduces the quantity of vital warmth, by which means the air is not as easily rarified, and the organic system does not operate with that fu-

cility as before a reduction took place. Or as a miller would say, since the head and fall has become reduced, the mill does not run with that ease and facility as before the reduction. The miller will tell you that his mill can be stopped two ways, first by reducing the head and fall above the wheel, or by raising the stream until it is level with the fountain, but by keeping the head sufficiently high above the wheel, and the stream in its proper place, that there will be no trouble. So in the human system, if the reduction of vital warmth has taken place by being displaced, it is necessary to restore the delinquent power, by bathing the feet and regulating the stomach and bowels, and generally one of the most effectual means with me is by bathing the feet in hot water, after having taken a portion of composition powders, increasing the temperature of the water as fast as the person can bear it, by adding more hot water, in proportion as the caloric is exhausted, by being received into the body, or evaporated into the air. Continue this operation for twenty or thirty minutes, or until the veins fill out upon the feet and hands, and the perspiration starts upon the forehead: then take out one foot and wipe it dry with a napkin, and rub over it a strong stimulant, and when that is well dried in, bathe the leg and foot with cream or some soft oil, to keep off or resist the atmospheric pressure—serve the other foot and leg in the same way: let the person now go to bed, and he will feel nearly as well as before the attack, unless the system is full of morbid matter, attended with a costiveness of the bowels.—Where it would require six courses of medicine to bring about a cure without this application, I have frequently found one or two courses to answer when the bathing is attended to thoroughly. I was called to attend a gentleman near Troy, but a few days since, who was laboring under a severe attack of the inflammatory rheumatism; he had not been out of his bed from Thursday, until after I had applied this remedy the Tuesday following: his appetite was gone, and he was much debilitated. The application was made about 6 o'clock, and before he was through with it, his pain was entirely gone from his joints, which had become limber, but weak; his appetite returned almost immediately, and his greatest trouble then was from a large blister which the doctor had placed between his shoulders; and in five days he came to visit me, a distance of eight miles. Again I was called to Schenectady, to see a lady who had been afflicted, and was much debilitated with the palpitation of the heart, to cure which, the doctors had bled her almost to death: her appetite was gone, and she was very weak; she was attended, in like manner as the young man, about 7 o'clock P. M., soon after she had some rich veal soup made, which she partook of, and the next morning she declared herself much better than she had been before in two months, and continued comfortable by taking some mild stimulating bitters. It will be observed, that in neither of the cases cited I gave emetics of any kind, and the patients found almost instant relief. Where there appears to be an accumulation of matter at the stomach, a thorough course of medicine is indispensable, but a much less number of courses will answer when the bathing is thoroughly attended to, which is much easier, both for the patient and doctor.

We believe that all diseases originate from one cause, and the remedy must be in principle essentially the same, but it may possibly be applied in five hundred different ways, and by as many dif-

ferent remedies. It makes no difference by what means a reduction of vital warmth takes place, if it is effected. One may become diseased from wetting his feet, another from a deficiency of clothing, another from standing in a cold draft of air, another may starve himself and reduce the heat of the body, as food is the fuel of life; another may eat too much, and obstruct the organs of digestion, insomuch that a sufficient quantity of nourishment cannot be extracted from the large quantity received to continue the body in a healthy state, and the person will become diseased the same as if a sufficient quantity had not been received by over-charging the secretory vessels. Or comparatively speaking, he is like a stove that has its fire place half filled with wood, it will burn more lively and throw out more heat, and smoke less than one filled so completely that there is no chance for a draft. In such a state the room will smoke, and the heat that had been acquired before will be lost, and the room become colder in consequence of filling the stove to that degree that the morbid action or want of circulation renders it in an unhealthy state, which will be felt sensibly by the inmates of the room—by the low temperature or the cold state it is in, or their uncomfortable situation from the smoke. Now all this trouble can be obviated by a suitable quantity of fuel that is appropriate for the stove suitably arranged, and the room once more assumes a healthy state.

The nourishment being received into the blood, by which the flesh is supported, and the excess of perspirable matter passes to the surface and escapes from the body by the pores. From long use, if the pores are not cleared, the cutaneous system becomes clogged, the perspiration ceases partially or entirely, as the heat fails in throwing the moisture clear from the skin and creates what is termed Scrofula, Dropsy, Cancers, Bilious Fevers, Dysentery, or that disease that the system appears best adapted too. If half a dozen persons should be exposed on a certain day to a certain temperature and they all become diseased, who would conclude that they all would have the same complaint, notwithstanding the same exposure made all sick. Each system has its peculiar weak parts and that part will receive the greatest force of the disease. One may be attacked in the limbs and have what is called the rheumatism; another, the cold may settle upon his lungs and give him a consumption; the third may have the pleurisy; the fourth may be thrown into an inflammatory fever; the fifth the cholera; and the sixth the sick headache. Notwithstanding the variety of names, the principle that has caused the disease is cold, or the absence of heat, and was caused from exposure, and the disease under which the persons are now laboring is from the equilibrium of the vital principle being deranged, and to return the system to its healthy standard is now the grand secret, which will be the subject of another number.—ED.

IN ASSEMBLY, Feb. 6, 1830.—*Report of the Committee on the Botanic Practice, (which we believe will be acceptable to our readers at the present time.)*

The Select Committee to whom were referred several petitions of many of the citizens of this state, some of them praying that botanic physicians may be allowed to practice medicine and receive a reasonable compensation for services rendered; others praying that John Thomson, David Tower, and William Barber, may, by a special act

of the Legislature, be licensed to practice as botanic physicians, beg leave respectfully to report:

That, in the revision of the laws in the year 1813, the Legislature, in revising the act to incorporate medical societies, for the purpose of regulating the practice of physic and surgery in this state, declared that nothing in that act contained, should be construed to bar any person from using or applying, for the benefit of any sick person, any roots, barks, or herbs, the growth or produce of the United States; thereby leaving those usually termed botanic physicians, at liberty to practice and receive a reasonable compensation for their services. And thus the law remained until the adoption of title seventh of chapter fourteenth of the first part of the present Revised Statutes, (vol. 1, p. 451,) by which it is provided, that no person shall practise physic or surgery, unless he shall have received a license or diploma from one of the incorporated medical societies of this state, or the degree of doctor of medicine from the regents of the university, or have been duly authorised to practise by the laws, or received a diploma from some incorporated college of medicine or legally incorporated medical society of some other state or country; and such physician from any other state or country, not entitled to practice, unless he has filed a copy of his diploma with the clerk of the county where he resides, and exhibited to the medical society of that county, satisfactory evidence that he has regularly studied physic and surgery according to the requisitions of the ninth section of said title seventh; and that the president of every county medical society shall give notice, in writing, to every physician and surgeon within the county not already admitted to the society, directing him, within sixty days after the service of such notice, to apply for and receive a certificate of admission; and if he shall neglect to apply for such certificate within the time prescribed, his license shall be deemed forfeited, and he shall be liable to all the provisions and penalties of the laws of this state in relation to unlicensed physicians. And by the twenty-second section of said title seventh, it is provided, that every person not authorised by law, who, for any fee or reward, shall practise physic or surgery within this state, shall be incapable of recovering, by suit, any debt arising from such practice; and shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court by which he shall be convicted.

Botanic physicians, who use or apply, for the benefit of any sick person, even any roots, bark, or herbs, the growth or produce of the United States, are, therefore, by the existing statutes, not only deprived of the aid of the law in the collection of debt arising from their practice, but are liable to be both fined and imprisoned; such fine resting wholly in the arbitrary discretion of the court, and such imprisonment may be in the county jail for any term not exceeding three years.—Such statutes are deemed by the petitioners harsh and severe, and they pray a repeal or modification thereof. Your committee are of opinion that this house would never consent to act as a board of censors, to license individuals to practise medicine; and that, therefore, the only important question presented, is, whether any alterations in the provisions of the said seventh title can consistently be made, with a due regard to the best interests of the public. The decision of this question will depend on the dangers and evils to be apprehended, or the benefit to be derived, from the practice

of unlicensed physicians. The most skilful and the most deserving of the botanic physicians have been termed charlatans and empirics, and represented as too ignorant to be employed in the cure of diseases. It must be admitted, that the physician eminent in science, who has studied with diligence and with care, anatomy, physiology, pathology, botany, and chemistry, and all the sciences connected with his profession, and who has analyzed the mineral and the vegetable kingdoms, and who has reduced his learning and acquirements to practice, must ever be considered a much abler proficient in the healing art, than the unlettered empiric who has acquired his knowledge from observation and practice only. Yet, as there are many gradations in knowledge, and great diversity in the talents and acquirements of licensed physicians, there is, in the minds of your committee, great doubt whether much greater dangers are not to be apprehended from the practice of the least informed of them, than from the practice of the botanic physicians. Man has always been subject to pain and disease, and in the infancy of the world, for alleviation or for cure, must have looked to the medicinal virtues of the vegetable kingdom; and his own necessities must have rendered him curious and observing, and his curiosity and observation must have rendered him knowing and learned in the healing qualities of roots and plants. Every man was then an empiric, and his own physician.

In the progress of time, one would become more observing and learned than his neighbors, and be called on to act as their botanic physician. And it is a well-known fact, which we learn from natural history, that the plants are as various as the diseases of the different climates; and that every country contains roots and plants which yield a remedy for almost every disease incident to that country. We learn, that in the early days of Egypt, and in the heroic ages of Greece, there were men celebrated for the cure of diseases; and we read in Homer, of the heroes on the field of battle, staunching the bleeding wounds of their companions with a bitter root.

Hippocrates, the father of medicine and the idol of his times, was an empiric: his only instructors were observation and experience, and the only book in which he read was the "great book of nature." In the language of an eminent professor of medicine, "air, earth and water, man and his kindred, vegetables, disease and death, and all casualties, were the pages he studied. Every thing that surrounds and nourishes, were the objects of his attention and study." Rome and other ancient states and empires, had their physicians, eminent in the healing art, and endeared to all who knew them: yet, to those eminent physicians, anatomy was comparatively unknown. They were unacquainted with the circulation of the blood, and ignorant of the science of chemistry; and if now living, would be wholly incompetent to pass an examination before one of our boards of censors. They would, consequently, be treated as empirics, and visited with all the pains and penalties inflicted on unlicensed physicians. And yet, are we prepared to say that all those eminent physicians who flourished for a succession of centuries, the pride and idols of their times, only added to the pains, the maladies, and the miseries of man, and were worthy to be punished with fines and a dun-geon?

If we believe they alleviated pain, and by contributing to health, added to the stock of human

happiness, may we not suppose that the empirics of our day, the botanic physician, who, though not deeply read in books, has studied much the book of nature, the nutritious and the poisonous qualities of the vegetable kingdom, may do something for his species?—may alleviate pain and cure disease?

And may not the unlettered as well as the lettered man, upon beholding the plants of the garden and the field, exclaim, in the language of the poet, who had never read Linnæus or studied medicine,

"Within the infant rind of this small flower,
Poison hath residence, and medicine power?"

It is a remark of an eminent and learned physician of our commercial metropolis, that "the Flora of North-America is astonishingly rich in remedies. There is no doubt in my mind," says he, "that in more diseases than are generally acknowledged, vegetable simples are the preferable remedies."

Two of your committee have visited many of the patients of Mr. John Thompson, one of the persons named in said petition, being respectable citizens of the city of Albany, and conversed with them in relation to his prescriptions and practice, and are assured and convinced, that his practice has been productive of much benefit, and eminently successful, in many instances, in the cure of diseases. It has been said that any alteration of the law, would bear with great injustice on the licensed physicians, who had spent their time and money in the pursuit of medical science.

This your committee submit, is a severe reflection on the intelligence of the public. For if the physician is distinguished by his superior intellect; his superior virtue and attainments in medical science; a discerning people will discover it, and he will receive the rewards of an extensive and successful practice, which he would never obtain by binding and imprisoning his humble opponent. The strife of the professional man, enabled by genius and talent, and exalted by virtue, is generous and noble, and he seldom fails of his reward, and he needs not, he asks not, the aid of severe laws to ensure it.

It has been said that the botanic physicians "ought not to be licensed, to trifle with the lives of their fellow creatures." Your committee submit, that it is not expedient to attempt, by legislative enactment, to add to nature, and increase the attachment to life, and render stronger that natural affection, implanted by God himself in the bosom of the parent towards his offspring, which is often stronger than even the attachment to life itself. The free unbiassed selection of his physician, either for himself or family, is deemed one of the dearest privileges man enjoys. And if by harsh and severe laws, he is deprived of the services of a physician whom he prefers, and is thereby led to believe, that by the loss of such services, his own life is with greater rapidity hastening to its close, or that he has been deprived of a child he dearly loved, with what feelings will he turn over the statutes, and with what horror will he behold the members of that profession, by whose agency perhaps, and in whose favor, such a law of exclusion, of privilege and severity, was passed.

It has been said, there "ought to be more severe enactments for the protection of the community, against these bold and heartless depredators," the botanic physicians. Your committee have searched, with some industry and care, and can find no statute of Great Britain, or any other

state or country, of equal severity, with the last clause of the said twenty-second section, of said title seventh. The only law which they can find bearing any resemblance to it, is a statute of Virginia, by which any slave, free negro, or mulatto, is forbidden to administer medicine, under pain of death: *Provided*, That if such medicine is administered without any ill intent, or is not attended with any bad consequences, such slave to be acquitted on the trial, and not extending to any slave administering such medicine, with the consent of the owner of the slave, and the consent of the master or mistress of the family; nor to any free negro or mulatto administering such medicine in any family, with the consent of the master, or mistress thereof. But our statute punishes the unlicensed physician, where his intention was good; where the medicine was administered at the request, and with the consent of the patient; where it produced no bad consequences, and effected the intended and expected cure. It not only punishes the unlettered empiric and the botanic physician, but the man of learning and science in his profession. He may have obtained diplomas from the medical school of Leyden and Edinburgh, and from every medical college, and every legally incorporated medical society in the old and the new world, beyond the limits of this state; he may stand the very first in the first rank of his profession, and he becomes a practising physician of one of the counties of this state, and neglects for sixty days after notice, to unite himself with the medical society of the county, his license is forfeited, he is in some respects, deemed an outlaw, may be convicted of a misdemeanor, fined and sentenced to a dungeon. So that our free white male citizens, learned and unlearned, are treated with greater severity by our statute, than are the free negroes, or even the slaves of Virginia, by the laws of that state.

Your committee fully believe, that an attachment to life and a reverence for letters and science, can never be increased by pains, penalties and imprisonments; and they are unanimously of opinion, that the said seventh title requires some modification, and they see no reason why the botanic physicians should not be placed in the same situation that they were by the revised laws, of the year 1-13, and they particularly recommend the repeal of the last clause of the twenty-second section, of the seventh title, of the fourteenth chapter, of the first part of the Revised Statutes, and have instructed their chairman to bring in a bill accordingly.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN DICKSON,

Feb. 6th, 1830.

Chairman.

BOTANIC SYSTEM OF PRACTICE.

IN ASSEMBLY, FEB. 21st.—Mr. Rugles said, Mr. Chairman,—I did not intend Sir, to make any remarks on this question, neither would I trouble the committee at this time, were it not for the remonstrance sent me from my own county.

In looking over that list, (which contains 100 names,) I find many of our oldest and most respectable settlers, and among the number, the signature of Dr. Spencer, a man of professional eminence, both as physician and surgeon. A man who is sent for far and near, in alarming and difficult cases. I say, Sir, when I find such a physician uniting with our best inhabitants in remonstrating against the repeal of the law of 1830, I confess it goes far in strengthening my belief, that

our friends in this House have rather over-acted in bringing this subject again before the Legislature.

We have in our county Sir, a number of physicians, and I take great pleasure in saying that most of them are men of high standing, and I should be base indeed, were I not to feel grateful to them, after witnessing in my own family the happiest results from their skill and management; for to them, (under a kind providence,) I can say my wife and children are living.

On the other hand, Sir, I have seen great benefits derived from the use of beers and syrups made from roots, herbs, and barks, by a woman doctress. I will only add, if some persons can work up roots, herbs and barks, (*or any thing else*) that will have a tendency to restore, in some measure, constitutions which the medical faculty with all their skill cannot reach, why in God's name let them do so.

After the bill had passed in committee of the whole, prohibiting Botanic practitioners from recovering compensation for services rendered to the sick, by the use of roots, barks and herbs, the growth and produce of the United States, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each offence, and as the question was about to be taken to rise and report, Mr Robertson of Genesee, proposed an additional section, as an amendment to the bill, as follows:

The provisions of this act shall not be deemed or construed so as to deter any person from attending, and medically administering to any patient, who may have been pronounced incurable by a licensed medical practitioner, nor practicing midwifery in urgent cases.

Mr Robertson remarked, he had not introduced this amendment with a view to embarrass the bill which had already been passed by the committee, nor for the purpose of producing that levity, which at this moment appeared to be predominant with the committee. He considered the provisions contained in the section he had offered, of the utmost importance, and such as were worthy of grave consideration. Mr. R. said that it not unfrequently occurred, that patients who had been lingering under the charge of a licensed practitioner of medicine for months, and perhaps years, and after a large sum of money had been expended, with a view of raising the patient to health, but without effect, and when their means became exhausted, the regular attending doctor declares them incurable. Now is the time, said Mr. R., for the triumph of quackery, as it is called. A Botanic practitioner is employed, and in a short time restores the patient to a better state of health than he has enjoyed before for years, and this snatches the sufferer, as it were, from a premature grave. Upon such cases, said Mr. R., the eminent medical character which many of these Botanic practitioners enjoy, was acquired. From the known fact of these Botanic physicians restoring numbers of such patients after they had been pronounced as incurable by the parchment gentry, is what has prompted me to introduce this amendment.

The country is full of such cases, and now to prohibit directly or indirectly the sick from employing any physician whom they may choose under such circumstances, is oppression in the extreme, and is what, in my view, the people will not tolerate. What was this honorable body sent here for? was it not to protect the rights of our constituents, instead of taking away privileges which are as dear to them nearly as their lives? for who of us is willing to have the privilege of so-

lecting our own doctor wrested from us by legislative authority. Are they not as competent to select their doctors as their legislators? Pass the bill without this amendment, Mr. Chairman, and next season you will see an effort to get it repealed, that will be difficult to resist.

Mr. R. said he would appeal to every member of this committee, if they have not known of like cures being performed in their neighborhood, similar to those he had mentioned; and are not the regular practitioners of this committee willing that Botanic physicians shall practice under such circumstances? will they, or do they mean to say, because "we who have diplomas in our pockets cannot cure the sick, we will not permit others to do it?" I trust not sir; I think they cannot be so barefacedly selfish and cruel. Sir, continued Mr. R., in relation to the last clause contained in the section he had offered, he believed that every member of this committee who was blessed with a family, would admit its propriety, and the necessity of engrafting it in this bill; (here Mr. R. was interrupted by Mr. Haight, who requested to know what would be deemed urgent cases.) Mr. R. replied, he had not time then to explain to the gentlemen from Monroe, but would refer him to some of the hoary headed members of this house, who had reared up large families. When the distance, said Mr. R., to a regular physician, is from eight to ten miles or more, it was at such times that the blessings of the last clause of the amendment would be brought into operation; as any person then might administer as the necessities of the case required, without the fear of the operation of such a law, and perhaps save the woman or child, or both from a premature grave, when otherwise they must unavoidably die, because we grave legislators, have shackled them and others who have sent us here, in bondage. A little assistance perhaps from a female friend, would be all that would be required to save the person's life, before the doctor could ride half the distance from his house; hence the necessity of encouraging our venerable and valuable midwives in the country. But sir, should this bill be passed into a law, without the amendment, and the people suffer it to remain, (which I very much doubt,) in a very few years that valuable class of matrons will become totally extinct, in consequence of being drove from the avocations, by the parchment geutry, which nature seemed to have designed exclusively for them, an avocation which he should suppose every honorable practitioner of the medical profession, would be willing to yield to them as the legitimate persons to attend to it. I have, continued Mr. R., been taught to revere them from my infancy, and should be one among many, in my section of the country, that would regret exceedingly, that their usefulness should be curtailed, as I believe from the benevolent station which they fill in society, they command as much respect, and are as much revered, and perhaps as deservedly too, as the medical gentlemen. If the members of this committee who practice medicine, shall oppose this provision, I shall deem it clearly evident that it is their intention to wholly monopolize that part of medical practice which is so necessarily common among us, and which in my view, is the legitimate business of females.—Mr. R. hoped the committee would treat the amendment he had offered with seriousness, as he thought there could be no possible objection to it. Are you not willing Sir, said he, that steam and

Botanic physicians may administer to such patients as have been given over as incurable by medical men, especially if the patients and their friends desire it? I know you cannot, you will not be so unreasonable, as not to consent under such circumstances. I will venture to say Sir, before I take my seat, that if this subject is not treated with that respect which the importance of the case requires, that there will be such a voice from the people hereafter, upon the subject of Botanic practice, as will compel legislative bodies to treat the subject with that respect and consideration which the importance of the case requires.

Mr. Hertell then followed Mr. R. in support of the amendment. Mr. (Doct.) Staats said he had hoped that the time had come when the people were not so ignorant as to believe in miraculous cures being performed by quacks; but after hearing the accounts of the two last gentlemen up, he found he was mistaken; he should like to have the amendment of the gentlemen from Genesee printed; he thought it would look well in print. The gentleman was from the *infected district*, and he supposed he wanted to get up another excitement; some people could not live unless they were in constant excitement.

Mr. Robertson in reply to Mr. Staats, said he could assure the gentleman from Albany he was very far from believing in miracles at the present day, neither did he believe it would be considered by any person of common sense miraculous in many instances, to perform cures upon persons who had been pronounced incurable even by the licensed practitioners, and in many cases he believed it would not even be considered a very extraordinary effort of medical skill.

As to printing the amendment as the gentleman from Albany proposed, he had no objection, as he believed it would read as well as many of the enactments which are now within our statute books. He had no objections however, that the phraseology should be altered so as to conform to the taste of the gentleman from Albany, providing it did not alter the spirit and meaning of the same. As to the *infected district* excitement, he had observed the gentleman from Albany was very much in the habit, when engaged in grave discussion in this house, of hurling his slants and jeers at Anti-masonry, by speaking of the *infected district of excitement*, and he must beg the privilege of the chairman and committee to step aside to that gentleman and for a moment exchange coin with him. He would say to the gentleman from Albany, that this Anti-masonry which appeared to so much disturb his mind, is not after all, in his humble opinion, so much a burthen to the bearer, as the weight of what is called a "*regency collar*," or the pressure of regency "*screws*." He would now take his leave, said Mr. R., of the gentlemen, and walk back again, and hoped he should not have occasion to perform another so disagreeable a task during the session.

The question was then taken on the proposed amendment, and it was lost.

IN ASSEMBLY, Feb. 28th.—The medical committee having reported against the passage of a law, organizing the Genesee Botanic Society with power to license practitioners in Western New York.

Mr. Robertson remarked at the time the report was made that the number of petitioners for the passage of that law was over two thousand, many of whom he was personally acquainted with, and knew them to be persons of worth and respecta-

bility, he should not however oppose agreeing with the report of the committee as he was well aware that a majority of the house were disposed not to aid the poor botanists in any way, but rather to cut short their privileges.

ANECDOTE.

The woful effects of Quackery.—In the year 1821 my brother Doct. Cyrus Thomson, now of Geddes, Onondaga co., State of New York, was passing through the western part of this state on his way to Ohio, when he was called upon by one Doct. Rue to visit with him a Mrs. Polly Peasley who was in the last stage of a consumption, (see E. Peasley, account in our first No.) she ultimately died.

The faculty immediately took the advantage of it and had my brother arrested and thrust into prison, where he remained some days before he could give the requisite bail of \$1500 (being a stranger in the place) for his appearance to court. He was then liberated, and instead of continuing his journey he went into practice. His patients were such generally as had been abandoned by the regular physicians as incurable. When his trial came on he was not only honorably acquitted but highly applauded by the lady's friends for the benefit she obtained, as was proved by her husband and others, from the use of his remedies while she lived. The testimony during the trial was so decidedly in his favor that it was of more service to him than the curing of twenty obstinate cases of disease would have been, where the chances for the facts were less liable to come before the public. This trial gave his practice a new start and his patients increased so fast that he immediately built himself a house and finished it off and put up a barn-frame along side of it. Before the barn was completed he was again arrested and his trial resulted as before. His business rapidly increased, insomuch that his barn-frame was finished off into an addition to his house for the convenience of his patients, and another frame substituted. He was again arrested by his pecuniary friends, the Doctors, the trial resulted as before, and again his barn was finished into an addition to his house. So he continued to add to his house until it is now upwards of 100 feet in front, running completely across the front of his lot. He declares that he believes should the faculty have continued their persecutions (which were favors in disguise) his house must have extended ultimately entirely around the circuit of his lot, which contains near two acres of land. But the physicians have learned wisdom, and he has acquired a fortune during *their tuition*. He is now left to enjoy the fruits of the rich harvest of their enmity, and his spacious house stands a monument of their bitter and unrelenting persecution. He is frequently led to express his gratitude to those, his valuable persecutors, and informs them that he is ever ready for a repetition of like favors, whenever they feel it their duty to wait upon him. He never heard, he says, of a case in any age of the world, before his own, where the servants were so ready and willing to do the drudgery and to pay so richly for the honor of doing it, as the physicians in his neighborhood have done to him. Such neighbors he considers are more valuable to him than a legacy; for a legacy is a fund that produces an income; but his valuable friends have established him a fund that not only produces a handsome income, but the fund itself is continually increasing. Oh! Science, thou art like apples of gold and pictures of silver.

FOR THE BOTANIC WATCHMAN.

Go forth, little herald, with the speed of a dart,
To the sick and the dying consolation impart;
Make haste, delay not your counsels to give;
Aid the sick to recover, and the dying to live.

For such is the power invested in steam,
That cures are effected much more like a dream;
No poisons are given to relieve them from pains,
And the pure natal blood flows free in their veins.

The Botanic system of practice is good,
For the sick by its rules are allowed genial food;
Such favors to man sure no one denies,
Advanced in old age, from their use ere he dies.

In the Scriptures (by reading) we oftentimes are told,
That man used to live till some hundred years old;
Why was it so, had they doctors think you,
Who oft dosed them with physic, their age to renew?

Admit it was so, and the practice was good,
The art has been lost long since by the flood:
If the art had descended for the good of mankind,
Cures would be more frequent, and disease would decline.

But the facts are far different, for seldom we see,
The sick so recovered, as from pain to be free:
For if death they escape, there awaits yet a curse,
For the afflictions of poisons in their limbs are far worse.

The doctor believes the complaint is the cause,
But it is contrary to nature, and all of her laws;
The matter is serious, but the facts we do know,
To the grave and the wise, now the subject may go.

God grant the arts of the ancients may come,
Again to protract man's stay from the tomb,
And dispel the dread tyrant that has wielded the rod,
And sent myriads of souls prematurely to God.

Next to the millenium, we would hail such a time,
For man's earthly existence would be free from abuse,
And he would no longer be clipp'd in his prime,
For sound sense and good judgment would be brought into use.

A valuable remedy for dysentery and all species of relax or bowel complaints.

Take one teaspoon-full of pulverized maple charcoal, mix it well with a table-spoon-full of molasses, then add two table-spoons-full of fourth proof W. I. rum, and half a glass of sweet oil, mix the composition well together, and for an adult let it all be taken at two doses. If it does not stop the complaint, as it seldom fails, take a smart dose of castor oil, and after it has operated, repeat the above composition. This is decidedly the most effectual remedy that we have ever used in inveterate cases of dysentery, or any complaint of the bowels.

N. B. We publish this expressly for the benefit of our friends. Our enemies will be aware that they have no part or lot in the matter, and will do us the favor not to make use of it, as it may possibly benefit them, and we should much regret their dabbling in quackery and especially this remedy.—
Ed.

COPY OF THE MEDICAL LAW AS IT NOW STANDS BEFORE THE SENATE.

An Act to amend an act entitled an act concerning the practice of Physic and Surgery, for this State, passed April 7th, 1830.

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows—

1st. The last clause of the second section of the act entitled, An act concerning the practice of Physic and Surgery in this State, passed April 7th, 1830, in the following words—

“But the provisions of this section shall not be deemed and taken to extend to or debar any person from using or applying for the benefit of any sick person any roots, barks or herbs, the growth or produce of the United States,” is hereby repealed.

2d. The act hereby amended shall not be so construed as to apply to any person or persons, who shall *without fee or reward*, use or apply for the benefit of any sick person, any roots, barks, or herbs, the growth or produce of the United States.

State of New-York, in Assembly, February 24th, 1834—This bill having been read a third time, *Resolved*, That this bill do pass.

By order of the Assembly—

WILLIAM BAKER, *Speaker*.

State of New-York, In Assembly, February 24th, 1834

Ordered, That the Clerk deliver the bill entitled An Act concerning the practice of Physic and Surgery to the Senate and request their concurrence in the same.

By order—P. REYNOLDS, Jr. *Clerk*.

The Committee to whom the bill was referred in the Senate, when it came from the Assembly, reported to strike out the 2d section. So that if we saw a man with any complaint, just dying, and should give him a cup of tea and save his life, we must pay \$25 fine. If this bill be passed into a law, we think it would then be advisable to call a State Convention, and take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature, en masse, next session, to have all law in relation to medicine repealed. For one, we do not feel disposed to live in a constant war, in order to obtain our rights.—Ed.

THE M. D's. “STEAMED” OUT.—The Physicians of this city, and those in the Assembly have at an unguarded moment, during the winter, thrown aside the mask that has covered their deformity, and to their shame and disgrace, every citizen can now behold their iniquity by the bill which is now before the Senate, and poor fellows, they are now cursing themselves that they ever meddled with the law. One afflicted soul, in the depth of despair, was heard to exclaim “d—n the bill, I wish the D—I had had it before we had touched it.” Their sufferings are intolerable, for fear that quackery is about to become predominant. Some of the poor souls, after fighting us all winter in the Assembly, have at last come to us for medical advice relative to disease which they could not cure, with all their boasted SKILL, upon themselves. We have thought that if there was any quackery in our system of practice, it should in justice, in such cases, be profusely lavished upon them, but as the article is confined principally to themselves and their practice, and that they have already suffered, in a kind of suicidal manner, we gave them as good advice as we

could, as they had suffered ample punishment from their own hands. Now if regular physicians must study four years to obtain diplomas, and then when sick be under the necessity of applying to quacks before they can find relief, how long would it be necessary for the quacks to study with these “*scientific gentlemen*” before they could become as skilful as those whom they have cured. As this is a sum in the “Rule of Three,” we are in hopes some of our medical friends will solve it for us.—Ed.

MISCELLANEOUS.
KOSCIUSKO.

“Hope for a season bade the world farewell,
And freedom shrieked when Kosciusko fell.”
Campbell.

The virtuous hero of Poland; Thaddeus Kosciusko was born in Lithuania, and educated at Warsaw. When very young he was informed that the Americans were preparing to shake off the yoke of Britain. His ardent and generous mind caught with enthusiasm the opportunity thus afforded for aspiring genius, and from that moment he became the devoted soldier of liberty.

His rank in the American army afforded him no opportunity greatly to distinguish himself. But he was remarked throughout his service for all the virtues which adorned the human character. His heroic valor in the field could only be equalled by his moderation and affability in the walks of private life. He was idolized by the soldiers for his bravery, and beloved and respected by the officers for the goodness of his heart and the great qualities of his mind.

Contributing greatly by his exertions to the establishment of the independence of America, he might have remained and shared the blessings it dispensed, under the protection of a chief who loved and honored him, and in the bosom of a people whose independence he had so bravely fought to achieve; but Kosciusko had other views; he had drunk deep of the principles of the American revolution, and he wished to procure the same advantages for his native country—for Poland, which had a claim to all his efforts, to all his services.

That unhappy nation groaned under a complication of evils which had scarcely a parallel in history. The mass of the people were the abject slaves of the nobles; the nobles torn into factions, were alternately the instruments and the victims of their powerful and ambitious neighbors. By intrigue, corruption, and force, some of its fairest provinces had been separated from the republic; and the people, like beasts, transferred to foreign despots, who were again watching a favorable moment for a second dismemberment. To regenerate a people thus debased: to obtain for a country thus circumstanced, the blessings of liberty and independence; was a work of as much difficulty as danger. But to a mind like Kosciusko's the difficulty and danger of an enterprise served but as stimulants to undertake it.

The annals of these times give us no detailed account of the progress of Kosciusko in accomplishing his great work, from the period of his return from America, to the adoption of the New Constitution of Poland in 1791. This interval, however, of apparent inaction was most usefully employed to illumine the mental darkness which enveloped his countrymen. To stimulate the ignorant and bigotted peasantry with the hope of a future emancipation; to teach a proud but gal-

lant nobility, that true glory is only to be found in the paths of duty and patriotism; interests the most opposed, prejudices the most stubborn, and habits the most inveterate, were reconciled, dissipated, and broken, by the ascendancy of his virtues and example. The storm which he had foreseen, and for which he had been preparing, at length burst upon Poland. A feeble and unpopular government bent before its fury, and submitted itself to the yoke of the Russian invader. But the nation disdained to follow its example; in their extremity, every eye was turned on the hero who had already fought their battles; the sage who had enlightened them; and the patriot who had set the example of personal sacrifices, to accomplish the emancipation of the people.

Kosciusko made his first campaign as brigadier-general, under the orders of Prince John Poniatowski. In the second, in 1794, he was appointed generallissimo of Poland, with unlimited powers, until the enemy should be driven from the country.

Without funds, without magazines, without fortresses, Kosciusko maintained his army for nine months against forces infinitely superior. Poland then only existed in his camp. Devotedness made up for the want of resources, and courage supplied the deficiency of arms; for the general had imparted his noble character to all his soldiers. Like him, they knew no danger, they dreaded no fatigues, when the honor and liberty of Poland were depending; like him, they endeavored to lessen the sacrifices which were required of the inhabitants for national independence; and their obedience to their venerated chief was the more praiseworthy as it was voluntary. He held his authority by no other tenure than that of his virtues. Guided by his talents, and led by his valor, his undisciplined and ill-armed militia charged with effect the veteran Russians and Prussians; the mailed cuirassiers of the great Frederick, for the first time, broke and fled before the cavalry of Poland. Hope filled the breasts of the patriots. After a long night, the dawn of an apparently glorious day broke upon Poland. But to the discerning eye of Kosciusko, the light which it shed was of that sickly and portentous appearance, which indicated a storm more dreadful than that which he had resisted.

He prepared to meet it with firmness, but with means entirely inadequate. In addition to the advantages of numbers, of tactics, of discipline, and inexhaustible resources, the combined despots had secured a faction in the heart of Poland. The unequal struggle could not long be maintained, and the day at length came, which was to decide the fate of Poland and its hero. Heaven, for wise purposes, determined that it should be the last of Polish liberty. It was decided, indeed, before the battle commenced. The traitor Poniski, who covered with a detachment the advance of the Polish army, abandoned his position to the enemy, and retreated.

Kosciusko was astonished but not dismayed. The disposition of his army would have done honor to Hannibal. The succeeding conflict was terrible. When the talents of the general could no longer direct the mingled mass of combatants, the arm of the warrior was brought to the aid of his soldiers. He performed prodigies of valor. The fabled prowess of Ajax, in defending the Grecian ships, was realized by the Polish hero. Nor was he badly seconded by his troops.

As long as his voice could guide or his example fire their valor, they were irresistible. In this unequal contest Kosciusko was long seen and finally lost to their view. He fell covered with wounds; and a Cossack was on the point of piercing one of the best hearts that ever warmed a virtuous bosom, when an officer interposed. "Suffer him to execute his purpose," said the bleeding hero; "I am the devoted soldier of my country, and will not survive its liberties." The name of Kosciusko struck to the heart of the Tartar, like that of Marius upon the Cambrian warrior. The uplifted weapon dropped from his hand.

Kosciusko was conveyed to the dungeons of Petersburg; and, to the eternal disgrace of the Empress Catharine, she made him the object of her vengeance, when he could no longer be the object of her fears. But the Emperor Paul, on his accession to the throne, thought he could not grant the Polish nation a more acceptable favor, than to restore to liberty the hero whom they regretted. He himself announced to General Kosciusko, that his captivity was at an end. He wished him to accept, moreover, a present of fifty thousand ducats of Holland; but the General refused it. Kosciusko preferred rather to depend for subsistence on the recompense to which his services in America had entitled him.

With this humble fortune, obtained in so honorable a way, he lived for a while in the United States; then in France, near Fontainebleau, in the family of Zeltner; and lastly in Switzerland.—From that time, he refused to take any part in the affairs of his country, for fear of endangering the national tranquility, the offers that were made to him being accompanied with no sufficient guarantee.

Bonaparte often endeavored to draw Kosciusko from his retirement, and once issued an address to the Poles in his name; but though the virtuous general still loved his country, he well knew its emancipation could not be achieved under such auspices.

Though an exile from his country, the Poles still considered themselves as his children; and presented with just pride, to other nations, that model of the virtues of their country, that man so pure and upright—so great at the head of an army, so modest in private life, so formidable to his enemies in battle, so humane and kind to the vanquished, and so zealous for the glory and independence of his country.

In the invasion of France in 1814, some Polish regiments in the service of Russia, passed through the village where this exiled patriot then lived. Some pillaging of the inhabitants brought Kosciusko from his cottage. "When I was a Polish soldier," said he, addressing the plunderers, "the property of the peaceful citizen was respected." "And who art thou," said an officer, "who addresses us with a tone of authority?" "I am Kosciusko." There was a magic in the word.—It ran from corps to corps. The march was suspended. They gathered round him, and gazed with astonishment and awe upon the mighty ruin he presented. "Could it indeed be their hero," whose fame was identified with that of their country? A thousand interesting reflections burst upon their minds: they remembered his patriotism, his devotion to liberty, his triumphs, and his glorious fall. Their iron hearts were softened, and the tear of sensibility trickled down their weather-beaten faces. We can easily conceive what would be the feelings of the hero himself in such a

scene. His great heart must have heaved with emotion to find himself once more surrounded by the companions of his glory; and that he would have been on the point of saying to them,

"Behold your general come once more
To lead you on to laurelled victory,
To fame, to freedom."

The delusion could have lasted but for a moment. He was himself, alas! a miserable cripple; and for them! they were no longer the soldiers of liberty, but the instruments of ambition and tyranny. Overwhelmed with grief at the reflection, he would retire to his cottage, to mourn afresh over the miseries of his country.

Kosciusko died at Soleure, on the 15th of October, 1817. A fall from his horse, by which he was dragged over a precipice not far from Vevay, was the cause of his death. A funeral service was celebrated in honor of him, in the church of St. Roche at Paris, which was honored with the most distinguished personages of every nation, then in the French capital. The name of Kosciusko belongs to the civilized world, and his virtues to humanity. Poland laments in him a patriot whose life was consecrated to the cause of her liberty and independence. America includes him among her illustrious defenders.—France and Switzerland admired him as the man of beneficence and virtue; and Russia, by whom his country was conquered, never beheld a man more unshaken in his principles or firmer in adversity.

CAUSE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—

When the late President Adams was minister at the Court of St. James, he often saw his countryman, Benjamin West, the late president of the royal academy. One day, Mr. West asked his friend if he should like to take a walk with him and see the cause of the American Revolution. The minister smiled at the proposal, and said he should like to accompany his friend West anywhere. The following day he called according to agreement, and took Mr. Adams into Hyde Park to a spot near the Serpentine river, where he gave him the following narrative. The king came to his throne a young man surrounded by flattering courtiers; one of whose frequent topics it was, to declaim against the meanness of his palace, which was wholly unworthy the monarch of such a country as England. They said there was not a sovereign in Europe lodged so poorly; that his sorry, dingy, old, brick palace of St. James, looked like a stable, and that he ought to hold a palace suited to his kingdom. The king was fond of architecture, and would therefore more readily listen to suggestions which were in fact all true. The spot that you see here, was selected for the site, between this and this point, which were marked out. The king applied to his ministers on the subject; they inquired what sum would be wanted by his majesty, who said that he would begin with a million. They stated the expenses of the war, and the poverty of the treasury, but that his majesty's wishes should be taken into full consideration. Some time afterwards the king was informed, that the wants of the treasury were too urgent to admit of a supply from their present means, but that a revenue might be raised in America to supply all the king's wishes. This suggestion was followed up, and the king was in this way first led to consider, and then to consent, to the scheme of taxing the colonies.

WOMEN MARKET IN TURKEY.

An English Traveller in Turkey gives the following account of the sale and purchase of females:

But a market where—horrid idea!—women are sold like beasts. God forbid that I should defend it! At the same time, the pretty creatures seem so content, that I cannot pity them. Perhaps I should follow the example of most writers, who, whenever they touch by chance on such a subject, give vent to a deal of sentimentalism and vapouring about weeping innocence, and dishevelled locks, and torn garments, and beaten breasts. Such exist only in imagination, and I believe that many who describe the slave markets, in such moving terms, never saw one. Occasionally, I will not deny, heart rending scenes occur, in the case of captives of war, or victims of revolt, wrenched suddenly from all that is dear; but these are rare occurrences.

The Circassians and Georgians, who form the trade supply, are only victims of custom, willing victims; being brought up by their mercenary parents for the merchants. If born Mahammedan, they remain so; if born Christian, they are educated in no faith, in order that they may conform, when purchased, to the Mussulman faith, and therefore they suffer no sacrifice on that score. They live a secluded life, harshly treated by their relations, never seeing a stranger's face, and therefore form no ties of friendship or love, preserve no pleasing recollections of home, to make them regret their country. Their destination is constantly before their eyes, painted in glowing colors; and, so far from dreading it, they look for the moment of going to Anapa, or Poti, whence they are shipped for Stamboul, with as much eagerness as a parlor-boarder of a French or Italian convent for her emancipation. In the market they are lodged in separate apartments, carefully secluded, where, in the hours of business—between nine and twelve—they may be visited by aspirants for possessing such delicate ware. I need not draw a veil over what follows. Decorum prevails. The would-be purchaser may fix his eyes on the lady's face, and his hand may receive evidence of her bust. The waltz allows nearly as much liberty before hundreds of eyes. Of course the merchant gives his warranty, on which, and the preceding data, the bargain is closed. The common price of a tolerable looking maid is about 100*l*. Some fetch hundreds, the value depending as much on accomplishments as on beauty; but such are generally singled out by the Kishlar Aga. A coarser article, from Nubia and Abyssinia, is exposed publicly on platforms, beneath verandahs, before the cribs of the white china. A more white toothed, plump cheeked, merry eyed set I seldom witnessed, with a smile and a gibe for every one, and often an audible "Buy me." They are sold easily, and without trouble. Ladies are the usual purchasers, for domestics. A slight inspection suffices. The girl gets up off the ground, gathers her coarse cloth round her loins, bids her companions adieu, and trips gaily, bare footed and bare headed, after her new mistress, who immediately dresses her a la Turque, and hides her ebony with white veils.—The price of one is about 16*l*.

THE GREAT FIRE IN LONDON commenced on the 2d of September, 1666, and according to Maitland, laid waste and consumed the buildings on 436 acres of ground, 400 streets, lanes, &c. 13,200 houses, the cathedral church of St. Paul, 86 parish churches, 6 chapels; the magnificent

building of Guildhall, the Royal Exchange, Custom House, and Blackwell Hall, divers Hospitals and Libraries, fifty-two of the Companies' Halls, and a vast number of other stately edifices, together with three of the city gates, four stone bridges, and the prisons of Newgate, the Fleet, the Poultry and Wood-street Compters; the loss of which, together with that of merchandise and household furniture, by the best calculations, amounted to £10,730,500 sterling, or about \$47,642,420. Rather more than three-fourths of the city within the walls, was destroyed. This great calamity, as was then supposed, turned out to be a blessing to London. The city was rapidly built up, and much improved, both in convenience and splendor, and the plague, which before, was almost yearly a scourge to the inhabitants, was burned, as it were, entirely out of its ancient place of shelter, by the all cleansing flames, and has never since been seen in England. The fire commenced about one o'clock, on Sunday morning, September 2nd, O. S. and its progress was not arrested until between two and six o'clock on Wednesday morning, and was greatly assisted in its ravages by high winds. In Shoe Lane it was not mastered until 12 o'clock, and in Cripplegate and the neighborhood not until evening. A monument was erected to perpetuate the memory of this great fire; it is 202 feet high, and the original inscription upon it imputes the fire to the Papists, in allusion to which Pope says,

"Like a tall bully, lifts its head and lies."

but it is now, by a vote of the Common Council of London, obliterated.

THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

We gave a short account of the rise and progress of this valuable association in our first number. We are happy now to add that the institution bids fair to outstrip the most sanguine expectations of its original projectors and founders. A day or two since we were taking a cursory review of the Library and reading room, also we examined the catalogue of its members' names, to see what had been the result since the 8th of January, the date of our last article, and we found that there had been a rapid improvement in all. The Library had increased from but a few volumes to about 2,000, the public journals in the reading room from short of 100 to 153, not including 40 or 50 periodicals of various kinds. These journals are from every principal city, village and town in the United States. Among the files of papers are the London Morning Chronicle and the Liverpool Standard. So it will be perceived that we stand a chance to have the earliest news from the old as well as the new world. No. of members 823.

The reading room is now decidedly the most popular resort for information of any place in the city. The United States Mail leaves New York daily at 5 o'clock, P. M. and arrives at Albany next morning between 6 and 9 o'clock, by which we get all the information from the Southern and Western states, and from Europe by the earliest arrivals.

The lecture room furnishes a rich intellectual repast almost every evening upon a variety of subjects, among which are Anatomy, Phrenology, Natural History, Literature, Law, &c. &c. These lectures have been well attended; more than half the time the hall has been crowded so soon that hundreds have gone away, being unable to get a seat.

The intervening evenings the room has been the

scene of much amusement, for the members resolve into a debating society, during which there is many a joke cast at the expense of an opponent, but all in harmony and good humor. Yes, reader, such is the condition of the Young Men's Association of Albany, and the expense necessary to have recourse to all the above advantages is but the paltry sum of *three dollars per year*.

If an association of this kind was formed in every town throughout the United States, what incalculable benefits it would bestow upon the present and future generations, for here is a resort for young men when forming the bent of the mind, and who would not only be getting a rich intellectual harvest, but the persons themselves are kept from worse places, and who is able to estimate the difference between good and bad men in society.—Ed.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—We are informed by two gentlemen who lately passed through Syracuse, N. Y. that Mr. Avery, the proprietor of an extensive iron foundry in that place, has made a very important discovery in relation to casting of iron. The best kind of earth used in foundries is brought, we believe, from Canada. Mr. Avery analyzed this earth and found it to contain a certain proportion of blue clay. Following this up by a series of experiments, he discovered that if common fine sand was mixed with common blue clay, in the proportion of one tenth-part of clay to nine tenths of sand, it would constitute the best possible composition for casting that he had ever used. Even the most delicate castings came out free of sand, and required no sort of cleaning by vitriol. He dismissed ten of the *cleaners* on the spot. Mr. Avery has taken out a patent for his discovery, and estimates that his composition will make an immense saving in the expense of iron foundries—in the diminution of labor, the cheapness of the sand, and the disuse of vitriol in the process of cleansing. We hope that our neighbors of the furnace will immediately test it by experiment.—*Brat. Independent Inquirer*.

COL. M. JEWETT'S GUM ELASTIC PASTE.—A correspondent in Ohio informs us that Col. M. Jewett of Columbus, has discovered by a series of scientific experiments, and manufactured an article which he denominates the Gum Elastic paste. We are informed that it is a preservative to all kinds of timber, and is a valuable article to preserve ship plank, shingles, &c., and it can be applied to a variety of other useful purposes, such as saturating leather and rendering it impervious to water. Medically it is applied as an unction to rough cracked hands, burns, cuts and sores in general. In fact it is an article that would be useful in every family for a variety of purposes too numerous to mention. Some of the first families in the Union, we are informed, after experiments with it, have become so well satisfied of its numerous valuable properties that it is about getting to be almost an indispensable article in their families, for the numerous purposes for which it is designed. We wish the Col. much success and a fat purse from his valuable discovery.—Ed.

IMPROVEMENT IN STEAM ENGINES FOR RAIL ROADS.—A speed of 40 miles an hour has been obtained with a light load on the Manchester rail way; and Mr. G. Stephenson, the engineer, has stated his opinion that an engine might be constructed to run 100 miles within the hour, although he acknowledges that "at the rapidity of motion the resis-

tance of the air would be considerable." Engines are now made with eight times the power of the *Rocket*, yet with little more weight resting upon each rail, the load being equally divided upon six wheels and the machinery placed in a more advantageous situation than formerly. The tubes of the boiler are made smaller and more numerous and of brass instead of copper. The fast engine put upon the rail way ran 23,000 miles with the most trivial repairs, taking every day four or five journals of 30 miles each.

THE GENESSEE AND OLEAN CANAL from the Genessee river to the Allegany river, 100 miles distance, has been surveyed and the estimated expense is \$633,031 30. The annual toll is estimated at \$766,180, which would arise from the products of that section of the country, and would find a market by the Erie canal at Albany and New-York, which now goes down the Allegany or Susquehanna rivers. It is estimated, should this canal be constructed, that it will open an internal communication, by water, with New-York, of 10,000 miles, by the Allegany, Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri, and a variety of other large streams, and the Ohio Canals, the chain of Lakes, &c. The estimated expense in rendering the Allegany river navigable at all seasons, by slackwater navigation to Pittsburgh, is \$500,000. Should these public works be accomplished they would open to New-York, an internal communication by water, beyond any thing of the kind enjoyed by any city of the old world; and render the property in those regions twice as valuable, if we take the rise of property in western New-York, since the construction of the Erie canal, as a criterion, which is as follows; in

1817 real estate assessed at	\$57,799,435
Erie canal finished in	
1825 do. do.	\$58,425,395
1832 do. do.	\$104,042,405

The increase of the population of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana in 10 years is as follows, viz.

in 1820	2,194,295	
1830	3,608,523	
increase in ten years	1,414,228	or about 70 per cent.

SUBTERRANEAN SPEAKING TRUMPET.—Messrs. Jobard & Stieldorff have recently obtained from the Belgian government, a patent for a newly invented instrument, called a *Logophore*, (or word bearer,) by means of which, it is said that a verbal correspondence may be carried on from one place to another, however distant. A practical application of this ingenious invention is to be immediately made between Brussels and Antwerp, by means of subterranean pipes which will transmit words, uttered by the voice from place to place, for a distance of two miles. Thus in less than a quarter of an hour, a question may be asked and answered between the two towns above mentioned. A *Logophore* will likewise be established between Brussels and the Palais of Lacker. The expense will not exceed 15,000 or 20,000 francs. We presume that the chances of treachery and deception by the querist and respondent have been duly weighed in the application of this invention.—*Liverpool (Eng.) Standard*.

TRIAL OF CHRONOMETERS.—On the 30th of November closed the eleventh annual trial of

Chronometers, under the immediate attention of the Astronomer Royal, when only two premiums were awarded. Mr. Webster of Cornhill, a competitor in 1831, being a competitor, his time piece made no greater variation than 89-100 of a second in twelve months; and in 1832 it did not exceed 86-100 of a second in twelve months. Fifty Lever Chronometers were deposited for trial on the 1st December 1832, at the royal observatory, and their rates were noticed daily, and on the 10th of last month only 10 remained for competition.—*Foreign paper*.

A RELICT OF THE TIMES.—The Marblehead Gazette relates that one of the guns, a two pounder, of the privateer Free Mason, which blew up in the harbor of Marblehead, in the year 1779, was discovered, and taken from the bottom on Thursday last, in a good state of preservation.—The charge being drawn, the powder was found to be good, after having laid at the bottom 55 years. It was to be used on Saturday in firing the salute in honor of the anniversary of Washington's birth-day.

NEW INVENTION.—A steam apparatus for destroying *bed bugs* has been invented and patented by Mr. Thomas Miller, proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, Newburgh. The steam generation, furnace, pipes, &c. are of copper and sheet iron, weighing about eight pounds, and cost from \$5 to \$7. With this apparatus, it is said one person may, in an hour, apply the steam to thirty-five or forty bedsteads, which is certainly a great saving of labor as well as time.

By the new hydro-oxygen microscope a flea is magnified to the size of 20 feet.

RED ANTS.—A piece of camphor placed where these troublesome insects infest, is said to be an effectual remedy against the intrusion of these unwelcome guests. So says a gentleman in this city who has made the experiment.

SELF-ACTING WHEAT FAN, is among the novelties of English mechanics, the simplicity of which is astonishing. From a sheet iron funnel, the wheat descends upon an iron wheel, full of brackets. The wheel is so nicely balanced that so long as a particle of grain falls it revolves and operates upon the fan.

The following bill of work done is stated by a recent tourist to have actually been delivered for beautifying and repairing the ornaments of a Lutheran church at Hamburg:

- To mending the Ten Commandments.
- To a nose and three fingers to one of the robbers on the cross.
- To scouring and brushing Pontius Pilate.
- To gilding and painting the wings of the Angel Gabriel.
- To half a breast for Mary Magdalen.
- To cleansing the sky in the east, and adding sundry stars.
- To cleansing and painting the High Priest's maid, and adding color in her cheeks.
- To putting a new feather in the cockade of St. Peter.
- To brushing and brightening hell fire, and providing tails for two devils.
- To strengthening the chains of some of the damned.
- To beautifying and ornamenting some of the elders, and straightening their backs of frames.
- To supporting one of the Apostles.

MONEY MATTERS.

EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT.—The expenditures of the Federal Government, apart from the National Debt were, under

MONROE.

1822	\$9,872,643 51
1823	9,784,154 59
1824	10,330,144 71

ADAMS.

1825	11,490,463 04
1826	12,562,316 30
1827	12,653,095 66
1828	13,296,041 45

JACKSON.

1829	12,669,490 62
1830	13,229,533 33
1831	14,777,991 51
1832 upwards of	18,000,000 00
1833	22,085,063 00!!

Exclusive of the payment on behalf of the public debt, which amounted only to \$2,572,249 99. —*Philad. Examiner.*

THE NATIONAL DEBT OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

The national debt of England and Ireland, is £781,278,449 sterling, or at \$4 44 the £ sterling it would amount to \$3,468,876,313 56; its weight would be at \$17 the pound avordupois, 204,051,547 lbs. and \$14 56 over, or 102,025 tons, 15 cwt. 1 qr. 22 lbs. and \$14 56 over. It would freight 340 ships with 300 tons each, and leave a balance of 25 tons, 15 cwt. 1 qr. 22 lbs. It would amount, in silver, to within a fraction of all the metallic currency in the known world, by the latest estimates. By the census* of England and Ireland for 1830, each man woman and child, to pay the debt, if equally taxed, would pay \$144 16 cents. If it was in silver dollars, and a man should undertake to count it, at the rate of \$60 per minute, and should be occupied 12 hours each day and 365 days each year, and his life should be spared him, it would require 219 years, 363 days, 0 hours, 45 minutes, and 13 seconds.

The United States national debt will be reduced the coming year to \$1,760,082, or in weight if in silver, 51 tons, 15 cwt. 1 qr. and 9 lbs. and \$4 over. Or 1-1971 part as much as that of England and Ireland.

*The population of England and Scotland, in 1830, was 16,260,331; Ireland 7,734,365.

SAFETY FUND BANKS.—The following shows the standing of the safety fund banks, viz.

RESOURCES.

Specie,	\$2,196,957
Bank Notes,	5,623,522
Cash items,	844,037
Stocks,	121,249

Discount Debt, 46,406,492

\$55,282,557

LIABILITIES

Circulation,	\$15,302,705
Dividends unpaid,	186,168
State of N. Y. Canal Fund,	2,650,911
Individual Deposites,	8,402,739
United States do.	2,409,533
Loans,	694,106
Balance due Banks	1,184,055

\$30,830,217

Just SIX AND A HALF CENTS in silver to every PAPER DOLLAR!

CONDITION OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

January 1, 1833.

Circulation	£27,912,000
Deposites	11,737,000

Total liabilities £39,649,000

Bullion £8,983,000 or about one to four and a half of liabilities. The bullion, a large part of it is in bars and must be coined before use.

December 3d, 1833.

Circulation	£18,659,000
Deposites	12,465,000

Total liabilities £31,074,000

Bullion £10,134,000 or about one to three of liabilities.

In the United States currency it would be as follows, viz :

January 1, 1833.

Circulation	\$123,929,280
Deposites	52,112,280

Total liabilities (in bills) \$176,041,560

Bullion \$39,884,520 or about one dollar in specie to about every four and one half dollars in bills or liabilities.

DISCOUNT UPON BANK BILLS FROM VARIOUS STATES IN THE UNION.

At Albany is as follows :

United States Bank and Branches always par	
N. York from par to	1a1
Maine	1a2
New Hampshire	1a2
Vermont	1a2
Massachusetts	1a2
Rhode Island	1a5
Connecticut	1a2
New Jersey	1½a3
Pennsylvania	1½a5
Maryland	1½a5
D. of Columbia	2½a5
Virginia	3a10
South Carolina	3a10
Georgia	8a10
Alabama	10a12
Louisiana	10a12
Mississippi	10a12
Florida	uncer.
Indiana	uncer.
Illinois	uncer.
Kentucky	10a12
Tennessee	10a12
Ohio	6a10
Michigan	3a5
North Carolina	3a10
Canada	5a8

Bills of Exchange upon England are at par in New-York, but have been as high as 12½ per cent. advance. \$4 44 is £1 sterling.

THE NUMBER OF BROKEN BANKS AND FRAUDULENT INSTITUTIONS IN EACH STATE.

Maine	5	Pennsylvania	20
Vermont	2	Delaware	1
Massachusetts	3	Maryland	7
Rhode Island	5	District of Col.	4
Connecticut	3	Virginia	3
New York	20	South Carolina	2
New Jersey	10	Georgia	2
Alabama	1	Ohio	20
Kentucky	11	Tennessee	4
Illinois	3	Indiana	2
Michigan	2	Canada	1

SINGULAR DISCOVERY AT GUILDHALL.—Some days ago some workmen, who were employed in repairing the vaults belonging to Guildhall, discovered, in a corner, a roll of canvass, which on examining, proved to be a very ancient painting, representing on a large scale, the battle of Agincourt. The painting is near 100 feet in breadth, and 20 in height. Some think that the painting was put into the vault at the time of the great fire in London, in 1666, 167 years since.

During the past year, the products of the whale fishery at New Bedford, have been 47,120 barrels Sperm oil, and 80,115 of Whale oil, and 681,000 lbs. whale bone.

SUMMARY.

The Journal of Commerce publishes a letter from Manchester, England, stating that the New York and Philadelphia merchants, had, by the last packets, countermanded their orders for goods, to a very large amount.

Twenty-seven bills of divorce were passed by the N. Jersey legislature during its last sitting.

A gold mine, recently discovered in Buckingham county, Va. is said to excel in richness any previously known in this country. The owner, in one day, with 6 or 7 hands raised upwards of two thousand dollars worth of ore. The mine is about eight miles south east of Buckingham Court House.

A bill abolishing imprisonment for debt has passed the Legislature of Massachusetts—it goes into operation on the 4th of July next.

The British army at this moment amounts to 109,000 men of all ranks and kinds, scattered over the world, occupying 144 stations! 20,000 of these are paid by the East India Company.

SPECIE.—The Peggy Thomas from Tampico has on board about \$100,000 for various merchants of New York.

The proprietors of the Packets running between New York and Liverpool, have put the fare down to one hundred and twenty dollars, *with no charge for Liquor except when called for.*

Repeated experiments have proved that Lackawana coal is well suited to generate steam in steam boats. The steam boat Wm Gibbons has her steam apparatus adjusted for its use. This is important for all steam vessels bound on long voyages.

The U. S. Branch Bank in New York, on Friday last, sent \$520,000 in specie, and \$500,000 in Bank bills to Philadelphia, and \$115,000 in specie to Providence.

Mr Thomas Smith, of Saratoga, recently sold twelve hogs, of his own fattening, of the following weight respectively:

649, 508, 592, 570, 645, 514, 497, 494, 550, 569, 642, 650. Total weight of the whole, 6880 lbs. Average weight of each, a little more than 573 lbs. These hogs were about 22 months old, and were all fattened during the past season. The whole were sold in Washington county for \$437 20.—*Sar. Sen.*

The freedom of a negro lad, who made extraordinary exertions to save the court house at Milledgeville from destruction by fire, has been purchased by act of the legislature of Georgia for \$1, 800.

CANAL NAVIGATION.—The Canal Commissioners give notice that the water will be let into the Canal on the 17th of April.

It is said that Mrs Chapman, alias Mina, is now engaged in keeping a Temperance Hotel, in the same house in which her husband was murdered.

Greece contains 800,000 inhabitants, 200,000 are islanders. The army consists of 8450 men.

The duty on Wines was reduced one half on the 4th of the present month.

The New York City Temperance Society has awarded \$200 to Alvan Stewart, Esq, of Utica, for his Essay upon the subject of Licenses to retail liquor. The address is to be published.

It is stated that the Fire Insurance Offices in New York have decided not to insure any steam-boats unless provided with a force pump or engine and hose, sufficient to throw water to any part of the boat, if on fire.

● ANECDOTES.

FRANKLIN'S TOAST.—Long after Washington's victories over the *French and English*, had made his name familiar to all Europe, Dr. Franklin chanced to dine with the English and French ambassadors, when, as nearly as I can recollect the words, the following toasts were drunk. By the British ambassador. "England—the *sun* whose bright beams enlighten and fructify the remotest corners of the earth." The French ambassador, glowing with national pride, but too polite to dispute the previous toast, drank, "France—the *moon*, whose mild, steady, and cheering rays are the delight of all nations: consoling them in darkness, and making their dreariness beautiful." Dr. Franklin then arose, and with his usual dignified simplicity, said, "George Washington—the *Joshua*, who commanded the *sun and moon to stand still*; and they obeyed him."

THE WOODPECKER.—An Irishman who was employed on the canal last spring, was observed one day attentively watching a red headed woodpecker which was tapping a beech tree. On being asked what attracted his attention, he said "I'm speering at that strange *baste* upon yonder tree; for sure enough the silly *crathur* has knocked his face against it, till his head is a gore of *bluid*."

ANECDOTE.—During the late war, after the capture of one of our sloops of war by an English Frigate, the officers of the latter proposed to both ships' companies a trial of strength by lifting a heavy weight of shot. The proposition was cheerfully acceded to, and many a brawny arm was straightened in the experiment. All had tried the utmost tension of their muscles, when an American midshipman took his turn and bore of the palm by out lifting the whole of them. By Saint Patrick, exclaimed an Irish sailor belonging to the British ship, if a yankee midshipman can lift so much what will the commodore do?—*Bost. Post.*

AMIALE COMPASSION.—Theodore Hook being told the marriage of a political opponent, exclaimed, "I am glad indeed, to hear it," then added suddenly, with a feeling of compassionate forgiveness, "And yet I don't see why I should, poor fellow, he never did me much harm."

An old lady, in New Bedford, says she has two sons, aged 10 and 12 years, who are, she says, such real New Bedforders, that when shut up in a close room an hour together, they would make five dollars apiece profit, in swapping jackets with each other.—*Penn. paper.*

CITY HABITS.—A gentleman from Boston, on a visit to his friend in the country, speaking of the times, observed that his wife had lately expended \$50 for a habit. His friend replied, "here in the country we don't allow our wives to *get into such habits*."

POWDER AND BALLS.—Let ancient or modern history be produced, they will not afford a more heroic reply than that of Yankee Stonington, to the British commanders. The people were piling the balls which the enemy had wasted, when the foe applied to them. "*We want balls; will you sell them?*" They answered, "*We want powder; send us powder, and we'll return your balls.*"

POETRY.

THE OLD MAN'S COMFORTS, AND HOW HE GAINED THEM.

You are old, Father William, the young man cried,
The few locks that are left you are grey;
You are hale, Father William, a hearty old man,
Now tell me the reason, I pray.

In the days of my youth, Father William replied,
I remember'd that youth would fly fast,
And abused not my health and my vigor at first,
That I never might need them at last.

You are old, Father William, the young man cried,
And pleasures with youth pass away,
And yet you lament not the days that are gone,
Now tell me the reason, I pray.

In the days of my youth, Father William replied,
I remember'd that youth could not last;
I thought of the future, whatever I did,
That I never might grieve for the past.

You are old, Father William, the young man cried,
And life must be hastening away;
You are cheerful, and love to converse upon death,
Now tell me the reason, I pray.

I am cheerful young man, Father William replied,
Let the cause thy attention engage;
In the days of my youth I remember'd my God!
And he hath not forgotten my age.

* * The above stanzas are ascribed to Mr. Southley.

AN EPITAPH ON DR. THOMAS SHERIDAN.
Beneath this marble stone here lies,
Poor Tom, more merry much, than wise;
Who only lived for two great ends,
To spend his cash and loose his friends;
His darling wife of him bereft,
Is only griev'd—there's nothing left.

WM. PENN.—William Penn and Thomas Story sheltered themselves from a shower of rain in a tobacco house, the owner of which said, "you enter without leave—do you know who I am? I am justice of the peace." To which Story replied,—“My friend here makes such things as thee—he is Governor of Pennsylvania.”

While the National honor is firmly maintained abroad, and while justice is impartially administered at home, obedience will be voluntary and cheerful.—*Junius*.

TO OUR PATRONS.

A number of our subscribers are in arrears in relation to the terms of our paper. We are in hopes that on the receipt of this number our patrons will forward the quota of "Evil Roots" due us immediately, as our printer has so curious a propensity to be handling *them* that unless the real article is in hand he cannot believe nor make his workmen satisfied that promises will answer, as they cannot be put in a tangible form, or be made sensible to the touch; neither will they allay that peculiar itching in the fingers, for which money has ever been found a sovereign remedy.

N. B. Those who send us money will be particular to inform us whose subscription it is designed to pay, mentioning the names of the subscriber, so that we may give credit to whom credit is due.

Have the money well secured from observation in letters and it will come safe.—Ed.

COMMERCIAL.

Sales at the N. Y. and Stock Exchange Board
March 20, 1834.

20 shares United States Bank	105½
120 — do do	105
3 — Del. & Hud. canal	81
100 — Life & Trust Ins Co	135
100 — Morris Canal	37½
3 — Bank of New-York	120
200 — N O Canal Bank	99
25 — American In Com	105
75 — Commercial Bank, N. O.	97½
20 — Merchants' Bank	106½
100 — Mechanics' Bank	112½
30 — City Bank	107
10 — Del & Hudson Canal Co.	81
153 — do do	81½
100 — Butch. & Drovers' Bank	113
165 — Leather Manu. Bank	107½
70 — City Bank, N. Orleans	107
160 — do do	107½
35 — State Marine Insu. Co.	65
20 — do do	65½
10 — Commercial Ins. Co.	99
50 — Farmers' Loan Insu. Co.	95
65 — do do	95½
50 — Mohawk Railroad Co.	96
10 — do do	96½
25 — Bost. & Prov. R. R. Co.	94½
35 — Cam. & Am. R. R. Co.	125

Planters' Bank, Mississippi, stopped payment.

Sept. 30, 1833 Mar. 20, 1834

Life and Trust Co.	160	do	135	do
Hud. & Mohawk R R Co	136	do	96	do
Del. & Hudson Canal	125	do	81	do
Boston & Prov. R. R. Co.	111½	do	94	do
Sch'y & Sar. R. R. Co.	128	do	105	do
Harlem Rail Road Co.	95	do	70	do
New-Orleans Canal Bank	113	do	99	do
New-Orleans City Bank	112½	do	107	do

PRICES CURRENT.

[CORRECTED MONTHLY BY J. AND D. H. CARY.]

Albany, March 20, 1834.

Produce.—Flour, superfine, per bl. \$4 75a5 00;
Wheat, per bushel, 85a0 90; Rye, do. 50a56 ct;
Barley, do. 60a63 cts; Oats, do. 30a32 cts; Corn,
do. 50a56 cts; Flaxseed, do. \$1 25; White
Beans, do. \$1 25a1 50; White Peas, do. 75a81
cts; Green do. do. \$1 00a1 25; M. Fat, do. do;
\$1 12a1 37½; Timothy Seed, do. \$1 50—
Clover, do. western, per bu. \$5 50a6 00; do. do.
southern, \$5 50a6 00; Hops, do. do. 15a16 cts.

Albany Cattle Market.—Beef, per cwt. \$4 00
a5 00; Pork, in hog, \$5 50a6 00; Hams, sm'kd
\$8 50a9 50; Mutton, \$3 50a4 50; Butter, dairy,
per lb. 13a14 cts; do. store, do. 9a11 cts; Cheese,
do. 7a8½ cts; Lard, do. 7½a8 cts; Beeswax, do.
18a19 cts; Tallow, do. 8a8½ cts.

Beef and Pork.—Mess Beef, per bbl. \$8 50
a9 00, city inspection; Prime, do. do. \$5 00a5 50;
Cargo, do. do. \$3 50a4 00; Mess Pork, do.
\$14 50a15 00; Prime, do. do. \$10 50a11 00;
Cargo, do. do. \$7 00a7 50.

New-York, Feb. 24th.

Pearl and Pot Ashes.—Pearls, per cwt. \$4 2½
a4 50; Pots, do. \$4 00.

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[The Sun of Science arising upon the Flora of North America.]

BOTANIC WATCHMAN.

"We can never be really in danger, until the forms of Law are made use of to destroy the substance of our Liberties."—JUNIUS.

Vol. I.

ALBANY, N. Y. APRIL 1, 1834.

No. 4.

THE WATCHMAN

Is published monthly at *two dollars* per annum, payable *always* in advance. *Twenty-five cents* allowed agents for each yearly subscriber. A surplus quantity of each number will be kept on hand to supply subscribers during the year.

In Albany the U. S. Bank notes are the only current money from the southern and western states, all others are from 6 to 10 per cent discount.

The following Memorial was presented to the Legislature during the present winter.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York.

The following is a synopsis of about seventy petitions, containing upwards of 100,000 signatures, which have been presented to the Assembly of the State of New-York, in favor of the Thomsonian system of practice, from 1828 to 1833.—The counties from which they were sent, the time they were presented, and the pages upon the Journals, where the record of them may be found, are all given for the information of such as may wish to examine for themselves. The bill passed in 1830 to the third reading in the Assembly, 74 to 27; and in the Senate, 18 to 5.

1828, Jan. 17, petition of John Thomson and other inhabitants of Albany county, page 181

Feb. 1st, Essex co.	370
2d, Schenectady co.	375
4th, New-York co.	458
6th, Saratoga co.	473
8th, Essex co.	489
9th, Essex co.	496
11th, Montgomery, Dutchess, Rensselaer, and Saratoga co.	501
15th, Oswego, New-York, Genesee, Cortland, Onondaga, and Allegany co.	513
16th, Essex co.	537
" Montgomery co.	538
19th, Wayne co.	563
20th, Albany, Madison and Oneida co.	578
27th, Otsego co.	622
" Chenango co.	715
March 8th, New-York co.	731

1829, Jan'y 13th, New-York, Dutchess, Orange, Montgomery, Oneida, Essex, Warren, Madison, Seneca and Oswego co. 44

Jan. 14th, Niagara co.	47
15th, Chenango and Chautauque co.	75
19th, Wayne, Yates, and Ontario co.	98
24th, Niagara co.	160
Feb. 2d, Montgomery and Schoharie co.	340
4th, Wayne, Seneca, Cortland and Tompkins co.	356
20th, Oneida and Chautauque co.	508
25th, Delaware co.	541
26th, Cortland co.	548
1830, Jan. 16th, Wayne and Cayuga co.	86
Feb. 6th, New-York co.	192
12th, Genesee co.	217

April 7th, Bill passed, the Governor having signed it.

8th, Remonstrance from Albany against its repeal, Mr. M. having presented a bill to that effect, See 590 and 635

1831, March 17, Remonstrance from Albany. 423

1832, March 28, Mr. Granger presented sundry petitions of John Thomson and 50,000 other inhabitants of the State praying Legislative protection for the Thomsonian system of botanic practice, which were read and referred to the Committee of the whole, when on the bill relating to physic and surgery.

1833, March 4th, petitions were presented from the counties of Dutchess, Ulster, Otsego, Saratoga, Washington, Rensselaer, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, and Monroe, containing FORTY-THREE HUNDRED signatures, which were collected in 14 days, praying that the law of 1830 might *not* be repealed.

1834, 23 petitions with 3,200 signatures.

The above might be increased from 10 to 20,000 more this session, if time were given to collect subscribers, before the bill came up to have the law of 1830 repealed, but the Medical Committee have been determined to give us no such lenity, therefore we can only refer to what has been done in sessions past.

The Western and Southern States have not been idle upon this subject, as the following facts will show—

The State of OHIO repealed the law which obstructed the Thomsonian system of practice, in February, 1833.

The State of ALABAMA has made provision by Legislative enactment, for the Thomsonian system of medicine, which is expressly stated in the law.

A bill to protect the botanic practice has been reported to the Legislature of the State of MISSISSIPPI, the present winter, by a Mr. Boyd, the Chairman of the Committee upon that subject, the express design of which, as stated in the bill, is to protect the Thomsonian system of practice. See New-York Star, Jan. 22.

The State of INDIANA have had the same subject under consideration during the present winter; the Physicians having introduced a bill for the repeal of the Botanic Law, and it was rejected 45 to 30.

JOHN THOMSON.

ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1834.

THE DIE IS CAST.

New York has freed her slaves and enslaved her freemen.

The Senate passed the Medical Bill yesterday, 2d April, as it came from the Assembly, the law now stands thus:

And Act to amend an act entitled an act concerning the practice of Physic and Surgery, for this State, passed April 7th, 1830.

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows—

1st. The last clause of the second section of the act entitled, An act concerning the practice of Physic and Surgery in this State, passed April 7th, 1830, in the following words—

"But the provisions of this section shall not be deemed and taken to extend to or debar any person from using or applying for the benefit of any sick person any roots, barks or herbs, the growth or produce of the United States," is hereby repealed.

2d. The act hereby amended shall not be so construed as to apply to any person or persons, who shall *without fee or reward*, use or apply for the benefit of any sick person, any roots, barks, or herbs, the growth or produce of the United States.

We will now give a bit of "public opinion" so far as we have heard. We have seen and conversed with some of our best citizens upon the merits of the law as it now stands, and it is execrated by them all, as being the most vile and corrupt thing that could enter upon our statute books. One gentleman said a body of men who would pass such a law ought to be *tared and feathered*. We will here repeat a clause of this legitimate offspring of the state and county medical societies combined, however the law is well worthy of its parentage. "The act hereby amended shall not be so construed as to apply to any person or persons who shall *without fee or reward* use or apply for the benefit of any sick person any roots, barks or herbs, the growth or produce of the United States." It will be perceived that the great affection the doctors have for the dear people is "*the fee or reward*." Quacks may kill whom they please (which has ever been the case legally among the regulars, who are the worst kind of quacks,) if they do not take any money for the commission of

the act that is to be exclusively reserved expressly for themselves, (the doctors.)

Judge Griffin in his remarks in the Senate, said he knew of regular physicians that he would not trust a mad dog with if he wished to save its life. We have no doubt that there are many such speculators in human flesh that are far more dangerous than *mad dogs* would be, for if we saw one of these animals we would strive to shun him. But the subtlety of the other venomous beasts are such that they laugh, coax and flatter, and at the same time, when we are regarding them as our friends, they are stuffing us with the most deadly poisons of the vegetable or mineral kingdom, and in many instances make their patients sick, and keep them so for the sake of a bill.

How forcible and correct were the remarks of the emperor of China upon this subject. The emperor asked the English ambassador how the physicians received their pay for their practice in England. Said the ambassador, when one is taken sick he immediately sends for his physician, who visits and prescribes daily to his patient, for which he pays so much per visit, and so much for the medicine used daily. With marked surprise the emperor quickly replied, do the patients ever get well? The ambassador replied that they did.—Are there not constantly a great number of your citizens cripple and diseased, asked the emperor; the ambassador acknowledged there was. Well, rejoined the emperor, there always will be, so long as the amount of the physician's compensation is dependent upon the length of time his patients are sick. I pay my physicians during the enjoyment of my health, said the emperor, and his pay stops the moment I am taken sick. Such policy in relation to medicine is worthy of the best government of the present age. Let us for a moment look about us and view the amount of misery and human suffering among our acquaintance, and then reflect whether or no the prediction of the emperor of China is not correct. How many do we see with decayed limbs from the use of mercury, others nearly bled to death, others destroyed by poisonous external applications, others from quack surgeons destroying joints and limbs by attempting to do what they do not understand and are stimulated in their murderous acts by a law which will give them a daily salary, so long as they can manage to keep the patients sick. We admit that there are honorable exceptions to this rule among the regulars, but they are scarce. It may be said that the physician is all for the good of his patients. If that be the case how does it happen that they will quarrel like a pack of dogs for a bone, should the poor sufferer think proper to call any other person to administer to him.—Happy would it be for community did the present generation possess one half of the medical knowledge of the ancients. But our regular practitioners are as far behind the ancients in point of correct medical knowledge, as this generation is in advance of them in the age of the world. What would have been said in the days of Hippocrates if a professed physician had made use of the same medicines to cure the sick as the assassin did to take life? he would have been worthy of a dungeon or a halter, and he would have justly received the reward of his deserts. But nowadays the sick are poisoned to death, "*Secundum Artem*," and the law pays the executioner for doing it.—Such shackles are not made to be worn long by the good citizens of the State of New York.—Regular quackery is on the wane—the people be-

gin to see the imposition that is practiced upon their health and property.—ED.

The following documents are from medical men whose characters are too well known to require comment. Our individual persecutions from the Physicians of this State frequently remind us of the following exclamation of Doct. HERVEY, the Discoverer of the Circulation of the Blood, when in the midst of his afflictions he says:—"By what unaccountable perversity in our frame does it appear, that we set ourselves so much against any thing that is new? Can any one behold without scorn, such drones of physicians, that after the space of so many hundred years' experience and practice of their predecessors, not one single medicine has been detected, that has the least force directly to prevent, to oppose, resist and expel a continued fever? Should any, by a more sedulous observation, pretend to make the least step towards the discovery of SUCH remedies, their hatred and envy would swell against him, as a legion of devils against virtue: the whole society will dart their malice at him, and torture him with all the calumnies imaginable, without sticking at any thing that should destroy him root and branch. For he who professes to be a reformer of the art of physic, must resolve to run the hazard of the martyrdom of his reputation, life, and estate."

DR. HERVEY,

Discoverer of the Circulation of the Blood.

A Certificate of Dr. Ingalls, of Boston.

Boston, April 2d, 1832.

This certifies, that the preparing and compounding the medicine in manner described in the patent, and administering them to cure diseases, which Dr. Thomson claims as his own invention, I believe to be new and useful.

WILLIAM INGALLS, M. D.

Copy of a letter from the celebrated Dr. Waterhouse, formerly Lecturer on Materia Medica and the Theory and Practice of Physic, in Harvard University, Cambridge, to Samuel L. Mitchill, M. D. & LL. D. of the city of New-York.

Cambridge, Dec. 19th, 1825.

MY DEAR SIR,

Mr., alias Dr. Samuel Thomson, who has the honor of introducing the valuable *Lobelia* to use, and fully proved its efficacy and safety, will deliver you this. He has cured and relieved many of disorders, which others could not, without being a regular diplomated physician, and dared to be a republican in a hot bed of federalism; for which he has been shamefully illtreated, even to persecution.

I have aided and assisted Thomson from a firm belief that this novel practice has been beneficial to numbers, and that it may be placed among improvements. If he be a quack, he is a quack *sui generis*, for he proclaims his mode and means.—Had John Hunter,* whom I well knew, been born and bred where Samuel Thomson was, he would have been just such another man; and had S. T. been thrown into the same society and associations as J. H. he would, in my opinion, have been his equal, with probably a wider range of thought; but both men of talents, and originally of thought.

I am, indeed, so disgusted with learned quackery, that I take some interest in honest, humane and strong-minded empiricism; for it has done more for our art, in all ages and in all countries,

than all the universities since the times of Charlemain. Where, for goodness sake, did Hippocrates study?—air, earth, and water—man, and his kindred vegetables—disease and death, and all casualties and concomitants of humanity, were the pages he studied—every thing that surrounds and nourishes us, were the objects of his attention and study. In a word, he read diligently and sagaciously the *Great Book of Nature*, instead of the little books of man, as Thomson has.

How came your Legislature to pass so unconstitutional an act as that called the *antiquack* law?—such as the Parliament of England would hardly have ventured on?—for *who will define quackery*?—Were I sufficiently acquainted with your excellent Governor Clinton, I would write to him on the subject. You New-Yorkers are half a century behind us in *theological science*, but your quack bill looks as if you halted also in physic.

By what I have seen and learnt of Mr. Thomson, I wish him success, and the notice of the eminent and the liberal in the profession, and with this view I give him this rapidly-written letter to Dr. Mitchill, and am with an high degree of esteem and respect his steady friend,

BENJ. WATERHOUSE.

The following is an extract from a letter, dated Chester co., Pa. Jan. 25th, 1834.

I have had this day the pleasure of the perusal of the first number of your paper, entitled the *Botanic Watchman*, with which I am much pleased on account of its containing rational philosophy previously unknown to me in relation to human physiology. Although I have been in the regular practice of medicine for *twelve years*, having graduated at the University of Maryland in 1824; during which time I flatter myself that my practice has been as extensive and successful as most of my cotemporaries who practice under the same system, there has never a week passed without my ardently wishing that some better system might arise that a conscientious man could adopt; for really I have been much tried by the effect of the lancet and with the common poison, such as *Calomel*, *Opium* and *Nitre*, which are our principal medicines. I am, from this day, determined never to depend upon them. I cannot close this letter without expressing my admiration of your philosophy, especially relative to taking a part of the blood to purify or benefit the remainder, and the rarifications and respirations of the air in the lungs. But you shall hear from me again, and in the mean time consider me a subscriber.

Respectfully yours, &c.

BARTHOLOMEW FURSELL.

Letter from Horatio Gates, of Montreal, to John Townsend, Mayor of Albany, in relation to Thomson's Cholera medicine.

MONTREAL, June 23, 1832.

Hon. John Townsend—Sir, yours by the hand of Dr. John Thomson, (by whom this goes,) was duly received, and I have to inform you that he has been very industrious while here in searching out cases of the Cholera, most of which, however, were of a bad type, and had been too long neglected: he has prescribed to a number free of expense, such medicines as he brought with him, which I understand he makes, and from the testimony of two or three individuals of respectable standing who accompanied Dr. Thomson, and saw him administer his medicine, together with my own personal observation, having conversed

* See John Hunter page 52.

with two who are convalescent, and who described the relief obtained from Dr. Thomson's prescriptions as almost immediate and complete, I cannot but think good may result by his practice, wherever that terrible disease, the Cholera, prevails; yet, as I have no knowledge of the science of medicine, my opinion must only be taken for what it is worth. I am very happy to tell you that the disease is falling off fast in this city in virulence—occasional bad cases are yet to be seen: it appears to be spreading in the country.

Yours, HORATIO GATES.

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 31st, 1832.

Dear Sir—Dr. Platt being in the office, I saw a letter he had written: observing a vacant page, I thought I would place my pen to paper—for at the mouth of two or three witnesses shall every word be established. But sir, we are not circumscribed to such narrow bounds; we have thousands of witnesses to vouch for the superior efficacy of the Thomsonian remedies. I had the honor to PRE-
SIDE over the deliberations of the CONVENTION. It was truly an august and venerable body—communications poured in from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the shores of Mobile. The progress and triumph of the system, if possible, confirmed a faith that before was steadfast and unmovable. As the senior editor of the Thomsonian Recorder, and Secretary of General Correspondence for the Thomsonian Botanical Society of the United States, I have every possible facility in obtaining information. The high character of your Cholera Syrup has been admirably sustained from the British Colonies in North America, to where the pure language of our republicanism begins to die away in the confused jargon of the Mexican dynasty. Its excellency and efficacy had been confirmed by a cloud of witnesses. I would recite you to a volume of communications, containing testimony paramount to all opposition, and defies the tongue of slander to succeed by falsehood and contradiction.

What shall we think of so large a class of our citizens who have already glutted the market by their numbers, who, hanging like a cloud of deadly locusts far around the horizon, presage a pending storm? They settle like a deadly *incubus* on the community, and in their struggle, imploring legislative charity, their cry seems to be, "save, or we perish."

I have been more than forty years engaged in the regular practice of medicine. I was a surgeon during the last war in the army of the United States. I was by an election, surgeon (*extraordinary*) to the Petersburg Volunteers, and Major Stodard's two companies of Artillery. I was one of the founders of the Western Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and also am a member of the Medical Society of the State of Ohio. My practice has been extensive—my experience and opportunity for observation has seldom been exceeded: but I venture to pledge myself upon all I hold sacred and valuable in the profession, that in my estimation, the discoveries made by your honored father, have a decided preference and stand unrivalled by all that bears the stamp of ancient or modern skill. Dr. Robertson's lecture to the convention was truly excellent; his native genius, his classical education, and being regularly bred to the profession, added to his natural turn for eloquence, enabled him to bear down heavily on that ill-natured opposition that is so constantly spitting a malignant poison round the country. Old Dr. Platt,

a senior member of the Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society, attended the convention, and is a warm and decided friend of the botanic cause. The number of literary friends are continually on the increase.

T. HERSEY.

Albany, April 20, 1828.

DOCT. JOHN THOMSON,

Sir—In answer to your request as to my opinion upon the merits of your system of practice, I cheerfully say, that I believe it will eventually take the preference of all other systems of medical practice. My prejudices, habits, and education, all were opposed to your system; but after the careful and laborious examination I have given it, I am satisfied you will succeed, and in the judgment of the candid and liberal part of the community, share their protection and confidence. I hope you may continue to do well, and persevere in your efforts to benefit the human family, and to add to the stock of *practical* knowledge, that the reward of honest industry may await you.

I am respectfully yours,

BELA EDGERTON,

Member of Assembly, and Chairman.

Albany, April 19, 1828.

I certify that I was a member of the committee of the Assembly, to whom was referred sundry petitions, praying for the repeal of certain provisions of the Revised Statutes, regulating the practice of physic and surgery, so as to allow of what is called the Thomsonian practice. And that it appears by the petitions and other papers presented and referred to the committee, as well as from the testimony of several persons, residents of the city of Albany, who attended the committee personally, that the practice of Doctor Thomson had in many instances proved highly beneficial; and there was no evidence submitted to the committee to show that his practice had proved deleterious in any case.

A. METCALF.

JOHN HUNTER.

JULY 14.—On this day, in the year 1728, was born at Kilbride, in the county of Lanark, Scotland, the celebrated JOHN HUNTER, one of the greatest anatomists of modern times. The early life of this remarkable man formed a strange introduction to the scientific eminence to which he eventually attained. His father having died when he was about ten years old, he seems scarcely, after this, to have received any further school education; but was allowed to spend his time as he liked, till at last he was bound apprentice to a cabinet-maker in Glasgow, whom one of his sisters had married. After some time, however, this person failed—an event which was probably regarded at the moment as a severe family misfortune; but it turned out a blessing in disguise. Hunter's brother, William, who was ten years older than himself, had, after overcoming the difficulties arising from the expenses of a medical education at the University of Edinburgh, shortly before this settled in London, and was already fast bringing himself into notice. To him John applied when he found himself thrown out of any means of obtaining a living. He requested his brother, who was then delivering a course of lectures on anatomy, to take him as an assistant in his dissecting-room—and intimated that if this proposal should not be accepted he would enlist as a soldier. His brother, in reply, invited him to come to London. This was in September, 1748, when he

was in his twenty-first year. Never, perhaps, did any learner make a more rapid progress than John Hunter now made in his new study. Even his first attempt in the art of dissection indicated a genius for the pursuit; and such was the success which rewarded his ardent and persevering efforts to improve himself, that after about a year he was considered by his brother fully competent to take the management of a class of his own. His subsequent rise entirely corresponded to this promising commencement. It was not long before he took his place in the front rank of his profession, and had at his command its highest honors and emoluments. The science of anatomy, however, continued to be his favorite study; and in this he acquired his greatest glory. Not only the chief portion of his time, but nearly the whole of his professional gains, were devoted to the cultivation of this branch of knowledge. One of the principal methods to which he had recourse in order to throw light upon the structure of the human frame, was to compare it with those of the various inferior animals. Of these he had formed a large collection at his villa at Earl's Court, Brompton; "and it was to him," says Sir Everard Home, "a favorite amusement in his walks to attend to their actions and their habits, and to make them familiar with him. The fiercer animals were those to which he was most partial, and he had several of the bull kind from different parts of the world.—Among these was a beautiful small bull he had received from the Queen, with which he used to wrestle in play, and entertain himself with its exertions in its own defence. In one of these conflicts the bull overpowered him, and got him down; and had not one of the servants accidentally come by, and frightened the animal away, this frolic would probably have cost him his life." The same writer relates that on another occasion "two leopards that were kept chained in an out-house, had broken from their confinement, and got into the yard among some dogs, which they immediately attacked. The howling thus produced alarmed the whole neighborhood. Mr. Hunter ran into the yard to see what was the matter, and found one of them getting up the wall to make his escape, the other surrounded by the dogs.—He immediately laid hold of them both, and carried them back to their den; but as soon as they were secured, and he had time to reflect upon the risk of his own situation, he was so much affected that he was in danger of fainting." Mr. Hunter's valuable museum of anatomical preparations was purchased by Parliament after his death for £15,000; and it is now deposited in the hall belonging to the Royal College of Surgeons, in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, where the public are admitted to view it on the order of any member of the society. This distinguished person died suddenly on the 16th of October, 1793, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS, &c.

Meridian Springs, Mis., Feb. 25, 1834.

Two weeks ago I received the first number of the *Botanic Watchman* with which I am well pleased.

The Thomsonian system of practice is progressing in this section of country rapidly, but not so rapid as it would, could we obtain a good and sufficient supply of medicine.

Yours truly, W. B. R.

Boston, Erie co. N. Y. Dec. 19th, 1833.

Dear Sir—I want to spend two or three days

with you, as you have got me into difficulty now, I wish you to help me out. I have spared no pains in diffusing the knowledge of the Thomsonian System of Practice for five or six miles around, and further it is fast spreading. I am from experience, not only upon myself but three other cases that have occurred in my family since I returned from Albany in July last, where the cures have been speedy, I have been convinced that the Thomsonian system of medicine is superior to all other in restoring the sick to health. You have harrassed me into a field of difficulty as I am daily called upon to attend the sick. I tell them I have no right to practice, but they will not take no for an answer. I have given away 8 or \$10 worth of medicine, and the more I give the worse I am off, as it serves to increase the calls. One man sent for me to go five miles to see his wife, I informed him that I doctored no one but my own family, he then plead for medicine, I told him I had but a little for myself, he said then his wife must die for she would not have a doctor. I saw the tears start down his cheeks, and I then told him I would spare him a share of the little which I had left, and gave him as good directions as I knew how. The third day he came back to tell me that the medicine had cured his wife and to thank me for the favor. Now sir, to relieve me from this perplexity, I wish you to send me on a good recommended practitioner. The people are universally in favor of the practice, and they have held a meeting at my house, where every man spoke his mind freely upon the subject, and we agreed, should you send us on a good practitioner, to support him. I assure you a botanic practitioner is much wanted here.

Yours respectfully, A. S.

We would inform our friend S. that were it in our power to qualify 365 persons for practice each year, they would not supply the numerous calls for practitioners from the various sections of the Union. If we knew of one that was suitable and was at liberty, we would recommend him to the confidence of our worthy friend of the west, but we do not. A poor practitioner we will not send to any place knowingly. We highly approve of our friend's notions in relation to having a practitioner well recommended, and we are in hopes that he will stick to the text. We wish his course was universally adopted throughout the country, and the public would then avoid much imposition.—Ed.

Hallowell, Upper Canada, Feb. 14, 1834.

Dear Sir—I now send for several volumes of the *Botanic Watchman*. I feel deeply interested in your cause and shall do all that is in my power in promoting the blessings of the Thomsonian system of medicine.

Respectfully yours, &c. A. P. S.

Honey Creek, P. O. Vigo co. Ind. Jan. 17, 1834.

Dear Sir—To aid in a dissemination of so great and grand a cause ought to excite to action the energies of every lover of Thomsonian remedies.

Respectfully yours, &c. M. H.

Petersburg, Virginia, Feb. 5, 1834.

Dear Sir—I have received the first number of *Botanic Watchman* and am much pleased with it, you will please forward it to me for the year.—The glorious cause is going on in this country with rapid strides, though not without persecution, as the regular craft is in danger.

Respectfully yours, &c. T. J. E.

Corbondale, Penn. Feb. 14, 1834.

Dear Sir—I have heard of your *Botanic Watch-*

man, you will please forward it to me. The Thomsonian cause is fast increasing in this part of the country, and I feel anxious to encourage your publication. I shall inform those who have not heard of your paper, and I presume they will all take it. I hope you will be able to continue it for years. Respectfully yours, &c. E. L. B.

Hamilton, Morris co. Geo., Jan. 20, 1834.

Dear Sir—About the first of this month I heard of your intended publication, the *Botanic Watchman*. I wish to take the paper provided it is conducted with that ability that I have a right to expect. The Thomsonian cause is spreading here.

Yours, &c. T. E. T.

Baltimore, Maryland, 2d Mo. 2d, 1834.

Respected Friend—All to whom I have lent thy paper are very much pleased with it as well as myself. Indeed I am much pleased. The Thomsonian cause is in a flourishing state here.

From thy friend, M. P.

Louisville, Ken., Jan. 25, 1834.

Dr. John Thomson—I received your prospectus for a new publication a few days since. I do not see why a publication of the kind should not obtain the approbation and support of every enlightened and philosophic practitioner. I have obtained several subscribers and can get as many more. I was among the first in this western country to introduce and defend this system of practice. I was once persuaded to take mineral medicine when laboring under the dyspepsia: after being salivated I was given over by the faculty to die. I was then cured by vegetable medicine. I bought a Family Right, and by the particular request of friends I went into practice, and have within the past six years attended as far up the river as Pittsburgh and down to Natches and with good success.

Yours respectfully, &c. S. A.

Our friend Dr. A. forwarded us a number of certificates of astonishing cures, but we are sorry the variety of matter which we wish to publish will not admit of too much being said upon one subject.—Ed.

Oxford, Mass. Jan. 28, 1834.

Mr. Editor—The within two dollars is to pay for the subscription to the *Thomsonian Botanic Watchman* for the year. I am determined to help the system along by every means that lays in my power, although I am opposed by many of my would-be popular friends who would rather die fashionably than to be cured rationally. However I am of the opinion that the Thomsonian system will eventually surmount all popular prejudice and become prevalent throughout the country.

I am yours, &c. W. W.

Fayetteville, Lincoln co. Tenn. Feb. 16, 1834.

Dear Sir—The first number of the *Botanic Watchman* has come to hand and all who have seen it are highly pleased with its contents. The Thomsonian cause seems to flourish in this part of the country, but not as it would if we had practitioners. The most of those who have rights practice only in their own families. The enclosed is a list of ten subscribers.

Respectfully yours, &c. T. A. C.

Mechanicsville, Maryland, 3d Mo. 9th, 1834.

Dear Friend—Thy note of the 22d is received. I have to inform thee that not one single individual in this part of the world has joined the Thomsonian ranks but men of high respectability.

I am respectfully, &c. A. F.

Portland, Maine, 25th 2d Mo. 1834.

Friend Thomson—I have seen a communication

from thee. I now enclose two dollars for thy paper one year. I feel disposed to do thee any kindness in my power that may contribute to thy advantage and wish thee prosperity in thy undertaking, guided by Divine Wisdom.

Remember my best respects to thy Father,

S. N.

Franklin, Tenn. Feb. 27, 1834.

Dear Sir—A prospectus for your paper by chance fell into my hands, and I now enclose you the names of a number of subscribers. The Thomsonian system is taking like wild fire in this section of Tennessee. I was lately cured of a severe illness by Dr. Carzine, after my calomel doctor acknowledged that he could do nothing further for me. This is the reason why I am now a full blooded Thomsonian. I have cured two cases of scarlet fever in my family since my recovery.

Your, &c. L. B. McC.

Brownsville, Penn. 2nd Mo. 10th, 1834.

Dear Sir—I saw a prospectus for the publication of a paper under thy direction, please consider me a subscriber. A few years since I resided in Cincinnati, and was taken with the nervous fever and given over to die by two of the faculty. A Thomsonian took me in hand and I was about in a few days, and in six weeks I was well. Our daughter was cured of the St Vitasses dance in two weeks by the Thomsonians, after the regulars had tried in vain.

Yours, &c. T. T.

In Assembly, Feb. 12th, 1834.

THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

The committee of the whole, Mr. (Dr.) SNYDER in the chair, resumed the consideration of the bill to repeal the act of 1830, concerning the practice of physic and surgery. The question recurred on the substitute offered by Mr. (Dr.) WINFIELD in lieu of the original bill, repealing only the last clause of that act. [The clause proposed to be repealed allows what is called the "botanic practice," and exempts the practitioners with roots, barks and herbs from the penalties imposed upon other irregular practitioners.]

Mr. (Dr.) STEVENSON explained the reason why the committee which reported the bill had proposed the substitute. It was because the repeal of the entire law of 1830, would subject botanic practitioners to the penalty of fine and imprisonment; whereas the substitute, repealing only the last clause, subjected them to the same penalty which was inflicted upon other irregular practitioners. He then went on to urge the passage of the substitute, as a measure necessary to make the entire law of 1830 consistent with itself. As it now stood, it meant nothing; inasmuch as while it restrained irregular practitioners, and required regular physicians to be well educated in their profession, it allowed any body and every body, provided they used herbs, barks and roots, to practice with impunity upon the lives and health of the community.

Mr. FLEMING called for the reading of the remonstrances, after which,

Mr. MYERS of New York, remarked that he was opposed to the restrictions, because they were infringements on the public rights—he did not believe that any citizen should be made liable for a penalty, because he recommended a botanic remedy to a friend or neighbor—he believes that many of those who practice without diplomas were as well acquainted with the organization of the human body, and that they understood the

principles of Chemistry, Botany and Natural Philosophy as well as those who hold diplomas—that quackery was not confined to the botanic practitioners, but many quacks might be found amongst those who had received college education and professional diplomas—he would no more restrict botanic doctors than he would apothecaries. If it is said the first administer *poison*—the latter sell *poison*. That the people of this country were too intelligent to employ strangers of unknown characters to attend them in sickness, and he would not as one agree to abridge the public rights so far as to compel free citizens to employ those only who had diplomas, but he would leave every citizen to employ and trust his health and life to whom he pleased. That legislation on these subjects had already curtailed materially the original right of every man to exercise his knowledge or his skill for the benefit of his species, and to concentrate in the hands of a few, who were interested in maintaining the monopoly, the right thus abstracted from the many. He further contended that no injury could arise from irregular practitioners except to those who chose to employ them;—that professional skill, whether licensed or unlicensed, always would and ought to command a preference; and that the regular practitioner, if really qualified to practice in his profession, would never need the aid of legislative protection.

Mr. MYERS spoke at length upon the subject and with much effect.

Mr. (Dr.) EMMONS also addressed the committee at much length and apparently with effect. After premising that from his inexperience in the business of legislation, and especially in addressing a deliberative body, he had determined to take no part in the debate; yet, (he continued), knowing, as he did, the interest felt by at least a portion of his constituents in this subject, and being impressed with the conviction that the welfare of the community as well as the honor of the profession demanded that this bill should be sustained, he could not in justice to himself, and the society of which he was a member (and which was among the petitioners for the repeal), without expressing his sense of the impropriety of retaining upon the statute book, a law, the main features of which were so obviously unjust and absurd as those of the law of 1830. Mr. E. then entered fully into the merits of the question, in a speech evincing an intimate knowledge of his profession, and much experience in the particular subject of enquiry.

Mr. HERTELL followed in opposition to the bill, taking the broad ground of the unconstitutionality of a law restricting the practice of medicine to any particular class of persons. In support of this opinion, among other things, he quoted from the veto of Gov. Pope on a bill making similar restrictions, in which the governor characterizes the measure as one creating a sort of "intellectual aristocracy." His speech was continued until the usual hour of adjournment, interspersed with anecdotes illustrative of the triumph of what was sometimes called "quackery" over the regular practice of the profession.

Mr. (Dr.) STAATS of Albany, said the miraculous cures mentioned by the gentleman from New York he considered "*escapes*."

Remarks.—The Doctor to our knowledge has had some practice, but we believe that he has seldom if ever been guilty of letting his patients "*escape*."—Ed.

ANATOMY.

We shall occasionally give questions and answers upon *Anatomy*, *Physiology* and *Surgery*, which will be of use to those who may wish to study these branches of medicine. Hooper's Medical Dictionary will be of great service in giving the various definitions of words that are used in medicine generally, as well as the explanation of such words as may occur in our extracts.

1. Q. How many bones compose the cranium?

A. Eight: namely, os frontis, two ossa parietalia, os occipitis, two ossa temporalia, os ethmoides, and the os sphænoïdes.

2. Q. What is the union of the bones of the skull termed?

A. Suture.

3. Q. Describe the situation of the sphænoïdal bone.

A. The sphænoïdal bone is situated in the middle of the basis of the cranium, extending underneath, from one temple across to the other.

4. Q. Into how many portions is the temporal bone distinguished?

A. Generally into two portions, viz. a squamous portion and a petrous portion.

5. Q. In what bone is the organ of hearing situated?

A. In the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

6. Q. How many tables have the bones of the cranium?

A. Two: an external and an internal.

7. Q. What is the name of the substance which unites the two tables of the cranium?

A. It is called Diploë, and medullarium.

8. Q. What is the name of the suture which connects the frontal with the parietal bones?

A. The coronal suture.

9. Q. By what suture is the occipital bone united to the parietal bones?

A. By the lambdoidal suture.

10. Q. What name is given to the suture which connects the parietal bones?

A. It is called the sagittal suture.

11. Q. How many species of sutures are there?

A. Two: viz. the true and false.

12. Q. What bones are united by the false sutures?

A. The temporal bones are united to the parietal bones, by the false or squamous suture.

13. Q. Through what foramina do the olfactory nerves pass out of the cranium?

A. Through the foramina cribrosa, which are in the upper part of the ethmoid bone.

14. Q. Where is the foramen magnum occipitale situated?

A. In the occipital bone, at the inferior part between the condyles and behind the basilar process.

15. Q. To what bone does the crista galli belong?

A. To the ethmoid bone; it forms the projecting process within the cranium, to which the falxiform process of the dura mater is attached.

16. Q. To what bone does the sella turcica belong?

A. To the sphænoïd bone; it is placed in the middle, and projects into the cavity of the cranium.

17. Q. Describe the frontal bone?

A. The frontal bone has some resemblance to a cockle-shell; it is placed in the anterior part of the skull, and forms the fore-head and upper part of the orbits. It receives the anterior lobes cerebri, forms a notch for the ethmoid bone, is exter-

nally convex, internally concave, and has several elevations and depressions.

18. Q. Where is the os æthmoides situated?

A. The os æthmoides is situated at the root of the nose, in a notch between the orbital plates of the frontal bone.

19. Q. What bone separates the ethmoid from the occipital bone?

A. The os sphænoideum.

20. Q. To what bone does the mastoid process belong?

A. It is a part of the temporal bone.

21. Q. How many bones compose the orbit?

A. Seven: viz. os frontis, os æthmoidale, os sphænoideale, os lachrymale, os jugale, os palati, and the os maxillare superius.

22. Q. How many bones compose the lower jaw?

A. One, in the adult, which is called the inferior maxillary bone.

23. Q. What bones form the septum narium?

A. The azygos process of the ethmoid bone, and the vomer.

24. Q. To what bone do the superior turbinated bones, as they are called, belong?

A. To the ethmoid bone, of which they are a part.

25. Q. In what bone is the antrum of Highmore situated?

A. In the superior maxillary bone, immediately behind the cheeks.

26. Q. What separates the antrum of Highmore from the orbit?

A. The orbital process, or plate, of the superior maxillary bone.

27. Q. Is there any communication between the orbit and the nostril?

A. Yes: by the ductus ad nasum, in which there is a membranous canal, in the fresh subject, to convey the tears into the nose.

28. Q. How many bones are there in the tympanum?

A. Four: the incus, stapes, malleus, and os orbiculare.

29. Q. To what bone of the cranium does the styloid process belong?

A. To the temporal bone.

30. Q. What bones form the foramen lacerum in basi cranii?

A. The temporal and occipital bones.

31. Q. What are the processes of the sphænoid bone called, which form the sides of the posterior nostril?

A. The pterygoid processes.

32. Q. What passes through the foramen lacerum in basi cranii?

A. The jugular vein and par vagum.

33. Q. Do the ossa palati form any part of the orbit?

A. Yes: a portion of the palate-bone rises into the orbit, and forms a part of the posterior and inferior part of it.

34. Q. Where is the vomer situated?

A. In the centre of the nostrils, having the sphænoid and ethmoid bones at its upper part, and the superior maxillary and palatine bones at its lower part, and the cartilaginous septum of the nose on the anterior part.

35. Q. Point out the situation of the zygomatic processes on the face.

A. It forms the lateral and superior part of the cheek, extending anteriorly from the extremity of the ear.

36. Q. Where is the os unguis situated?

A. The os unguis is situated in the orbit, at the internal angle, immediately underneath the meeting of the eye-lashes.

37. Q. What is the name of the portions of the os æthmoides, which hang down into the nostrils?

A. The superior turbinated bones and azygos process.

38. Q. What is the shape of the os malæ?

A. It is of a quadrangular shape.

39. Q. What are the bones called which compose the spine?

A. Vertebrae, of which there are twenty-four.

40. Q. Describe the spine.

A. The spine is a long, bony, and cartilaginous, hollow column, consisting of twenty-four bones, or vertebrae, and extending from the occipital bone to the os sacrum.

41. Q. What is there peculiar to the second vertebra?

A. It has an odontoid process at the upper part of its body.

CALOMEL.

Physicians of the highest rank,
To pay their fees we need a bank;
Since wisdom, science, art and skill,
Are all comprized in *calomel*.

Since *calomel* became their toast,
How many patients have they lost;
How many thousands is their killed,
Being poisoned with *calomel*.

What'er the patient may complain,
Of head or heart or nerve or brain,
Of fever high, or parts that swell,
The remedy is *calomel*.

When Mr. A. or B. is sick,
Go for the doctor and be quick;
The doctor comes with right good will,
But surely brings his *calomel*.

He takes his patient by the hand,
And compliments him as a friend;
He sits awhile the pulse to feel,
And then takes out his *calomel*.

He turns unto the patient's wife,
Give me a paper, spoon and knife;
I think your husband will do well
To take a dose of *calomel*.

He then deals out the fatal grain,
This ma'am will surely ease his pain;
Once in three hours, at chime of bell,
Give him a dose of *calomel*.

The man grows worse, quite fast indeed,
A council called, they ride with speed;
The crowd about the bed and tell
The man to take more *calomel*.

The friends they now call in to see
The sad effects of mercury;
Their stay is short, for oh, the smell
That is produced by *calomel*.

Now when I must yield up my breath,
Pray let me die a natural death,
And bid you all a long farewell
Without the use of *calomel*.

The man in death begins to groan,
The fatal job for him is done;
His faltering voice, in death, it tells
His friends to shun the *calomel*.

THE MEDICAL PENSION BILL.

The people, as we predicted, are not just ready to sit quietly down and be trampled upon by a set of leaches, who are ever ready to take the last penny from them by legislative enactments, and who are now cast upon the public by law, to be supported in whatever extortions they may think best to impose upon them. The spirit of '76 will now be aroused to action.

Here we are gravely told by law that we shall not command our own property. If A. employs B. because he is a skilful practitioner, C. steps in and says if A. pays B. any thing for his services he will have B. fined and imprisoned for taking it. C. therefore commands the will and purse of A. and prevents B. from doing the service that A. must have done in order to save his life. But B. in consequence of being jeopardized both in his "*life, liberty and property*," and having a family to support, must go into other business, thereby throwing the sick man or A. and his property into the power of a set of men in whom he has no confidence, or he must go without a doctor until he will come to the terms that are dictated to him, and be poisoned "*Secundum Artem*," and according to law.

The medical societies of the State of New York have now got complete possession of that part of every citizen's property that is necessary to be paid out in time of sickness for medical services. Will our citizens put up with it? Let the State Convention which is to be holden at Clinton, near Utica, on the 1st Monday (1st day) of September next, answer. Let every county be well represented, and we will once more endeavor to cast from us the odious manacles of slavery, and once more become freemen. Let our friends through the state use their best endeavors to have a full meeting.

Our friends in the city of New York and Troy are up and doing as will be seen by the following MEETING.

The Friendly Botanic Society of the city and county of New York, at a special meeting held at the house of Dr. P. F. Sweet, on the evening of the 7th of April, 1834, to take into consideration an act lately passed by the Legislature of the State of New York now in session, relative to the practice of medicine, which act revokes certain amendments passed in 1830—adopted the following preamble and resolutions on the subject:—

Whereas, it has been made known to us that the members of the Medical Society of the State of New York, have lately petitioned for, and obtained the passage of an act making it penal (by fine and imprisonment) for any person to practice medicine and charge for the same, or even to recover pay for medicines sold as a physician, unless he is of their order and furnished with a commission and authority from themselves—thereby abolishing the act passed in 1830, granting permission to any botanic physicians that chose to practice "with roots, oaks and herbs, the growth and produce of the United States," without other penalty than is necessary to punish for mal-practice. And, whereas, we the members of the Friendly Botanic Society in the city of New York; (and we are confident that many others are like minded,) feel ourselves aggrieved by the passage of such an act, because we are restricted from and denied the privilege of exercising those dear rights guaranteed to us by our forefathers in the invaluable constitution of our beloved nation, to which we are sincerely attached; for, some of us, as phy-

sicians, are deprived of the right to demand a remuneration for benefits derived and services rendered, no matter how great the good done, nor how pure and praiseworthy the motive of the physician to whose efforts and medicines the credit of the cure is justly attributable. A large majority of us are private citizens, and are deprived of the privilege (no matter how well assured of receiving superior benefit from their prescriptions and medicines,) of calling on such physicians as we prefer, that we may have health restored to us when suffering from the inroads of disease—because said physicians are made liable to be fined or imprisoned, or both, for demanding and receiving compensation for the use of their medicines and skill: medicines and skill too, which, if estimated by their good results, do, in our humble opinion, far surpass all that are recommended and shown by their oppressors. We are, thus, forcibly reduced to a state of vassalage by men to whose medical dogmas we cannot subscribe—in whose boasted skill we have no confidence—and, for whose poisons (as the hydra-headed generators of disease,) we feel the most unmixed alarm and abhorrence. As fellow-citizens of the State of New York, we are entitled to equal privileges with other citizens, and as such, we feel ourselves unwarrantably trampled and imposed upon by a combination of monopolists whose *real* rights we have never invaded. We who have never attempted to control the wishes of others, are thus deprived of the freedom to choose the means which we believe are best calculated to secure to us health and life. As citizens of the United States, entitled to high and enviable enjoyments of privilege—as children of fathers that suffered, bled, and died to secure for us a right to the benefit of liberty and equally operating laws, we are compelled to struggle manfully in self-defence—and, thus, present to our friends and the whole republican community a view of our and their grievances and wrongs—claiming their co-operation with us; for they are all restricted and injuriously affected by this monopoly of their right of choice—declaring it to be our positive determination to resist, to the utmost of our abilities, this assault upon our dear-bought rights and privileges of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," hoping that we shall not be disappointed in our efforts to regain and enjoy what is so dear to us as men and freemen. Confident of the justice of our cause, and in the proud assurance of support and success, we have

Resolved, That we will resist by all the means which become the free-born offspring of the high-souled asserters of the independence of our nation, all attempts at coercing us to be the debased slaves of any whose object is to have the undisputed control of our lives and property.

Resolved, That each county Friendly Botanic Society in the State of New York be earnestly invited to send delegates to a State Convention, to meet for the purpose of rousing the people to struggle for the restoration of their lost rights—and, it is recommended that said Convention meet in the town of Clinton, near Utica, on the first Monday in September next.

Resolved, That the Working-Men's Advocate, in the city of New York, the Botanic Watchman, in Albany, and all other papers in the state friendly to equal rights and equal laws, be, and they are hereby respectfully requested to give these proceedings an insertion.

Resolved, That we respectfully ask the co-opo-

ration and aid of all to whom freedom of choice and action is a boon worth contending for.

Resolved, That the above preamble and resolutions be signed by the President and Secretary and offered for publication.

DODGE SWEET, *President.*

LORENZO D. BRADY, *Secretary.*

A true copy.

City of Troy, April 5th, 1834.

Dear Sir—The enclosed is a copy of resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the Rensselaer County Thomsonian Botanic Society at their last meeting, and which the society have ordered to be transmitted officially to you, with permission for you to publish the same in your paper. The state convention which is mentioned in your last (3d) number, and which is recommended to meet the 1st day of September next, is highly approved of by the society here, and by every friend to the Thomsonian cause that I have conversed with.

Respectfully yours, &c.

S. W. BRITTON.

DR. JOHN THOMSON.

At a meeting of the Rensselaer County Friendly Thomsonian Botanic Society, held in the city of Troy on the 28th of March, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that Dr. John Thomson of the city of Albany, is highly deserving our united respect, and is entitled to our implicit confidence, which we tender him, unsolicited, for his zealous and untiring faithfulness in the defence of the Thomsonian system of medical practice, directly and indirectly before the Legislature of this State during the present session, also for his ingenuity in *timing* and exhibiting before that honorable body the wide spread, rapid progress, and respectable standing of the system of practice throughout the United States, which will redound an hundred fold to the credit of the practice in the minds of the people themselves, by the meeting of the next session of the Legislature. Notwithstanding, the medical men who are so numerous in the present Legislature, are marching shoulder to shoulder and expressing great sympathy for the "*dear people*;" but the sequel shows that their great regard consists more in the "*fee or reward*," that they receive from the people, than for suffering humanity; and at the present session they have managed in such a manner as to become by law exclusive pensioners upon the means of the suffering part of the human family, generally, throughout the state.

Resolved unanimously, That we highly approve the manner the Thomsonian Botanic Watchman is conducted, and the matter it contains, as it appears before the public, and we do cheerfully recommend it to general patronage, and sincerely hope the proprietor may be enabled to increase its pages and to receive that rich reward which he so justly merits. By order of the society.

S. W. BRITTON, *Secretary.*

LIFE INSURANCE.—Some years ago, when the famous Dr. Leib was figuring in political life, prejudices were strong, and party feeling ran high—application was made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania to incorporate a "Life Insurance Company" for the term of fifty years. A zealous member rose and addressed Mr. Speaker with "Sir, I don't like this bill, and I shan't vote for it. The petitioners have asked to be incorporated to insure lives for fifty years, and what will be

the consequence of granting their prayer? why, the first thing you'll know, that Dr. Leib will get his life insured for the whole time, and we shall have him tormenting us for half a century to come.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEFEBVRE.

FRANÇOIS-JOSEPH LEFEBVRE was born of humble parents at Ruffach, in the department of the Upper Rhone, the 25th of October, 1755. At the age of eighteen he entered as a private in the Guards. In 1788 he was made a sergeant in the company of Vaugirard, and in 1792 captain of light-infantry. Upon two occasions he interposed in behalf of the unfortunate royal family, threatened by a ruffianly mob, and on both he was wounded. In September, 1793, he was raised to the rank of adjutant-general, and became general of brigade in December, and general of division in the month following.

In Germany and in the Netherlands he fought under Pichegru, Moreau, Hoche, and Jourdan, and on every occasion with distinction. He commanded at the battle of Fleurus, and at the first passage of the Rhine. He distinguished himself at the victory of Altenkirchen; and at Stockach, with only eight thousand men, he sustained for many hours the attacks of thirty thousand Austrians, nor did he give way until he was severely wounded. But bravery was not Lefebvre's sole merit. He possessed great presence of mind and promptitude of decision, and was an excellent tactician. He was also a disinterested man, and a stranger to the extortion then so unblushingly practised by many of his fellow-officers. In 1796 he was so poor that he could not bestow on his son a college education; and after the peace in 1799, he wrote thus to the Directory—"The definitive conclusion of peace will enable the country to dispense with my services. I beg you to assign me a pension, that I may live in comfort. I want neither carriage nor horse, but bread only. You know my services as well as I do. I shall not reckon up my victories, and I have no defeats to count."

At the period of the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, Lefebvre was commandant of the guards of the legislative bodies, and supposed to be devoted to the Directory; but, on the morning of that day, he attended the meeting of officers at Bonaparte's private residence, and declared his adhesion to the general, who thereupon named him his lieutenant. He was present at the stormy meeting of the Council of Five Hundred at St. Cloud, and assisted in the rescue of Lucien Bonaparte. For his devotion on that memorable day he was appointed to the command of the seventeenth military division.

In May, 1804, the dignity of marshal of the empire was conferred on him. He made the campaign of the following year, and in 1806, though more than fifty years of age, he commanded on foot the Guards of Jena. In 1807 he was sent, with sixteen thousand men, to invest Dantzic, which was garrisoned by twenty-one thousand regulars, exclusive of a numerous militia.—The place was strong by nature, and rendered still more so by art; and not many days after the trenches were opened, twelve thousand Russians arrived to reinforce the garrison. The besiegers were thus compelled to divide their forces, to avoid

being placed between two fires. In an action with the Russians, on the 15th of May, Lefebvre must have been worsted, had not Lannes and Oudinot advanced to support him. In fact, the whole siege was of the same character: the fortress was defended with great obstinacy. One day the besieged made a desperate sally, and took possession of a redoubt, which it was of vast importance to the French to regain. The marshal thereupon hastened to that part of the field, placed himself at the head of his grenadiers, saying, "Now for our turn, my children!" and rushed to the attack. As the balls showered like hailstones around him, his brave followers wished to protect him, by forming a rampart of their own bodies. "No! let me fight as you do!" was his reply as he led them on. The redoubt was retaken; and when at length it was evident that the place could no longer hold out, with the generosity belonging to his character, he wished Lannes and Oudinot, who had so opportunely assisted him on the 15th, to be present at the capitulation, and enter with him. They were, however, too high-minded to divide his triumph; and, to end the noble contest, they both repassed the Vistula. On the 24th the city capitulated, and, four days after, Napoleon conferred on Lefebvre the title of Duke of Dantzic.

In 1808 he joined the French armies in Spain, and was placed at the head of the fifth corps. He had been directed to keep the Spaniards in check until the emperor should arrive; but his flanks being grievously annoyed by the enemy, he successfully attacked them on the last day of October, and on the following morning entered Bilbao. Napoleon, however, on his arrival in Spain, was displeased at finding that the campaign had been opened, as it interfered with his plan of operations.

In the German campaign of 1809, at Thaur, at Abersberg, at Eckmühl, at Wagram, and among the dangerous passes of the Tyrol, he maintained the honor of the French arms. In the expedition to Russia, he commanded the old Guard, but was seldom called into action; and in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 he faithfully adhered to the declining fortunes of his master. The chances of war having collected the remnants of the French army on the national territory, the marshal commanded the left wing, and fought at Montmirail, Arcis-sur-Aube, and Champ-Aubert, where he had a horse shot under him.

After Napoleon's abdication he returned to Paris, and was appointed a knight of St. Louis, and peer of France. On his old chief's return from Elba, he accepted a seat in his Chamber of Peers, but took no part in the discussions. After Louis's second restoration, he was comprised in the law of exclusion; but in 1816 he was confirmed in his rank of marshal, and received his truncheon from the king's hand. In 1819 he was recalled to the Upper Chamber; upon which occasion his eulogium was pronounced by the Duke of Albufera.

He died at Paris on the 14th of September, 1820, at the age of sixty-five, leaving no children. To his eminent qualities as a soldier he united many of the virtues of the citizen, a simplicity of manners which never left him, a noble disinterestedness, and great modesty; the Marshal Duke of Dantzic at Montmirail was the General Lefebvre of Fleurus. In early life he married a servant girl, who appears to have made him an excellent wife; but as her education had been entirely neglected, many ridiculous stories concerning the

dutchess were current in the drawing-rooms of Paris.

Going one day, with Madame Lannes, the first Dutchess of Montebello, to pay a visit to the Empress Josephine, she was informed that her majesty could not see any one. "How! how! not see any one!" she exclaimed; "inform her that it is Lefebvre's wife, and *la celle à Lannes*." The good people of Paris were for a long time diverted with "*la selle à l'âne*."

The following anecdote, related of her by Las Cases, bespeaks not only her goodness of heart but delicacy. At the time that her husband was a private in the Guards, Madame Lefebvre had served in a domestic capacity in the family of the Marquis de Valaday. One day she called upon the marchioness, and, in her usual strain, said, "How little generosity there is among you folks of quality! We, who have risen from the ranks, know our duty better. We have just heard that M——, one of our old officers, has returned from emigration, and is starving from want. Now, we were fearful of offending him by offering him assistance; but the case is quite different with you. An act of service on your part will be gratifying to him; so pray give him this as coming from yourself." With these words she presented to her friend a rouleau of a hundred louis.

The dutchess was devotedly attached to her husband, who left her in circumstances limited—and therefore creditable to his integrity. The sale of her jewels enabled her to defray the expenses of the magnificent monument, designed by M. Prevost, the architect of the Chamber of Peers, which she has erected to his memory in the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise.

THE TIGER'S CAVE.

AN ADVENTURE AMONG THE MOUNTAINS OF QUITO.

On leaving the Indian village, we continued to wind round Chimborazo's wide base; but its snow-crowned head no longer shone above us in clear brilliancy, for a dense fog was gathering gradually around it. Our guides looked anxiously towards it, and announced their apprehensions of a violent storm. We soon found that their fears were well founded. The thunder began to roll, and resounded through the mountainous passes with the most terrific grandeur. Then came the vivid lightning; flash following flash—above, around, beneath,—everywhere a sea of fire. We sought a momentary shelter in a cleft of the rocks, whilst one of our guides hastened forward to seek a more secure asylum. In a short time, he returned, and informed us that he had discovered a spacious cavern, which would afford us sufficient protection from the elements. We proceeded thither immediately, and, with great difficulty, and not a little danger, at last got into it.

When the storm had somewhat abated, our guides ventured out in order to ascertain if it were possible to continue our journey. The cave in which we had taken refuge, was so extremely dark, that, if we moved a few paces from the entrance, we could not see an inch before us; and we were debating as to the propriety of leaving it, even before the Indians came back, when we suddenly heard a singular groaning or growling in the further end of the cavern, which instantly fixed all our attention. Wharton and myself listened anxiously; but our daring and inconsiderate young friend Lincoln, together with my huntsman, crept about upon their hands and knees, and endeavored

to discover, by groping, from whence the sound proceeded.

They had not advanced far into the cavern, before we heard them utter an exclamation of surprise; and they returned to us, each carrying in his arms an animal singularly marked, and about the size of a cat, seemingly of great strength and power, and furnished with immense fangs. The eyes were of a green color; strong claws were upon their feet; and a blood-red tongue hung out of their mouths. Wharton had scarcely glanced at them, when he exclaimed in consternation, "We have come into the den of a—" He was interrupted by a fearful cry of dismay from our guides, who came rushing precipitately towards us, calling out, "A tiger! a tiger!" and, at the same time, with extraordinary rapidity, they climbed up a cedar tree, which stood at the entrance of the cave, and hid themselves among the branches.

After the first sensation of horror and surprise, which rendered me motionless for a moment, had subsided, I grasped my fire-arms. Wharton had already regained his composure and self-possession; and he called to us to assist him instantly in blocking up the mouth of the cave with an immense stone, which fortunately lay near it. The sense of approaching danger augmented our strength; for we now distinctly heard the growl of the ferocious animal, and we were lost beyond redemption if he reached the entrance before we could get it closed. Ere this was done, we could distinctly see the tiger bounding towards the spot, and stooping in order to creep into his den by the narrow opening. At this fearful moment, our exertions were successful, and the great stone kept the wild beast at bay.

There was a small open space, however, left between the top of the entrance and the stone, through which we could see the head of the animal, illuminated by his glowing eyes, which he rolled glaring with fury upon us. His frightful roaring, too, penetrated to the depths of the cavern, and was answered by the hoarse growling of the cubs. Our ferocious enemy attempted first to remove the stone with his powerful claws, and then to push it with his head from its place; and these efforts, proving abortive, served only to increase his wrath. He uttered a tremendous, heart-piercing howl, and his flaming eyes darted light into the darkness of our retreat.

"Now is the time to fire at him," said Wharton, with his usual calmness; "aim at his eyes; the ball will go through his brain, and we shall then have a chance to get rid of him."

Frank seized his double-barrelled gun, and Lincoln his pistols. The former placed the muzzle within a few inches of the tiger, and Lincoln did the same. At Wharton's command, they both drew the triggers at the same moment; but no shot followed. The tiger, who seemed aware that the flash indicated an attack upon him, sprang growling from the entrance, but, feeling himself unhurt, immediately turned back again, and stationed himself in his former place. The powder in both pieces was wet.

"All is now over," said Wharton; "we have only now to choose whether we shall die of hunger, together with these animals who are shut up along with us, or open the entrance to the blood-thirsty monster without, and so make a quicker end of the matter."

So saying, he placed himself close beside the stone, which, for the moment, defended us, and

looked undauntedly upon the lightning eyes of the tiger. Lincoln raved, and Frank took a piece of strong cord from his pocket, and hastened to the further end of the cave; I knew not with what design. We soon, however, heard a low, stifled groaning; and the tiger, which had heard it also, became more restless and disturbed than ever.—He went backwards and forwards before the entrance of the cave, in the most wild and impetuous manner; then stood still, and, stretching out his neck in the direction of the forest, broke forth into a deafening howl.

Our two Indian guides took advantage of this opportunity, to discharge several arrows from the tree. He was struck more than once; but the light weapons bounded back harmless from his thick skin. At length, however, one of them struck him near the eye, and the arrow remained sticking in the wound. He now broke anew into the wildest fury, sprang at the tree, and tore it with his claws, as if he would have dragged it to the ground. But having, at length, succeeded in getting rid of the arrow, he became more calm, and laid himself down, as before, in front of the cave.

Frank now returned from the lower end of the den, and a glance showed us what he had been doing. In each hand, and dangling from the end of a string, were the two cubs. He had strangled them; and, before we were aware what he intended, he threw them through the opening to the tiger. No sooner did the animal perceive them, than he gazed earnestly upon them, and began to examine them closely, turning them cautiously from side to side. As soon as he became aware that they were dead, he uttered so piercing a howl of sorrow, that we were obliged to put our hands to our ears.

The thunder had now ceased, and the storm had sunk to a gentle gale: the songs of birds were again heard in the neighboring forest, and the sunbeams sparkled in the drops that hung from the leaves. We saw, through the aperture, how all nature was reviving, after the wild war of elements, which had so recently taken place; but the contrast only made our situation the more horrible. We were in a grave, from which there was no deliverance; and a monster, worse than the fabled Cerberus, kept watch over us. The tiger had laid himself down beside his whelps. He was a beautiful animal, of great size and strength; and his limbs, being stretched out at their full length, displayed his immense power of muscle. A double row of great teeth stood far enough apart to show his large red tongue, from which the white foam fell in large drops. All at once, another groar was heard at a distance, and the tiger immediately rose and answered it with a mournful howl. At the same instant, our Indians uttered a shriek, which announced that some new danger threatened us. A few moments confirmed our worst fears; for another tiger, not quite so large as the former, came rapidly towards the spot where we were.

The howls which the tigress gave, when she had examined the bodies of her cubs, surpassed everything of horrible that we had yet heard; and the tiger mingled his mournful cries with hers.—Suddenly her roaring was lowered to a hoarse growling, and we saw her anxiously stretch out her head, extend her wide and smoking nostrils, and look as if she were determined to discover immediately the murderers of her young. Her eyes quickly fell upon us, and she made a spring forward, with the intention of penetrating to our

place of refuge. Perhaps she might have been enabled, by her immense strength, to push away the stone, had we not, with all our united power, held it against her. When she found that all her efforts were fruitless, she approached the tiger, who lay stretched out beside his cubs, and he rose and joined in her hollow roarings. They stood together for a few moments, as if in consultation, and then suddenly went off at a rapid pace, and disappeared from our sight. Their howling died away in the distance, and then entirely ceased.

Our Indians descended from their tree, and called upon us to seize the only possibility of our yet saving ourselves, by instant flight; for that the tigers had only gone round the height to seek another inlet to the cave, with which they were, no doubt, acquainted. In the greatest haste the stone was pushed aside, and we stepped forth from what we had considered a living grave. We now heard once more the roaring of the tigers, though at a distance; and, following the example of our guides, we precipitately struck into a side path. From the number of roots and branches of trees, with which the storm had strewn our way, and the slipperiness of the road, our flight was slow and difficult.

We had proceeded thus for about a quarter of an hour, when we found that our way led along the edge of a rocky cliff, with innumerable fissures. We had just entered upon it, when suddenly the Indians, who were before us, uttered one of their piercing shrieks, and we immediately became aware that the tigers were in pursuit of us. Urged by despair, we rushed towards one of the breaks, or gulfs, in our way, over which was thrown a bridge of reeds, that sprang up and down at every step, and could be trod with safety by the light foot of the Indians alone. Deep in the hollow below rushed an impetuous stream, and a thousand pointed and jagged rocks threatened destruction on every side.

Lincoln, my huntsman, and myself, passed over the chasm in safety; but Wharton was still in the middle of the waving bridge, and endeavoring to steady himself, when both the tigers were seen to issue from the adjoining forest; and the moment they descried us, they bounded towards us with dreadful roarings. Meanwhile, Wharton had nearly gained the safe side of the gulf, and we were all clambering up the rocky cliff, except Lincoln, who remained at the reedy bridge, to assist his friend to step upon firm ground. Wharton, though the ferocious animals were close upon him, never lost his courage or presence of mind. As soon as he had gained the edge of the cliff, he knelt down, and with his sword divided the fastenings by which the bridge was attached to the rock.

He expected that an effectual barrier would thus be put to the further progress of our pursuers; but he was mistaken; for he had scarcely accomplished his task, when the tigress, without a moment's pause, rushed towards the chasm, and attempted to bound over it. It was a fearful sight to see the mighty animal suspended, for a moment, in the air, above the abyss; but the scene passed like a flash of lightning. Her strength was not equal to the distance: she fell into the gulf, and, before she reached the bottom, was torn into a thousand pieces by the jagged points of the rocks. Her fate did not in the least dismay her companion; he followed her with an immense spring, and reached the opposite side, but only with his fore claws; and thus he clung to the edge of the precipice, endeavoring to gain a footing. The Indians again

uttered a wild shriek, as if all hope had been lost.

But Wharton, who was nearest the edge of the rock, advanced courageously towards the tiger, and struck his sword into the animal's breast.—Enraged beyond all measure, the wild beast collected all his strength, and, with a violent effort, fixing one of his hind legs upon the edge of the cliff, he seized Wharton by the thigh. That heroic man still preserved his fortitude; he grasped the trunk of a tree with his left hand, to steady and support himself, while, with his right, he wrenched and violently turned the sword, that was still in the breast of the tiger. All this was the work of an instant. The Indians, Frank and myself, hastened to his assistance; but Lincoln, who was already at his side, had seized Wharton's gun, which lay near upon the ground, and struck so powerful a blow with the butt end upon the head of the tiger, that the animal, stunned and overpowered, let go his hold, and fell back into the abyss.—*Edinburg Literary Journal*.

ODD SCRAPS FOR THE ECONOMICAL.

If you would avoid waste in your family, attend to the following rules, and do not despise them because they appear so unimportant: 'many a little makes a mickle.'

Look frequently to the pails, to see that nothing is thrown to the pigs which should have been in the grease-pot.

Look to the grease-pot, and see that nothing is there which might have served to nourish your own family, or a poorer one.

See that the beef and pork are always *under* brine; and that the brine is sweet and clean.

Count towels, sheets, spoons, &c. occasionally; that those who use them may not become careless.

See that the vegetables are neither sprouting nor decaying: if they are so, remove them to a drier place, and spread them.

Examine preserves, to see that they are not contracting mould; and your pickles, to see that they are not growing soft and tasteless.

As far as it is possible, have bits of bread eaten up before they become hard. Spread those that are not eaten, and let them dry, to be pounded for puddings, or soaked for brewis. Brewis is made of crusts and dry pieces of bread, soaked a good while in hot milk, mashed up, and salted, and buttered like toast. Above all, do not let crusts accumulate in such quantities that they cannot be used. With proper care, there is no need of losing a particle of bread, even in the hottest weather.

Attend to all the mending in the house, once a week, if possible. Never put out sewing. If it be impossible to do it in your own family, hire some one into the house, and work with them.

Make your own bread and cake. Some people think it is just as cheap to buy of the baker and confectioner; but it is not half as cheap. True, it is more convenient; and therefore the rich are justifiable in employing them; but those who are under the necessity of being economical, should make convenience a secondary object. In the first place, confectioners make their cake richer than people of moderate income can afford to make it; in the next place, your domestic, or yourself, may just as well employ your own time, as to pay them for theirs.

When ivory-handled knives turn yellow, rub them with nice sand paper, or emery; it will take off the spots, and restore their whiteness.

When a carpet is faded, I have been told that it may be restored, in a great measure, (provided

there be no grease in it,) by being dipped into strong salt and water. I never tried this; but I know that silk, pocket handkerchiefs, and deep blue flannel cotton will not fade, if dipped in salt and water while new.

An ox's gall will set any color,—silk, cotton, or woollen. I have seen the colors of calico, which faded at one washing, fixed by it. Where one lives near a slaughter-house, it is worth while to buy cheap, fading goods, and set them in this way. The gall can be bought for a few cents. Get out all the liquid, and cork it up in a large phial. One large spoonful of this in a gallon of warm water is sufficient. This is likewise excellent for taking out spots from bombazine, bombazet, &c. After being washed in this, they look about as well as when new. It must be thoroughly stirred into the water, and not put upon the cloth. It is used without soap. After being washed in this, cloth which you want to *clean* should be washed in warm suds, without using soap.

Tortoise shell and horn combs last much longer for having oil rubbed into them once in a while.

Indian meal and rye meal are in danger of fermenting in summer; particularly Indian. They should be kept in a cool place, and stirred open to the air, once in a while. A large stone, put in the middle of a barrel of meal, is a good thing to keep it cool.

The covering of oil-flasks, sewed together with strong thread, and lined and bound neatly, makes useful table-mats.

A warming-pan full of coals, or a shovel of coals, held over varnished furniture, will take out white spots. Care should be taken not to hold the coals near enough to scorch; and the place should be rubbed with flannel while warm.

Spots in furniture may usually be cleansed by rubbing them quick and hard, with a flannel wet with the same thing which took out the color; if rum, wet the cloth with rum, &c. The very best restorative for defaced varnished furniture, is rotten-stone pulverized, and rubbed on with linseed oil.

SUMMARY.

"THESE ARE MY JEWELS."—The wife of Capt. G. W. Jewell, of Johnstown, has presented her husband with *three* bright little Jewells, as pledges of her affection. The Johnstown paper, from which we gather the information, by way of increasing the wonder, says that the mother's height is but four feet!

It is calculated by Dr. Arnott, that the waves of the ocean (or rather the particular form which they assume,) travel at the rate of 40 miles an hour.

A TEMPTING OFFER.—The advertisement of a silk mercer, in the Dublin paper, has the following tempting heading:—"Goods for nothing, and a premium for taking them!! Second edition, with addition."

COAL PIT ACCIDENT.—On Saturday, as two colliers were ascending in a tub, from one of Messrs. Lees, and Co's coal pits, at Ashton-under-Lyne, the rope snapped, and they were thrown to the depth of 150 yards and killed on the spot.

THE BROWN RAT.—A gentleman travelling through Mecklenburg, was witness to a very singular circumstance respecting one of the animals, in the post house at New Hagar. After dinner, the landlord placed on the floor a large dish of soup, and gave a loud whistle. Immediately there came into the room a mastiff, an Angora cat, an old raven, and a large Rat, with a bell about its

neck. They all four went to the dish, and, without disturbing each other, fed together; after which, the dog, cat and rat lay before the fire, while the raven hopped about the room. The landlord, after accounting for the familiarity which existed among these animals, informed his guest that the Rat was among the most useful of the four; for that the noise he made had completely freed the house from the rats and mice with which it had been infested.

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.—We perceive by an article in the *Revue Francaise*, that the son of Napoleon and Marie Louise, when on his death-bed in the palace of Schoenbrunn, and conscious that the termination of his mortal career was approaching, requested that the cradle, which on his birth his mother had received as a present from the city of Paris, might be brought from Parma. His wishes were gratified. The cradle, of admirable workmanship, was brought into the room where he lay. The descendant of the Corsican Conqueror gazed at it with that peculiar expression of delight, which sometimes sparkles in the eyes of the dying. He caused it to be brought to his bedside—he touched it with his hands, and said to his attendants—"It is not every one who dies so near his cradle; let it remain in my chamber. This is my cradle, and this my death-bed—the two extremities of my life."—*Lowell Journal*.

ENTERPRISE OF A COLORED MAN.—James Forten, of Philadelphia, is said by some to be worth \$100,000, though not possessed of a dollar at twenty-one years of age. He served his time at the sail-making business, in which he now employs over twenty hands, mostly colored persons, who cost him \$10,000 a year. He is rather an old gentleman, and was in the state house yard, in Philadelphia, when the Declaration of Independence was first read. He fought also in the Revolution, and is said to have been some months confined on board the infamous old Jersey prison ship, where so many Americans died, and of which a curious account has recently been given (published by Wm. Pierce) by Mr. Andros of Berkley, who was also on board. The private character of Mr. Forten is spoken of as highly respectable.—*Bost. Mer. Journal*.

The following are the days of grace allowed in some of the principal cities in Europe:—London three days, Turin five, Amsterdam six, Copenhagen eight, Paris ten, Hamburg twelve, Madrid fourteen, and Geneva thirty days or a whole month—while in Leghorn, Leipsic, Lyons, St. Petersburg, and some other cities, no days of grace are allowed. In the United States three days are allowed.—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

A SAD MISTAKE.—A certain lady had a custom of saying to a favorite little dog, to make him follow her, "Come along sir." A would-be very witty gentleman stepped up to her one day and accosted her with "Is it me, madam, you called?" "Oh, no, sir," said she, with great composure, "it was another puppy I spoke to."

A valuable dog, belonging to a gentleman of Gettysburgh, Pa. a few days since, fell into a well, which was about 15 feet deep in the water. A rope was thrown to him, which he immediately seized with his mouth, and held on, until he was hoisted to the top in safety.

CUP CAKE.—Cup cake is about as good as pound cake, and is cheaper. One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, three cups of flour, and four eggs, well beat together, and baked in pans or cups.—Bake twenty minutes, and no more.

RECEIPTS.

CUSTARD PUDDINGS.—Custard puddings sufficiently good for common use can be made with five eggs to a quart of milk, sweetened with brown sugar, and spiced with cinnamon, or nutmeg, and very little salt. It is well to boil your milk, and set it away till it gets cold. Boiling milk enriches it so much, that boiled skim-milk is about as good as new milk. A little cinnamon, or lemon peel, or peach leaves, if you do not dislike the taste, boiled in the milk, and afterwards strained from it, give a pleasant flavor. Bake fifteen or twenty minutes.

CHEAP CUSTARDS.—One quart of milk, boiled; when boiling, add three table spoonfuls of ground rice, or rice that is boiled, mixed smooth and fine in cold milk, and one egg beaten; give it one boil up, and sweeten to your taste; peach leaves, or any spice you please, boiled in the milk.

CARROT PIE.—Carrot pies are made like squash pies. The carrots should be boiled very tender, skinned and sifted. Both carrot pies and squash pies should be baked without an upper crust, in deep plates. To be baked an hour, in quite a warm oven.

TEA CAKE.—There is a kind of tea cake still cheaper. Three cups of sugar, three eggs, one cup of butter, one cup of milk, a spoonful of dissolved pearlsh, and four cups of flour, well beat up. If it is so stiff it will not stir easily, add a little more milk.

WEDDING CAKE.—Good common wedding cake may be made thus: Four pounds of flour, three pounds of butter, three pounds of sugar, four pounds of currants, two pounds of raisins, twenty-four eggs, half a pint of brandy, or lemon-brandy, one ounce of mace, and three nutmegs. A little molasses makes it dark colored, which is desirable. Half a pound of citron improves it; but it is not necessary. To be baked two hours and a half, or three hours. After the oven is cleared, it is well to shut the door for eight or ten minutes, to let the violence of the heat subside, before cake or bread is put in.

To make icing for your wedding cake, beat the whites of eggs to an entire froth, and to each egg add five tea-spoonfuls of sifted loaf sugar, gradually; beat it a great while. Put it on when your cake is hot, or cold, as is most convenient. It will dry in a warm room, a short distance from a gentle fire, or in a warm oven.

CARAWAY CAKES.—Take one pound of flour, three quarters of a pound of sugar, half a pound of butter, a glass of rose-water, four eggs, and half a tea-cup of caraway seed,—the materials well rubbed together and beat up. Drop them from a spoon on tin sheets, and bake them brown in rather a slow oven. Twenty minutes, or half an hour, is enough to bake them.

PRESERVES.—Economical people will seldom use preserves, except for sickness. They are unhealthy, expensive, and useless to those who are well. Barberries preserved in molasses are very good for common use. Boil the molasses, skim it, throw in the barberries, and simmer them till they are soft. If you wish to lay by a few for sickness, preserve them in sugar by the same rule as other preserves. Melt the sugar, skim it, throw in the barberries; when done soft, take them out, and throw in others.

A pound of sugar to a pound of fruit is the rule for all preserves. The sugar should be melted

over a fire moderate enough not to scorch it.—When melted, it should be skimmed clean, and the fruit dropped in to simmer till it is soft. Plums, and things of which the skin is liable to be broken, do better to be put in little jars, with their weight of sugar, and the jars set in a kettle of boiling water, till the fruit is done. See the water is not so high as to boil into the jars.

When you put preserves in jars, lay a white paper, thoroughly wet with brandy, flat upon the surface of the preserves, and cover them carefully from the air. If they begin to mould, scald them by setting them in the oven till boiling hot. Glass is much better than earthen for preserves; they are not half as apt to ferment.

RASPBERRY SHRUB.—Raspberry shrub mixed with water is a pure, delicious drink for summer; and in a country where raspberries are abundant, it is good economy to make it answer instead of Port and Catalonia wine. Put raspberries in a pan, and scarcely cover them with strong vinegar. Add a pint of sugar to a pint of juice; (of this you can judge by first trying your pan to see how much it holds;) scald it, skim it, and bottle it when cold.

ANECDOTES.

COMING TO THE POINT.—Madam, said an old man, have you any water in the house, that you can give a poor man a drink of beer, though I like cider best, and should like a little Whiskey. I very seldom get no cider at all at home—my orchard is very small, consisting of only of *one scattering tree*.

A LITTLE MORE.—A New-England merchant who had accumulated a vast property by care and industry, yet still was as busy as ever, in adding vessel to vessel and store to store, though considerably advanced in life, being asked by a neighbor, how much property he supposed would satisfy a human being—after a short pause replied, "*A little more.*"

DEAN SWIFT—had a shoulder of mutton brought up for his dinner, too much done; he sent for his cook, and told her to "take the mutton down and do it less." "Please your honor, I cannot do it less." But says the Dean "If it had not been done enough you could have done it more, could you not?" "Oh yes, very easily." "Why then," says the Dean, "for the future, when you commit a fault, let it be such an one as can be mended."

TO OUR PATRONS.

We learn from Tennessee that our papers are not regularly received by our friends there. The fault must be in the Post Office Department, as each number is mailed to our subscribers as soon as they are finished from the press. When we receive the names of new subscribers they are immediately entered upon our mail book, and the papers are sent the same day. In mailing we are very particular to attend to it ourselves and see that it is done properly.

If we have at any time returned bills that were bad to the wrong persons it has been purely through mistake, and we wish our friends to view it as such. We have in one instance returned good money back to the gentleman who sent it to us, on account of erroneous information given us by brokers in this city, that the bill was upon a broken bank.

POETRY.

The death of Sir John Moore has furnished the subject of a poem of extraordinary beauty, the author of which was long unknown. It is now ascertained to be the production of one whose compositions were few, and who died young—Wolfe.

"Not a drum was heard, not a funeral-note,
As his corse to the rampart we hurried;
Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot
O'er the grave where our hero was buried.

We buried him darkly at dead of night,
The sods with our bayonets turning,
By the struggling moonbeam's misty light,
And the lantern dimly burning.

No useless coffin enclosed his breast,
Not in sheet or in shroud we wound him;
But he lay like a warrior taking his rest,
With his martial cloak around him.

Few and short were the prayers we said,
And we spoke not a word of sorrow;
But we steadfastly gazed on the face that was dead,
And we bitterly thought of the morrow.

We thought, as we hollow'd his narrow bed,
And smooth'd down his lonely pillow, [head,
That the foe and the stranger would tread o'er his
And we far away on the billow!

Lightly they'll talk of the spirit that's gone,
And o'er his cold ashes upbraid him,—
But little he'll reck, if they let him sleep on
In the grave where a Briton has laid him.

But half of our heavy task was done,
When the clock struck the hour for retiring;
And we heard the distant and random gun
That the foe was sullenly firing.

Slowly and sadly we laid him down,
From the field of his fame fresh and gory;
We carved not a line, and we raised not a stone—
But we left him alone with his glory!"

THE BOTANIC STATE CONVENTION.

This Convention will assemble in the town of Clinton, near Utica, Oneida co., New York, on the 1st Monday (1st day) of September, 1834, to take into consideration the propriety of a late act of the Legislature, which virtually admits upon the *pension list* for life all members of the state and county medical societies.

Also, to take into consideration the propriety of shielding by law any set of men who may be guilty of mal-practice, because they can produce a piece of sheep skin or diplomas which are obtained without merit from certain medical institutions, on account of the revenue thus obtained from their sales, to the exclusion, under the penalty of fine and imprisonment, of botanic practitioners of true merit, who are constantly in the habit of restoring to health patients who have been abandoned as incurable by the above mentioned parchment gentry. A full representation from each county in the state is respectfully requested to attend. All persons friendly to the botanic cause will please circulate immediately the above information as extensively as possible.—Ed.

REMOVAL.

We shall remove on the 1st of May to No. 91 Beaver street, a few doors west of our present residence.—Ed.

COMMERCIAL.

Sales at the N. Y. and Stock Exchange Board
April 14, 1834.

20 shares United States Bank	104½
3 — Del. & Hud. canal	82
100 — Life & Trust Ins Co	139
100 — Morris Canal	73
3 — Bank of New-York	120
200 — N O Canal Bank	105½
25 — American In Com	137
75 — Commercial Bank, N. O.	101½
20 — Merchants' Bank	111
100 — Mechanics' Bank	114½
30 — City Bank	107
10 — Del & Hudson Canal Co.	82
100 — Butch. & Drovers' Bank	113½
165 — Leather Manu. Bank	106½
70 — City Bank, N. Orleans	105½
35 — State Marine Insu. Co.	71½
10 — Commercial Ins. Co.	101½
50 — Farmers' Loan Insu. Co.	96
50 — Mohawk Railroad Co.	103½
10 — do	96½
25 — Bost. & Prov. R. R. Co.	100
35 — Cam. & Am. R. R. Co.	125

Sept. 30, 1833 April 14, 1834

Life and Trust Co.	160	do	139	do
Hud. & Mohawk R R Co	136	do	103½	do
Del. & Hudson Canal	125	do	82	do
Boston & Prov. R. R. Co.	111½	do	100	do
Sch'y & Sar. R. R. Co.	128	do	106	do
Harlem Rail Road Co.	95	do	70	do
New-Orleans Canal Bank	113	do	105½	do
New-Orleans City Bank	112½	do	105½	do

Bank Failures since our last number.

Bank of Maryland at Baltimore, Md.	} District of Columbia.
Bank of Washington.	
Bank of Alexandria.	
Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown.	

PRICES CURRENT.

[CORRECTED MONTHLY BY J. AND D. H. CARY.]
Albany, April 14, 1834.

Produce.—Flour, superfine, per bl. \$5a5 12½; Wheat, per bushel, 1a1 06; Rye, do. 50a56 cts; Barley, do. 00a00 cts; Oats, do. 31a34 cts; Corn, do. 50a56 cts; Flaxseed, do. 00a00; White Beans, do. \$1 25a1 50; White Peas, do. 70a80; cts; Green do. do. \$1 00a1 25; M. Fat, do. do. \$1 25a1 50; Timothy Seed, do. \$1 25a1 50; Clover, do. western, per bu. \$5 00; do. do. southern, \$4 50a5 00; Hops, do. do. 10a12 cts.

Albany Cattle Market.—Beef, per cwt. \$5 00; Pork, in hog, \$0 00; Hams, sm'kd, 8a8½; Mutton, \$0 00a0 00; Butter, dairy, per lb. 11a13 cts; do. store, do. 8a10 cts; Cheese, do. 7a9 cts; Lard, do. 7a8 cts; Beeswax, do. 18a19 cts; Tallow, do. \$8 00.

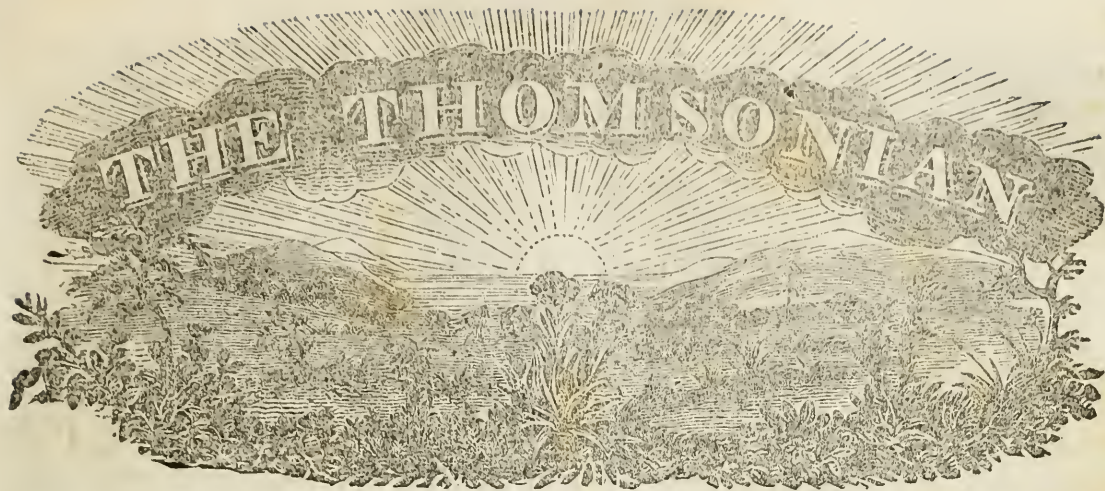
Beef and Pork.—Mess Beef, per bbl. \$8 50 a9 00, city inspection; Prime, do. do. \$4 75a5 00; Cargo, do. do. \$3 25a3 50; Mess Pork, do. \$13 50a14 00; Prime, do. do. \$9 50a10 00; Cargo, do. do. \$7 00.

New York, April 14th.

Pearl and Pot Ashes.—Pearls, per cwt. \$4 60 a4 70; Pots, do. \$4 30.

PRINTED BY

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[The Sun of Science arising upon the Flora of North America.]

BOTANIC WATCHMAN.

"We can never be really in danger, until the forms of Law are made use of to destroy the substance of our Liberties."—JUNIUS.

VOL. I.

ALBANY, N. Y. MAY 1, 1834.

No. 5.

THE WATCHMAN

Is published monthly at *two dollars* per annum, payable *always* in advance. *Twenty-five cents* allowed agents for each yearly subscriber. A surplus quantity of each number will be kept on hand to supply subscribers during the year.

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MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF SALT.

Dr. Stevens, an eminent physician of London, has recently made certain discoveries relating to the disease and healthy state of the blood, and the agency of salt upon the circulation, which seems likely to produce a great revolution in the treatment of fevers, and malignant diseases in general.

It is well known that the blood of the arteries is of a bright crimson color, while that of the veins, which is returning to the heart after having spent its vivifying influence, is of a dark purple.—According to Dr. Stevens, the bright red color, the vitality and the stimulating power of the arterial blood, are all dependent on the quantity of salt which enters into its composition; while all acids, alkalis, and in general, all poisons, tend to blacken the blood, to reduce its stimulating powers, and of course to diminish the force of its circulation. The purple color of the venous blood is owing to the carbonic acid it has imbibed. In the lungs, the oxygen of the atmosphere removes this deleterious acid, and the circulating fluid then resumes a bright scarlet appearance.

According to this theory, poisons and those malignant disorders, such as the marsh fever, yellow fever, &c., which originate from the patient having imbibed a febrile poison, are, in their very first stages, accompanied with a blackness and stagnation of the blood, occasioned by the destruction of its saline principle—and to cure the patient, this saline principle must be restored.

Take, for instance, the bite of a rattle snake.—In this case the poison of the serpent's fang mingles with the circulation, destroys its red color and its vitality, brings on blackness of the blood, stag-

nation of its current, convulsions, and death. The unfailing antidote, which experience has taught the Indian to apply, is to scarify the wound to the bottom, and fill it with salt. The salt is taken into the circulation, restores the redness and vitality of the blood, and the wound soon heals. Malignant fevers, and other malignant disorders operate in the same way. They begin by destroying the color and vitality of the blood; and reducing it to a black and putrid mass; and, says Dr. Stevens, I have seen patients in the last stages of these disorders recover under the internal use of large doses of common salt and other saline agents, where the cases at first were so hopeless, that their recovery afterward appeared to be almost a miracle.

The climate fever of southern regions, and some other fevers, are produced in a different way; a cold climate requires a different constitution from a warm one. In cold climates, the digestive organs are more vigorous, and the blood is rich, stimulating, and full of salts. The blood in southern climates is of less brilliant color, thinner, and less impregnated with saline substances. When the constitution of a northern stranger is suddenly exposed to the influence of a southern climate, nature hastens to produce the necessary change in his circulation, and the change is generally accompanied with an awful disease. While the skin performs its functions of perspiration, there is no danger: but the moment perspiration becomes obstructed, from imprudent exposure to the cold night air, or any other reason, the fever breaks out. The cause is, that the blood is too stimulating, too full of salts, and the danger is, lest this operation of nature for reducing it should be carried too far, and the blood so much blackened and weakened that the patient dies of mere exhaustion. These disorders therefore, according to Dr. Stevens, in their first stages require the acid, in their latter stages the saline treatment.

If this theory of Dr. Stevens be true, a great step has been made in the treatment of febrile and malignant disorders; and certainly the universal use of salt as an indispensable article of diet, as far back as history carries us, and the craving

which even animals, both wild and tame exhibit for it, would tend to prove that this condiment has some universal and essential effect on the bodily constitution.

Remarks.—It will be remembered that in our cholera treatise we attributed the complaint to the excess of nitrous vapor that had been exhaled from the great quantity of animal and vegetable matter that was destroyed the preceding fall, and that the gas, being the heaviest part of the air, sought the low grounds or valleys of streams, upon the bosom of which it floated down, and its density and fatality was in proportion to the extent of territory and marshy grounds that supplied the streams with water. We also endeavored to show that nitre was a powerful refrigerent and had a tendency to destroy animal warmth, for which purpose it was used as fever powders by medical men to kill the fever or destroy animal warmth, and we quoted medical works to prove our position. Also that nitre possessed of itself a principle that would destroy salt as well as life. To prove which, we mentioned the fact of its being extensively used in curing hams, by the nitre preventing the salt from taking hold as it would if the salt petre had not been used, by which means the hams are kept much fresher than if they had been cured by salt alone. The places where nitre is generated in the greatest abundance is in swamps, marshes and upon rich alluvial soils, and such are the abiding places of yellow, marsh, bilious and various other kinds of malignant fevers, in proportion to the density of the gas from the greater or less quantity of decomposition. The air is impregnated with the nitrous gas in those peculiar low grounds—the person inhales constantly its deleterious properties, and the refrigerent properties of the nitre not only destroy the oxygen in the air, but inhaling it upon the lungs the salt or preservative principle of the blood is destroyed, the blood becomes congealed or thick and sily and of a dark or blackish red color, and thus the foundation of putrid fevers are laid. If putrid and malignant diseases do not originate entirely from the excess of nitrous gas that escapes from the animal and vegetable decomposition in swamps and low grounds, by destroying the stimulating properties and salts of the blood and by infusing a great quantity of nitre into the air that we breathe, how does it happen that the yellow fever and other putrid complaints are not prevalent upon mountains or high lands. In order to preserve the natural temperature of the blood we should in the first place seek a pure atmosphere by resorting during the sultry seasons to high grounds, as it is well known that pestilential diseases remain in the valleys.

It is a well known fact that where pestilential diseases rage with great violence the air is almost entirely destitute of electric fluid, which was the case in Albany during the Cholera, as we had but a trifle of thunder or lightning during the prevalence of that complaint; it was also the case in other parts of the country. We believe that pestilential diseases of every grade is brought about by animal and vegetable decomposition in its various stages of decay, some of which are more fatal than others. For instance, there is a constant growth and a constant decay in process at the same time in nature, and it is in the power of the elements to increase or decrease the amount of disease in proportion as the seasons are regular or irregular. For instance one extreme follows another. If we have an unusual spell of dry weather the decayable substances do not diminish as fast as

if we had alternately dry and wet weather. For in a long spell of dry weather the fluid part of the substances which are decaying dries up and should a drouth continue for a number of weeks the stock of materials for decay are constantly and rapidly accumulating on hand, and the stock that remained when the drouth first sett in still remains nearly in the same state as when the drouth overtook it with the exception of the small quantity of moisture which it contained when the drouth first commenced, which was soon annihilated, leaving the substance behind to become afresh source of disease in conjunction with the increased accumulations during the drouth. In what we call regular weather the morbid matter which accumulates by nature, except in some extraordinary cases, evaporates into the air nearly as fast as it collects. Thus by its gradual escape the air is so slightly effected that the quantity inhaled by individuals, if in health, is not so great but what nature in her daily operations works it off without any inconvenience to the person, consequently the person does not think himself sick or that he has been exposed to any thing that is deleterious. But how is it after a drouth of several weeks during which a general time of health pervaded the land. As soon as it rains any of consequence and the sun again makes his appearance in all his splendor; the earth emits a hot disagreeable affluvia which at once produces the head ache and a disagreeable sensation at the stomach. The morbid matter that was on hand prior and what has accumulated during the drouth has now become wet and is ready to exhale into the air—say in six days, what ought to have been escaping for six weeks. Thus the air becomes at once over-charged with that peculiar gas or poison from the decayed substances; and the system in a healthy state is more active in absorbing the poison than if it had been in a morbid state, and it has a tendency to carry all living matter with it; to decay or death, which would be the case if it were not that nature has implanted in every man a desire to live, and has pointed out remedies for him to use when this enemy to his existence attacks him. Notwithstanding his exertions, in proportion as he decays in that proportion this perpetual curse to man gets the upper hand until he is cut off by disease or old age can withstand its attacks no longer and the man sinks in death.

The climate fevers of the southern region, says Dr. Stevens, are produced in a different way; a cold climate requires a different constitution from a warm one. We should like for Dr. Stevens to inform us if the greatest number of attacks by fever at the south are not upon the low grounds, where vegetation is the most abundant. And if said disease is not more liable to attack the inhabitants when the vegetable matter is in its most rapid state of decay, and if the disease will not be as much more fatal than at the north as the vegetable substances are more plenty and the rays of the vertical sun are more intensely warm to hasten the decay. Also, we should like to know if the fever mentioned by the Doctor was not measurably brought about by the deficiency of vital warmth, which a northern man possesses when compared to a West India man, which could not increase by absorption as fast as he gained in latitude travelling south. We would also ask if the facilities of the skin are not increased in absorbing heat as the skin becomes brown or dark colored; also, if the Spaniards, Portuguese and West Indians are not in the habit of replenishing the vital warmth, inasmuch as they are overcome

by the external heat, by a free use of cayenne peppers in almost every kind of food that is used among them, such as soups in particular; also, are not those peppers greatly used in their native state and are called *chincopins* by the Spaniards, who keep them in their pockets for use, much the same as many of our northern persons do tobacco.

Dr. S. will admit we presume, that black will absorb heat while white reflects it, hence the peculiar adaptation of the tropical climates to the black population and higher latitudes to the white population, for if a white man cannot absorb warmth fast enough to keep up respiration, the head and fall is lost, as the miller would say, the outward and inward heat are equal and as the surplus warmth is gone the man must die. Wherever the yellow fever has prevailed at the south the black population with the same kind of care have never been cut off in the same proportion as the whites. The blacks make free use of cayenne peppers to keep up vital energy and restore their health, while the whites live popular and die so by the free use of calomel and other poisons.

The white missionaries who a year or two since went to the Colony of Liberia were very soon cut off by not understanding how to temper themselves to the climate, or in consequence of not adopting the remedies that the blacks have recourse too.

Again, says the Doctor, when the constitution of a northern stranger is suddenly exposed to the influence of a southern climate, nature hastens to produce the necessary change in his circulation, and the change is generally accompanied with an awful disease. The Doctor does not inform us what this change is and how it is brought about. But we presume the man having left a high for a low latitude, the heat is increased upon the surface much faster than what the vitals have absorbed it, consequently in proportion as the heat vitally failed in keeping up by absorption with the increased warmth, so much cessation of motion took place, and in that proportion the vital heat failed in rarefying the water and throwing it clean from the skin by perspiration, and as soon as the heat was so much reduced as to fail in performing the office of rarefaction, the morbid matter that should have escaped from the surface stops in the flesh for the want of assistance and the skin becomes clogged, dry and inflamed, the blood thick and morbid, and the system is now fast filling up, and the patient will soon cease to exist, unless the first principle that was lost, that is, the heat can be aroused to action to assist the body to eradicate the load with which it is incumbered and once more produce a free perspiration, and by the use of other appropriate remedies remove the morbid matter that has been secreted in the body. The Doctor admits that while the skin performs its functions of perspiration there is no danger. But he does not give the name nor a clue to it that we may know the cause why the skin ceases to perspire. Any of us know when we are sick and when we do not perspire, we also know when our friends are dead; but that is not the main thing we wish to know. We wish to find out what has brought about this change so that we may avoid the attacks or know how to effect a cure when once we are attacked.

If our feeble ideas are not correct as given above, we wish the Doctor or some particular friend of his would point out our errors and substitute a better plan, as we are ever ready to part with ignorance for knowledge.

The Doctor says that a northern person's blood

is too stimulating and too full of salts, and the danger is lest this operation of nature for reducing it should be carried too far and the blood become so much *blackened* and weakened that the patient dies from mere exhaustion. Now if heat is the stimulant or principle that acts upon the water or fluids of the body to produce perspiration, how does it happen that a northern man when attacked at the south with the fever ceases to perspire if he has too much vital stimulant, and how does it happen that the blood becomes blackened if it is not destitute of oxygen or heat, or nearly of the same temperature as the surrounding air? We think if the Doctor had given his southern patients all the salts the blood contains instead of taking it away, and then added to the natural stimulant of the body by the use of half a dozen West India pepper pods daily, which the god of nature has expressly and so abundantly furnished there for them, the perspiration would not have ceased so soon, neither would the blood have become black for the want of the natural stimulant or warmth. We will here inform the Doctor that in the West Indies where the cayenne pepper is used the most freely, there the diseases peculiar to the climate are far less prevalent than where they are not used, and the native inhabitants seldom if ever have an attack of the complaints so common to northern people there. We would now ask the Doctor if it would not be better for a northern person to adopt the habits of the natives, in relation to medicine, who have tested their remedies and have fully tested their efficacy and safety in the complaints of the country?—Ed.

In Senate, April 2d.

BOTANIC PRACTICE.

The bill to amend the act concerning the practice of physic and surgery, passed April 7, 1830, having been read a third time,

Mr. VAN SCHAIK called for a division upon its passage.

Mr. TRACY explained the provisions of the bill. It merely differed from the law of last year, in one particular. The Botanic practitioner could not by law collect debts due him for his services.

Mr. MACDONALD hoped the bill would pass.—He would be in favor of a law prohibiting the use of herbs at all. He referred to the ignorance of many of the botanic practitioners, as exhibited in a printed petition of the other House.

Mr. GRIFFIN hoped it would not pass. If he was to be doctored out of the world, he wished to employ whom he chose. He believed there were capable men engaged in the botanic practice. He knew some legalized quacks whom he would not employ upon any account. He thought the people ought to be allowed to employ whom they chose. If they wished to employ one of these Botanic quacks, let them do so—if they wished to employ a legal quack, let them do so. He had been told by a skilful physician, that any old woman who had brought up a family, knew as much of the diseases of children, and what would cure them, as any physician. And he could not consent to deprive the public of the valuable services of such individuals.

Mr. SEWARD spoke of the necessity of having a strict law for the protection of the public against the frauds of quacks. He was in favor of the law, and would vote for it.

Mr. BISHOP was not in favor of the bill. He believed that there were already sufficient restrictions upon the subject. Quacks were not confi-

ned to the Medical Profession. He believed that an act to prohibit Law Quacks, who were so numerous in the country courts, and the smaller courts in cities, was more necessary than any further restrictions upon this subject. He believed, further, that Quacks were not confined either to physic or law; there were Theological Quacks, who also had their patent panaceas, &c. and who sought for the fairest and broadest road to heaven.

Mr. TRACY made a forcible and eloquent appeal to the Senate on the propriety of the passage of this bill. He adverted to the extent and powers of the vegetable kingdom; and of the propriety of protecting those who spent their time and money to procure a thorough knowledge of the Medical profession. He said that no man could plead a cause in a court of record, without having acquired a certain knowledge of jurisprudence.—The state pass laws to protect the morals of the people, by prohibiting lotteries and other objects of immorality. Laws are passed restricting the sale of ardent spirits, by demanding licences; and why not pass laws to prohibit those practices which endanger the lives of the people.

The bill does not prohibit motherly old ladies from proscribing to those who are willing to partake of their proscriptions. Neither does it make a husband liable for the injudicious gossiping of his wife: but it leaves the whole vegetable world open for the use of any who choose to proscribe or partake of it. It only declares that none shall make a legal trade of it.

Mr. SUDAM said that in all civilized communities, protection is given to those who spend their time and talents to procure a knowledge of the medical profession. The law declares that those who study for medicine should devote a certain number of years to that object, and attend for a specified period, lectures, &c. And was it right after these individuals had thus devoted their time, to allow those who are only fit for the plough, the hoe or the ditch, and who know nothing at all of the diseases which they profess to cure, to practice medicine? He had known individuals of the Botanic practice, who could neither read nor write, and were wholly unfit for the work in which they were engaged. Mr. S., in answer to some remarks made by Mr. GRIFFIN, said that this bill would not deprive that gentleman of the privilege of dying just as he pleased, neither did it prevent any old granny from displaying her knowledge of diseases and cures.

Mr. SUDAM, in explanation, remarked that one of the individuals whom he referred to as not being able to read, was sent for from Ulster by the inhabitants of this enlightened city some time since, to cure a young lady who was severely afflicted by continued thumpings at the head board of her bed. He was also sent for to go to Long Island and other places, and individuals had even come great distances to see him. His mode of exterminating witches was to take one of the garments of the afflicted individual, beat it severely for a short time and repeat some cabalistic words, when the spirit fled.

Mr. KEMBLE was opposed to legislating upon this subject. He did not wish to dictate to his neighbor what he should use. If the Senate pass a law declaring that those who have no parchment shall not practice, he believed there ought to be a law passed declaring who that have a parchment were capable, for it was admitted that there were many licensed who knew but little of the business. If it was so important to protect

the body, why not pass laws to protect the immortal part. It was true the constitution prohibited legislation upon religion, but that instrument could be amended. He could not vote for this bill. He wished every man to be his own judge who should or who should not be his physician. Mr. K. said that yesterday he had been told by a regular physician that if those quacks were prohibited from practising, his business would be injured, as many of his patients were those who had been sick, called in the aid of a botanist, been made worse by him; and thus driven to the necessity of applying for a regular physician. If medical men were in favor of the bill he would not oppose it.

Mr. FOSTER followed with some forcible and convincing remarks in support of the bill. He spoke, among other things of a family whose children had been slaughtered by an ignorant Quack, who administered to them huge doses of lobelia, cayenne pepper, and other nostrums of a like character.

Mr. M'DOWELL was neither a Physician nor a Quack, and although the legislature had once sanctioned a Quack in his labors, and that he had received from them \$1000 for that sanction, he would go for this bill. Many of his constituents were in favor of Botanic practice, and if he should court popularity he would go against the bill; but as he was opposed to quackery, he would use his efforts to subdue it, and would therefore vote for the bill.

Mr. MACK believed the public were opposed to any Legislative interference on this subject. He was in favor of Botanic Practice, and would be glad to see it more extensively attended to. He spoke of the deleterious effects of mercury and letting of blood. He believed if the Legislature let those practice in Botany who choose, it would result beneficially to science.

The question was then taken and carried, ayes 14, noes 12, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Cary, Dodge, Edmonds, Foster, Halsey, Hasbrouck, Lansing, Macdonald, McDowell, Seger, Seward, Sudam, Tracy, Westcott—14.

Noes—Messrs. Armstrong, Bishop, Conklin, Cropsey, Fisk, Griffin, Kemble, Lynde, Mack, Maison, Quackenboss, Van Schaick—12.

So the bill passed.

From Dr. Charles Whitlaw's Treatise on Fever, Inflammation, &c.

Ravages of Fever in New York—means effectual in its removal—and the formation of a Board of Health.

The next fever-monger is Dr. Hosack, of New York, who at once charged the disorder on the Almighty, by poisoning the air we breathe, and permitting the air to be highly charged with malaria, miasma, and other noxious and infectious effluvia, until it became a cuckoo's song in the mouths even of children.

The following fact is exceedingly ridiculous.—In order to take vengeance on the noxious air, the Doctor and his followers so far imposed on the judgment of the mayor and corporation of New York, as to persuade them to give them a large quantity of powder to shoot the yellow fever out of every street of the city. They began firing the canon in the streets, and broke a number of the poor people's windows: but, alas! the fever still continued to rage after the gun-powder was expended.

Such visionary theories advanced and contra-

dicted as to the causes of fever, are not worthy of our notice.

The strictest regard to cleanliness was enforced to a most unprecedented extent without abating the evil. I was then in the full vigor of health, having been brought up on a vegetable diet; which, I have no doubt, was the chief cause of preserving my health and life, as I attended and nursed a considerable number during the whole of their illness, without taking the fever. Being anxious to know the cause of that dreadful malady, I attended the dissections. The doctors were astonished how I escaped the contagion. So great was the mania of infection, that fathers and mothers were deserted, and left to the care of strangers. Mr. Hardy, like Howard, went from place to place in the city, administering comforts to the diseased and miserable. I was induced to follow his course. It would be impossible to describe the distress I witnessed. I was often surprised at hearing the discordant opinions of the medical men, and set about enquiring into the cause of the fever. I frequently found the water to disagree with the constitution of the inhabitants, and turned my attention to that subject. I discovered the ground on which the city stood was sand, or gravel. There were no common sewers; every house had a cesspool and water closet in the yard; the pump was not frequently more than a few feet or yards from the cesspool. From the gravelly nature of the soil, the contents of the cesspools soon communicated with the wells, some of which had been sunk to a great depth in the streets, and had not been cleansed from the time the wells had been dug.—No person could descend without the risk of losing his life, in consequence of the noxious gas. The water, when first pumped in hot weather, was highly destructive to life; hence the pernicious caution of mixing it with ardent spirits to counteract its effects; so that many of the inhabitants became habitual drunkards. I soon found the water had a powerful effect in producing congestion of the liver, and indigestion: and in hot weather it was not uncommon for twenty or thirty persons a day to lose their lives through drinking the water at the pump,—which the faculty usually ascribed to the effects of the cold coming in contact with the heated body. I discovered that was not the case; as I was in the constant habit of drinking soft ice-water, and had witnessed hundreds of others doing the same, without receiving any injury, although the ice-water was many degrees colder than that from the pump: I therefore concluded it to be the noxious gases that caused immediate dissolution.

But another of the chief causes of the fever was the diseased butcher-meat. I visited the slaughter-houses, where I found a great number of the sheep, and some of the cattle, much diseased. When killed in the evening, they were found tainted by the middle of the next day; and when used as food, it would pass into the putrefactive fermentation in the stomach, and produce the most violent spasmodic affections of the liver, whereby the bile was thrown back on the lymphatics, and taken into the circulation,—which gives the yellow tinge to the whole body. I found that water, diseased meat, and unripe fruits, were the chief causes of the dreadful scourge. I shewed Mr. Hardy the folly of giving way to that ridiculous farce of shooting away the fever. On sober reflection, he allowed it was most absurd nonsense, as the sequel had proved. I stated my views on bad water, and diseased butcher-meat. He was astonished at

my report of the state of the meat, and accompanied me to the slaughter-house of an intelligent butcher in that city: the butcher shewed him the diseased meat, and candidly told him he was quite of my opinion, that a meal of diseased meat would do more injury to the constitution than all the air they would breathe for a month.

Mr. Hardy was rejoiced to think we had discovered the cause of the disorder; but observed, we must use great caution, and not even give a hint of the discovery, as the doctors had committed themselves by ascribing the cause of fever to a contagious influence on the air. Those who framed the report were such keen doubters and disputers, that unless we came before the corporation with a powerful backing, they would bamboozle us at a most wonderful rate, as they could hardly bear to have their judgments called in question by their own body; but if we attempted to impugn their judgments, unless we could overpower them by numbers, it would be a hopeless case. I could not believe that any human being would oppose a public good, particularly when we were doing our utmost to avert so dreadful a calamity. He told me, I should go to school and study human nature, then I should be better able to judge of the views and conduct of men when their interests and judgments were called in question. He had no doubt I should find it out, and probably *too often*, before my race was run. Certainly, I have lived to experience and deplore the truth of his remark, and that the lives of patients, and the anxious hopes of their tender-hearted friends, are treated with the utmost contempt when brought into competition with the reputation of medical men—founded upon false theories, and concealed ignorance. Mr. Hardy spoke to a number of the most influential men in the vicinity of New York. At a meeting, consisting of Dr. Tillery, and about fifty other gentlemen, I explained my views of the various causes which I considered most likely to produce the fever. The subject was taken into consideration, and what I mentioned was admitted to be the *chief*, if not the only cause. They determined to bring the question before the corporation, and petition them to establish a Board of Health: which determination was immediately carried into effect, notwithstanding the opposition it met with from those keen doubters and disputers.

The blessings which the inhabitants of New York derived from the Board of Health were, and still are, incalculable. The following account of its operations and effects cannot fail to afford pleasure to every friend of humanity.

As the subject is of the utmost importance to the suffering inhabitants of London, I will particularly mention the formation and powers of this most interesting institution.

The Board is composed of a number of patriotic citizens, many of whom are independent gentlemen. The mayor and corporation are members. The first check the Board has on venders of food is, that all persons who manufacture food, such as millers and others, are subject to the law of inspection, pointing out the first, second and third qualities of flour, and solid provisions of every description; if it is found unsound, it is immediately destroyed. The butchers are obliged to bring their fresh meat to the general market, which meat has to pass the ordeal of the inspector, and in case of being found diseased or unsound, it is sunk into the river; as they are not allowed to sell it for sausages, or vend it in any clandestine

manner. The foreign wines and liquors are also inspected, and if found to be adulterated they are condemned. The pure unadulterated liquors have the inspector's name, the date of the year, and the name of the vessel on the hogsheads or pipes. The inspector takes a sample of each, which he preserves, that, if the retail merchant adulterated it when in his shop, and the Board of Health should call to examine such wines and liquors, and prove, by comparing them with the samples they took away, that they were adulterated, the man is deprived of his license, and he is not allowed to sell any more liquors or food in that city. The flour being examined, the baker has no excuse for his bread being adulterated.

I will shew how differently things of this sort are managed in London. A member of the Society of Arts finding the bread at his breakfast very bad, he, being on the inquest, got two witnesses to accompany him to the baker's shop, purchased a loaf, analyzed it, and found it to contain a large portion of alum and flour spar. He sued the baker, and produced the evidence that he extracted the articles from the loaf. He was asked whether he saw the baker put the alum and spar into the bread? He answered no. He was then asked how he knew but that the miller might have mingled the flour with the deleterious ingredients? He was non-suited, and had to pay the costs for his trouble. Thus the miller was left to adulterate the flour, and the baker the bread at their pleasure. Had such a thing happened in New York, the baker would have lost his license. If he had excused himself by saying the miller had adulterated the flour, they would have told him he should have bought that which had been inspected.

The late Governor Clinton, of New York, observed, he could pardon a man for robbing him on the highway; but that miscreant who could deliberately put poisonous substances into his food or drink in order to enhance his gain, he considered, to all intents and purposes, a murderer of the deepest dye. Every exertion was used to get a good supply of wholesome water for drinking and culinary purposes; which is now brought in at a moderate charge, and of the best quality.

The same salutary regulations were carried into effect in the other cities in the United States, particularly at Philadelphia, where there is a specimen of the finest water works, and the purest water, in the world. Before the formation and salutary influence of the Board of Health, the state of things in New York and other places from the year 1794 to the year 1800, was truly frightful and calamitous in the extreme. The inhabitants of New York and Philadelphia were obliged to fly from their homes, all commerce was nearly at a close, and their ships, before entering into other ports, had to perform quarantine, lest they might take a cargo of *miasma* or foul air, such as the inhabitants of these devoted cities were obliged to breathe. All this happened through the sophistry taught in those schools over which common sense wept. But no sooner did the influential citizens establish her majestic sway, by listening to salutary counsel, than fever and the fears of the inhabitants vanished like the mist before the vigorous rays of the sun. During the above periods, from 1794 until 1800, New York and Philadelphia were the most unhealthy cities in the world: now, they are the most prosperous and healthy of any under the sun.—So much to the honor of common sense rulers.

If similar Boards of Health were formed in

London, and all other cities and towns in this country, under the direction of our rulers and scientific philanthropists, misery and disease stalking abroad in ten thousand appalling forms, would cease to appear; and a regeneration would be accomplished in the community as to health, happiness, prosperity and power, which would surpass the unrivalled and glowing fables of the golden age.

ANATOMY.

(Continued.)

42 Q How would you distinguish a dorsal vertebræ from the rest?

A The bodies of the dorsal vertebræ are larger than the cervical, and less than the lumbar: they are more flattened at the sides, more convex before, and more concave behind, than any of the other vertebræ; the spinous process terminates in a round tubercle; the transverse processes are very thick; they have no foramen, as in the cervical; there is an articulating surface on the side of the body, and a superficial one in the points of the transverse processes.

43 Q Where is the os hyoides situated?

A It is situated at the root of the tongue, between it and the larynx.

44 Q Describe the scapula.

A The scapula is a triangular bone, situated at the lateral and upper part of the back. It has three margins, a spine, the acromion and coracoid process, and an articular cavity for the head of the os humeri.

45 Q What bone is fixed to the acromion scapulæ?

A The clavicle, or collar-bone.

46 Q How many bones has the fore-arm?

A Two: the ulna and radius.

47 Q Where is the ulna situated?

A When the hand is supine, it is situated at the under and inner part of the fore-arm, between the humerus and carpus.

48 Q On what bone do we lean when on our elbow?

A The ulna.

49 Q How many bones compose the shoulder-joint?

A Two: the scapula and the os brachii.

50 Q What is the process called on which we lean?

A The olecranon.

51 Q What bone unites the arm to the thorax?

A The clavicle, or collar-bone.

52 Q How many bones compose the carpus?

A Eight: viz. os scaphoides, os lunare, os cuneiforme, os orbiculare, os trapezium, os magnum, and os unciforme.

53 Q What receives the head of the os femoris?

A The acetabulum, or cup-like cavity of the os innominatum.

54 Q Where is the os tincæ situated?

A The os tincæ, or mouth of the womb, is situated at the top of the vagina and inferior part of the uterus.

55 Q What bone supports the leg?

A The astragalus, on which the tibia rests.

56 Q How many bones compose the tarsus?

A Seven: viz. astragalus, os calcis, os naviculare, os cuboides, and the three cuneiform bones.

57 Q Where is the trochanter major situated?

A It forms the great projection at the superior and external part of the thigh-bone.

58 Q On what bone is the linea aspera situated?

A On the back part of the os femoris.

59 Q What are the processes on the lower end of the os femoris called?

A They are called condyles.

60 Q How many bones compose the knee-joint?

A Three: viz. the patella, the os femoris, and the tibia.

61 Q What are the bones of the leg called?

A Tibia and fibula.

62 Q What is the shape of the tibia?

A It is long and triangular; larger above than below.

63 Q What bone forms the inner ankle?

A The inner ankle is formed of a projection from the lower part of the tibia.

64 Q What bone forms the outer ankle?

A The lower end of the fibula forms it.

65 Q What are the names of the bones of the pelvis?

A They are four in number, viz. the two ossa innominata, one os sacrum, and one os coccygis.

66 Q How would you distinguish a male from a female pelvis?

A In the female pelvis, the os sacrum is shorter and broader than that of the male, the ossa ilia are more expanded, the brim of the pelvis is nearly of an oval shape, it is wider from side to side than from the symphysis pubis to the os sacrum; whereas, in man, it is rounder, and every where of less diameter; the os sacrum is narrower, and the os coccygis more firmly connected.

67 Q Into how many portions is the os innominatum distinguished?

A Into three, viz. the iliac, the pubic, and ischiatic portions, which, in the foetus, are three distinct bones, and become one in the adult.

68 Q What separates the ossa innominata from each other behind?

A The sacrum.

69 Q Is there any bone between the ossa innominata anteriorly?

A No: the pubic portions of each meet together to form the pubes.

70 Q Where is the os coccygis situated?

A At the lower part, or apex, of the os sacrum.

71 Q What is the name of the cavity that receives the head of the os humeri?

A The glenoid cavity.

72 Q To what bone does the acetabulum belong?

A It belongs to the os innominatum.

73 Q What bones form the hip-joint?

A The head of the os femoris and the acetabulum of the os innominatum.

74 Q Where is the tuberosity of the ischium situated?

A At the inferior part of the os innominatum; we sit upon it.

75 Q Of what bone is the ascending ramus of the pubis a part?

A It is a part of the os innominatum.

76 Q What bones form the thorax?

A Twelve dorsal vertebræ, the sternum, and twelve ribs; in all twenty-five bones.

77 Q What is the use of the periosteum?

A To allow an attachment for muscles, and to afford a bed for the ramification of vessels to nourish the bone.

78 Q What is the situation of the common carotid artery in the neck?

A The common carotid artery lies on the side of the trachea, between it and the internal jugular vein.

79 Q What parts of the body are free from adipose structure?

A The skin of the scrotum, penis, and eyelids, have no adipose structure.

80 Q What are the muscles the subclavian artery passes between, in going over the first rib?

A The subclavian artery, as it passes over the first rib, goes between the anterior and middle scalenus muscles.

81 Q. Where is the Eustachian tube situated?

A It passes from the tympanum of the ear obliquely forwards and inwards, and opens in the fauces, near the opening of the posterior nostril.

82 Q What are the names of the valves at the origin of the aorta?

A They are called the semilunar valves, and are three in number.

83 Q What are the differences between the foetal and adult heart?

A In the foetal heart, an opening exists between the auricles in the septum auricularum, called the foramen ovale; this is closed in the adult heart.—An artery also passes from the pulmonary artery obliquely to the ascending aorta in the foetus, which is called canalis arteriosus; this becomes a ligament in the adult.

84 Q Where does the excretory duct of the parotid gland open?

A The excretory duct of the parotid gland, or Steno's duct, passes obliquely over the outside of the masseter muscle, and perforates the cheek, opening near the second molaris.

85 Q What is the name of the excretory duct of the sub-maxillary gland, and where does it open?

A The excretory duct of the sub-maxillary gland, is called ductus Wartonii; it passes between the genio-glossus and mylo-hyoideus muscles, and opens on the side of the frænum linguæ.

86 Q How many arteries has the thyroid gland?

A The thyroid gland has four arteries, namely, the two superior thyroideal and the two inferior thyroideal.

87 Q Where is the ductus arteriosus situated, in the foetus?

A It passes obliquely from the ascending aorta to the pulmonary artery.

88 Q What viscera are contained in the abdomen?

A The omentum, the stomach, the large and small intestines, the liver and gall-bladder, the mesentery, the lacteal vessels, the thoracic duct, the spleen, the pancreas, the kidneys and suprarenal capsules, part of the aorta descendens, and vena cava ascendens.

89 Q What is the membrane called, that lines the cavity and covers the viscera of the abdomen?

A. The peritonæum.

90 Q Are the kidneys completely enveloped in the peritonæum?

A No: only their anterior surfaces.

91 Q Where is the external cutaneous nerve situated at the bend of the arm?

A The external cutaneous nerve is situated at the bend of the arm, under the cephalic and the median cephalic veins.

92 Q What is the situation of the internal cutaneous nerve at the bend of the arm?

A The internal cutaneous nerve is situated under the median basilic nerve; it frequently sends a small twig over the vein.

(To be continued.)

MEDICAL ANECDOTES.



The Doctor takes the life to heal,
The Butcher does the same to kill;
The first designs the breath should stay,
The next direct the other way.
Should proof of this you wish to know,
See plate above, and scrip below.
Now form your minds, which of the two,
If sickness press, the work shall do.
Ratsbane, zinc, and vitriol too,
And mercury, to physic through;
We know these poisons they do give,
Are not their patients tough to live.

Miss E. of the town of Canajoharie, took cold, which caused an obstruction, or a determination of the blood, to the head, with cold extremities, feet and hands. The first physician, Doctor S. was employed, who opened a vein in the foot, and continued the operation daily, until the extremities were completely destitute of that fluid, after which, the second Doctor was employed, who commenced by bleeding at the arm, as long as blood could be obtained. A celebrated Doctor from Cherry-Valley was next employed, who ordered the application of leaches upon the temples, as the last place of retreat of the blood, the only friend to nature, and the blood was very soon reduced from this place, when Death, the only friend which the patient had, put a period to her sufferings. Under this scientific treatment, the patient lived one week. Our informer says, that the regular physicians have lost over twenty this fall past, in the same scientific manner, in the vicinity of Canajoharie. A steamer in an extensive practice has lost but one patient in the same neighborhood in one year past, and these *successful scientific quacks*, accused him of killing his one in a *bungling manner*.

In the course of the past season, Mrs. S. —, who resided in this city, was taken with a tumour on the left side of her face and head. It continued to enlarge insomuch that the left eye was considerably projected from the socket. In this distressed situation, she was advised to go to New York, and have the eye taken out entirely, which was accordingly done. The glands, or small muscles, which were severed, continued to discharge into the stomach, which increased the sickness to such a degree, that it was with difficulty she could keep down nourishment sufficient to sustain life. In this situation, she was abandoned to die. All the rest which she could obtain, was from the influence of laudanum.

When in health, Mrs. S. — was a large mus-

cular woman, whose weight was supposed to be near two hundred and fifty; but her *disease*, and the *Doctors*, had reduced her one hundred weight if not more. In consequence of her incapacity to receive nourishment for several weeks, she was reduced to but little else but skin and bones, and could not set up more than five minutes, or a sufficient length of time to have her bed made. At this critical time, by the advice of her nephew she consented to send for the *Steam Quack*, and at the same time dispatched a messenger after the *Regular Quack*, and after the meeting had taken place, and some little sparring in words between the two Quacks, the Steamer was allowed to take sole charge of the patient, and in the course of a few days, Mrs. S. — was able to walk about the neighborhood, and sleep without laudanum, a thing she had not been able to do before in three months. Her appetite was completely restored, insomuch that she could eat any thing that a well person could, which caused her to feel quite comfortable.

Then this learned gentleman set himself to work, to deck his own brow with the laurels, which exclusively belonged to the *poor steamer*, by reporting that just as he had brought the disease to its crisis, this little *d—d Quack* stepped in and got the credit of it.

Mr. H. of Burnthills, Saratoga county, was taken sick. He employed Doct. — of Schenectady, who prescribed three powders to be taken at stated periods. The first one distressed Mr. H. very much; the second one being administered, came very near, as he thought, of killing him. — Such were the distressing symptoms of the second dose. Mrs. H. concluded he should take no more until she should be able to see the Doctor, who soon after came. When she informed the Doctor what distress her husband had experienced, and that she had concluded not to give the other dose, for fear it would kill him, the Doctor swore he should take it, if it did kill him, and mixed the dose with his own hands, and administered the same, which terminated Mr. H.'s existence in a very short time. A lady in the neighborhood asked the Doctor how he could reconcile the death of Mr. H. to his conscience, his reply was, that she *need* not make such a *d—lish* fuss about it, as he had killed many a likelier man than H.

The truth of the above may be ascertained in the above mentioned town.

The medicine given was *Ratsbane*, so said the Doctor afterwards. Doctor — gave the same kind of poison in Charlton, in the same county, to a man who was also killed.

Miss B. of Fish Creek, Saratoga county, was taken with the Bilious Fever: the Physicians employed, gave her calomel to such a degree, that it destroyed the use of her tongue, and injured her face, throat and stomach, so seriously, that she died for the want of nourishment, which she could not take, in consequence of the scientific manner in which she had been treated.

Two men in Salina got into a quarrel, and one bit off the other one's nose. A Doctor in that village was employed to repair it. And like a judicious *scientific* man took a piece of flesh out of the temples, above the eyes, and tried to patch it on to the nose; but unfortunately, it rotted off, and left the poor man with two wounds to heal, instead of one.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MASSENA was a man of superior talent, he generally made bad dispositions previous to a battle; and it was not until the dead began to fall about him that he began to act with that judgment which he ought to have displayed before. In the midst of the dying and the dead—of balls sweeping away those who encircled him, then Massena was himself; gave orders and made his dispositions with the greatest *sang froid* and judgment. This is true nobleness of blood!—OMEARA'S *Napoleon in Exile*.

MASSENA.

ANDREA MASSENA, surnamed "the favored child of Victory," was born at Nice, the 6th of May, 1758. Left an orphan in his infancy, his education was a good deal neglected. At an early age, a relation, the captain of a merchant vessel, introduced him to a maritime life, and he made two voyages; but, preferring the land service, at the age of seventeen he entered as a private in the royal Italian regiment, in which one of his uncles was a captain. So regular was he in the discharge of his duties, that in time he was made a corporal, and when, long after, he became a marshal of France, he often spoke of the superior satisfaction he had derived from this first step in the way of promotion.

In a few years he was made sergeant, then adjutant; but not being able, after fourteen years' service, to obtain a sub-lieutenancy, he, in 1789, left the army in disgust, married a tradesman's daughter at Antibes, and settled in his native city. The spirit-stirring events of the revolution recalled him, however, to the sphere he had abandoned, and his advancement was now astonishingly rapid. In 1793 he had risen to be general of division, and had acquired a high reputation for skill and bravery. In the army of Italy he served under the generals Dumerbion, Kellerman, and Seherer. In 1796 he was present at every action of note; and so effectual did Bonaparte consider his co-operation, that, on one occasion, he wrote to him, "Your corps is stronger than those of the other generals; your own services are equivalent to six thousand men." He was selected to convey to the Directory the ratification of peace with Austria, and his reception was in the highest degree flattering.

Under the pretext of avenging the assassination of General Duphot, but in reality to annihilate the papal authority, the republican forces had taken possession of Rome. For some months the government had remained with Berthier, but the conflicting passions of the people requiring a firmer hand, Massena was despatched thither. His mission, however, was far from being acceptable to the French soldiery in that city, for, of all the officers in the army, he was the most unpopular with the men. His avarice was insatiable: he plundered, not only the conquered inhabitants, but the troops he commanded. Not a garment, not a cup of wine, not a mouthful of food could reach the private soldier without paying a tax to his rapacity. Complaints to the commander-in-chief were frequent and loud, but ineffectual. On his approach to Rome, he learned that the officers of the garrison, composed of Bernadotte's division, has assembled in the Pantheon, and drawn up an address to him, in which they demanded the repression of this plundering system, and this they presented to the new commander-in-chief on the

day of his arrival. Enraged at this breach of discipline, he ordered all who had put their names to it to leave Rome on the following day. Not one obeyed him. Perceiving that his authority was not acknowledged, he resigned the command and returned to Paris.

During Bonaparte's absence in Egypt, Massena was employed on the eastern frontiers of France. He had the direction of the armies of the Danube and of Helvetia, so that his command extended from the Isère to Dusseldorf. But the tide of victory had turned; and while Suwarrow was driving his brother generals out of Italy, he was so severely handled by the Archduke Charles, as to be alarmed lest France herself should be invaded on the side of Switzerland. Fortunately for him, a misunderstanding arose between the allied chiefs, which enabled him to gain a considerable advantage over the Austro-Russian army near Zurich.

On his return from Egypt, Bonaparte employed Massena to defend Genoa, at that time invested by the Austrians and blockaded by the English. He made several desperate sorties, in one of which he was successful, in another most unfortunate.—At length he capitulated, but not until the provisions were exhausted, and the inhabitants had risen to insist on a surrender. He had the mortification to find, that had he held out a little longer the victor of Marengo would have come to his relief.

The next two or three years were passed by Massena either at Paris or at Ruel, where his plunder had enabled him to purchase the magnificent château built by Cardinal Richelieu. By principle a republican, he was not fond of appearing at the court of the First Consul, and at the sittings of the legislative body, of which he was now a member, he was more inclined to oppose than to support the government. There is no doubt that he disliked Bonaparte and was disliked by him in return, but policy taught both to dissemble, and in May, 1804, on the same day that Napoleon became emperor, Massena found himself a marshal of France.

In the Austrian war of 1805 the new marshal was intrusted with the defence of Italy, then invaded by the Archduke Charles. As his forces were superior in numbers to those of his rival, he lost no time in assuming the offensive. In October he forced the passage of the Adige at Verona, and occupied the town of St. Michael. When he heard that Ulm had capitulated, he resolved on a bolder movement, and assailed the whole Austrian line, which was strongly posted at Caldiero, and, though the enemy fought bravely, he completely succeeded. The archduke was routed with immense loss, and driven out of Italy.

In February, 1806, Massena accompanied Joseph Bonaparte in the march to Naples, and directed the operations of his army. By the reduction of Gaëta, after a long and destructive siege, he consolidated the power of the new king, which had been threatened by the insurrections in Calabria. In 1807 he was called to a larger sphere of action, and one more fertile in glory. The grand army was then opposed to the Russians in Poland. He reached Osterode just after the battle of Eylau, and was placed over the right wing, which he commanded with consummate skill and bravery. At the close of the campaign, Napoleon, anxious to bind this great officer effectually to his interests, created him Duke of Rivoli, and presented him with a considerable sum for the better support of his new dignity.

On his return to Paris, the newly-made duke

appeared at court, but he disliked etiquette, and the amusements of St. Cloud were equally unsuitable to his disposition. One day, while hunting with a large party of officers, a portion of shot from the gun of the grand-huntsman Bérthier accidentally penetrated his left eye, and destroyed its vision for ever. Thus, by a freak of fortune, Massena, who had exposed his person in fifty pitched battles, received his first wound at a party of pleasure.

In the campaign of 1809 he commenced his brilliant services by falling on the Austrian flank at Pfaffenhausen. At Landsbut and Eckmühl he ably supported the emperor, who, a day or two before, had written these flattering words to him: "Activity, activity—quickness! I rely upon you." But it was at Ebersdorff, where he fought alone, that he displayed the full audacity of his disposition. This is a village with a strong castle, situated on the Traun, and, from its position towards the river, deemed impregnable. The impetuous marshal, however, stormed and took it, in a manner which astonished Napoleon himself. He next commanded at Essling, and conducted the defence of Asperne. The village was soon on fire, and every avenue choked with the dead; the market-place, the church, almost every house was taken and retaken several times in succession. All his aids-de-camp were killed or wounded; but, though he was ever in the front, neither ball nor sword touched him. To his obstinate resistance, more than to any other cause, did that portion of the French army which lay on this side the Danube owe its preservation. Well might Napoleon exclaim, while leaning on Massena's shoulder, "Behold my right arm!" The title of "Prince of Essling" shows the sense which the emperor entertained of this splendid service.

On one occasion, while the marshal was superintending an operation on the banks of the Danube, his horse stumbled, and brought him to the ground. He was so much injured by the accident, that he could not for some time sit on horseback, and in all the ensuing battles he appeared at the head of his corps in a calash, accompanied by one of the medical staff. The agitation of this son of Esculapius, as the balls whizzed around the carriage, afforded the veteran much amusement. It was in this way that he fought at Ergedorff, Wagram, and Znaim. At the latter place the struggle was obstinate, and success for a time doubtful. Resolved to head the attack, Massena insisted on being placed on horseback, and the moment he had quitted the vehicle, a cannon-ball pierced it at the very place where he had been sitting.

In 1810 the "favored child of Victory," as Napoleon was wont to call him, was appointed to the command of the army of Portugal, and directed "to drive Wellington into the sea." He repaired to the Peninsula, and, taking the command of an army seventy-two thousand strong, opened his campaign by investing Ciudad Rodrigo. Though the garrison did not exceed four thousand, the place was not reduced until it had sustained a three months' vigorous siege. He had promised that they should march out with all the honors, yet he made them prisoners of war. He had promised to respect the liberty and property of the inhabitants, yet he shut up the junta in foul dungeons, confined the clergy in the church of St. Juan, and levied a heavy contribution on the town. Almeida was next invested, and the explosion of the powder magazine soon led to its surrender.—Here, too, the laws of capitulation were perfidi-

ously broken, and a body of twelve hundred militia were compelled to serve as pioneers. Massena, however, did not profit by his dishonesty.—Nearly all the men found means to escape, and Lord Wellington, indignant at a breach of faith so dishonorable, did not hesitate to re-incorporate them with his army. The marshal then pursued the English general, whose troops were greatly inferior in number; and one-half of them Portuguese, on whom he could not at this period rely.—Hence he retreated slowly, and in good order, towards Torres Vedras. In attempting to arrest this retrograde movement, Massena, on the heights of Busaco, lost four thousand killed, and a far greater number wounded. So unexpected was this result, that, on the eve of the engagement he said, "I cannot persuade myself that Wellington will risk the loss of his reputation by giving battle; but if he does, I have him! To-morrow we shall effect the conquest of Portugal, and in a few days I down the leopard."

After this specimen of the spirit which animated the English army, Massena was in no hurry to renew the experiment. Still the enemy was retreating, and, as he hoped, to the ships which were lying in the Tagus. As he advanced he found a desert: the Portuguese almost everywhere retired, with whatever they could carry off. He persevered, in the expectation of soon occupying the capital; but what was his surprise on finding that the allies had entered the lines of Torres Vedras, and waited for him to do his worst! On reconnoitering the works his rage knew no bounds, and his situation was, in truth, most critical; for not only were select bands of the allies hovering about his flanks, but the peasantry had risen in his rear, breathing vengeance for the excesses he had committed. His communications with Spain being cut off, the approach of famine, the progress of sickness, and the fear that Wellington might soon be reinforced, so as to act on the offensive, made him desirous of striking a bold blow. He tried to lure the English general from his lines, but in vain. He threatened to carry the war over the Tagus, and extend his flanks towards Oporto; but all these demonstrations had been foreseen, and he was compelled to retreat to Santarém. After remaining there a few days, finding himself pursued by Wellington, he became convinced, that if he wished to save the remnant of a diminished and sickly army, he must continue his retreat into Spain.

"This celebrated movement, decisive of the fate of the campaign, commenced," says Sir Walter Scott, "upon the 4th of March. There are two different points in which Massena's conduct may be regarded, and they differ as light and darkness. If it be considered in the capacity of that of a human being, the indignant reader, were we to detail the horrors which he permitted his soldiers to perpetrate, would almost deny his title to the name. Military license was let loose in its most odious and frightful shape, and the crimes which were committed embraced all that is horrible to humanity. But if a curtain is dropped on these horrors, and Massena is regarded merely as a military leader, his retreat, perhaps, did him as much honor as any of the great achievements which formerly made his name famous."

Lord Wellington himself—than whom no one has more readily expressed high admiration of Massena's masterly retreat—states it to have been marked by "a barbarity seldom equalled, and never surpassed;" and Colonel Jones, an eye-witness,

maintains, that "the inhuman cruelties which marked every step of it rank him as one of the greatest monsters that ever disgraced the human form."

Shortly after this Massena received his recall, and so shattered was his health, that in 1812, though he earnestly solicited the honor, he was not permitted to take part in the Russian expedition. He remained in Provence with the eighth military division, and his services were not again required to uphold the sinking fortune of the emperor. On the restoration of Louis XVII., he was confirmed in his command. He was at Toulon when Napoleon disembarked at Cannes. When he heard of it, he pronounced it impossible, thinking, that if his old master had entertained such a project, he would have made him acquainted with it. "Prince," wrote the ex-emperor, "hoist the banner of Essling on the walls of Toulon, and follow me!" The marshal, however, hesitated, and did not display the tri-colored flag until Bourdeaux, Thoulouse, and Montpellier had set him the example, and the royal cause had become desperate.

During the hundred days he took no part in the military preparations, though Napoleon had ordered him to repair to Metz, to assume the government of that important fortress, and the command of the third and fourth divisions. Indeed, worn out by victories, he had no longer the bodily strength that circumstances required. After the second abdication, and before the arrival of Louis, he was intrusted with the command of the National Guard of Paris, and succeeded in maintaining tranquillity. Chosen a member of the council of war to sit on the trial of the unfortunate Ney, he pronounced for the incompetency of the court. In February, 1816, he was himself denounced in the Chamber of Deputies, by certain inhabitants of the department of the Bouche du Rhone, as having been a leader in a pretended conspiracy to bring about the return of the ex-emperor. He satisfactorily repelled the charge in a "Mémorial Justificatif," but the disgraceful attempt operated as a mortal blow to the old warrior, who died on the 4th of April, 1817, at the age of fifty-nine. His obsequies were celebrated with an imposing simplicity, in the cemetery of Père la Chaise, by military men of all grades, and a funeral oration was pronounced over his grave by General Thiébault.

Marshal Massena, Duke of Rivoli, Prince of Essling, had two sons and one daughter. The eldest son, who had accompanied him in his latter campaigns, died in 1820; the second has succeeded to his titles. Shortly before his death, he had married his daughter to Count Reille, his favorite aid-de-camp.

Massena did not favor the establishment of the imperial government. He loved two things—glory and money; but as to honors, he only valued those which resulted from the command of an army. He was among the number of the marshals who wished to see a limit put to the ambition of Bonaparte. He was a daring depredator, and could never keep his hands from plunder. On one occasion, however, the emperor punished him in this way. He drew a bill on the marshal's banker for between two and three millions of francs. The banker dared not refuse the imperial order, nor did he like to honor it without Massena's authority. "Pay the money," said the despot, "and let him refuse to give you credit for it if he dare!"

"Massena," said Napoleon at St. Helena, "was a superior man; he was eminently noble and bril-

liant, when surrounded by the fire and disorder of battle. The sound of the guns cleared his ideas, and gave him understanding, penetration, and cheerfulness. He was endowed with extraordinary courage and firmness, which seemed to increase in excess of danger. When defeated, he was always as ready to fight the battle again as though he had been the conqueror."

INDIAN ELOQUENCE.

The following eloquent speech was made by a young chief called *Morning Star*, to a band of his warriors who were about to attack a party of traders on the north-west coast of America. Two of the Indians were shot while in the act of stealing goods from the traders and the remainder of the band were about to attack them to avenge the death of their friends, when the young chief, who had been absent, providentially returned the moment the attack was about to be commenced, and on learning the circumstances spoke to the following effect:

"Friends and relations! Three snows have only passed over our heads since we were a poor miserable people. Our enemies, the Shoshones, during the summer, stole our horses, by which we were prevented from hunting, and drove us from the banks of the river, so that we could not get fish. In winter, they burned our lodges by night; they killed our relations; they treated our wives and daughters like dogs, and left us either to die from cold or starvation, or become their slaves.

"They were numerous and powerful; we were few, and weak. Our hearts were as the hearts of little children: we could not fight like warriors, and were driven like deer about the plains. When the thunders rolled, and the rains poured, we had no spot in which we could seek a shelter; no place, save the rocks, whereon we could lay our heads. Is such the case to-day? No, my relations! it is not. We have driven the Shoshones from our hunting-grounds, on which they dare not now appear, and have regained possession of the lands of our fathers, in which they and their fathers' fathers lie buried. We have horses and provisions in abundance, and can sleep unmolested with our wives and our children, without dreading the midnight attacks of our enemies. Our hearts are great within us, and we are now a nation!

"Who then, my friends, have produced this change? The white men. In exchange for our horses and for our furs, they gave us guns and ammunition; then we became strong; we killed many of our enemies, and forced them to fly from our lands. And are we to treat those who have been the cause of this happy change with ingratitude? Never! Never! The white people have never robbed us; and, I ask, why should we attempt to rob them? It was bad; very bad!—and they were right in killing the robbers." Here symptoms of impatience and dissatisfaction became manifest among a group consisting chiefly of the relations of the deceased; on observing which, he continued in a louder tone; "Yes! I say they acted right in killing the robbers; and who among you will dare to contradict me?"

"You know well my father was killed by the enemy, when you all deserted him like cowards; and, while the Great Master of Life spares me, no hostile foot shall again be set on our lands. I know you all; and I know that those who are afraid of their bodies in battle are thieves when they are out of it; but the warrior of the strong arm and the

great heart will never rob a friend." After a short pause, he resumed: "My friends, the white men are brave and belong to a great nation. They are many moons crossing the great lake in coming from their own country to serve us. If you were foolish enough to attack them, they would kill a great many of you: but suppose you should succeed in destroying all that are now present, what would be the consequence? A greater number would come next year to revenge the death of their relations, and they would annihilate our tribe; or should not that happen, their friends at home, on hearing of their deaths, would say we were a bad and a wicked people, and white men would never more come among us. We should then be reduced to our former state of misery and persecution; our ammunition would be quickly expended; our guns would become useless, and we should again be driven from our lands, and the lands of our fathers, to wander like deer and wolves in the midst of the woods and plains. I therefore say the white men *must* not be injured! They have offered you compensation for the loss of your friends: take it; but, if you should refuse, I tell you to your faces that I will join them with my own band of warriors; and should one white man fall by the arrow of an Indian, *that* Indian, if he were my brother, with all his family, shall become victims to my vengeance." Then, raising his voice, he called out, "Let the Wallah Wallahs, and all who love me, and are fond of the white men, come forth and smoke the pipe of peace!" Upwards of one hundred of our late adversaries obeyed the call, and separated themselves from their allies. The harangue of the youthful chieftain silenced all opposition. The above is but a faint outline of the arguments he made use of, for he spoke upwards of two hours; and Michel confessed himself unable to translate a great portion of his language, particularly when he soared into the wild flights of metaphor, so common among Indians. His delivery was impassioned; and his action, although sometimes violent, was generally bold, graceful, and energetic. Our admiration at the time knew no bounds; and the orators of Greece or Rome, when compared with him, dwindled in our estimation into insignificance.

Through this chief's mediation, the various claimants were in a short time fully satisfied, without the flaming scalp of our Highland hero; after which a circle was formed by our people and the Indians indiscriminately: the white and red chiefs occupied the centre, and our return to friendship was ratified by each individual in rotation taking an amicable whiff from the peace-cementing calumet.

The chieftain whose timely arrival had rescued us from impending destruction was called "Morning Star." His age did not exceed twenty-five years. His father had been a chief of great bravery and influence, and had been killed in battle by the Shoshones a few years before. He was succeeded by Morning Star, who, notwithstanding his youth, had performed prodigies of valor.—Nineteen scalps decorated the neck of his war horse, the owners of which had been all killed in battle by himself to appease the spirit of his deceased father. He wished to increase the number of his victims to twenty; but the terror inspired by his name, joined to the superiority which his tribe derived by the use of fire-arms, prevented him from making up the desired compliment, by

banishing the enemy from the banks of the Columbia.*

* The Indians consider the attainment of twenty scalps as the summit of a warrior's glory.

SELF-TAUGHT MECHANIST.

A boy, of the name of John Young, now (1819) residing at Newton-upon-Ayr, in Scotland, constructed a singular piece of mechanism, which attracted much notice among the ingenious and scientific. A box, about three feet long by two broad, and six or eight inches deep, had a frame and paper covering erected on it, in the form of a house. On the upper part of the box are a number of wooden figures, about two or three inches high, representing people employed in those trades or sciences with which the boy is familiar. The whole are put in motion at the same time by machinery within the box, acted upon by a handle like that of a hand organ. A weaver upon his loom, with a fly-shuttle, uses his hands and feet, and keeps his eye upon the shuttle as it passes across the web. A soldier sitting with a sailor at a public house table, fills a glass, drinks it off, then knocks upon the table, upon which an old woman opens a door, makes her appearance, and they retire. Two shoemakers upon their stools are seen, the one beating leather, and the other stitching a shoe. A cloth-dresser, a stone-cutter, a cooper, a tailor, a woman churning, and one teasing wool, are all at work. There is also a carpenter sawing a piece of wood, and two blacksmiths beating a piece of iron, the one using a sledge, and the other a small hammer: a boy turning a grindstone, while a man grinds an instrument upon it; and a barber shaving a man, whom he holds fast by the nose with one hand.

The boy was only about seventeen years of age when he completed this curious work; and since the bent of his mind could be first marked, his only amusement was that of working with a knife, and making little mechanical figures; this is the more extraordinary, as he had no opportunity whatever of seeing any person employed in a similar way. He was bred a weaver, with his father; and since he could be employed at the trade, has had no time for his favorite study, except after the work ceased, or during the intervals; and the only tool he ever had to assist him was a pocket knife. In his earlier years he produced several curiosities on a similar scale, but the one now described is his greatest work, to which he devoted all his spare time during two years.

THE POLISH EXILES.

We have taken one of the young Exiled Poles into our family. His name is Alexander Matterski: he is 26 years of age. He was a lieutenant in the Polish revolution—was wounded, and was one of that gallant band that were drove by the Russians into Austria, by whom they were disarmed. He was confined by chains and balls nine months. He understands three different languages. The Latin language he reads fluently. Previous to the Polish revolution he was an inspector under the Russian government in the city of Ackerman, which lies at the junction of the River Dniester with the Black Sea.

This young man is amiable in his disposition, mild and courteous in his manners, and was evidently a man that was much respected in his own country. Industry is a prominent trait in his character, as he wishes to be constantly busy about

something. He is a servant without feeling himself a menial, and a companion or a gentleman without ostentation. He is not only willing to learn but to teach the languages he is master of.— Finally, he is willing to be useful in whatever capacity he is capable of filling, and if not competent to perform any new avocation in which he may be called to employ himself, he will work with untiring assiduity to qualify himself for it. To be useful is his aim. It will be admitted by all that the national character of the Polanders is *bravery, generosity* and an unconquerable desire for the *liberty* of their much oppressed country. Those who may wish to contribute to alleviate in any way this remnant of a gallant band of heroes who are now cast among us, by a despotic power, as exiles, both from friends and home and in a strange land, where the language is unknown to them, and in many instances to make us understand them will throw open some part of their vesture and let the wounds which were received in the struggle for the liberty of their country act the part of an interpreter, yet are too noble minded to complain—we say those who may wish to contribute for the relief of such a people, either by taking some of them into their own families or by giving something for their sustenance until they can find employment, will not only be doing a benevolent act, but will receive the lasting gratitude and good will of a people whose good opinion we think is well worthy of our respect and consideration.—Ed.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE MANUFACTURE OF BRICKS.—We understand that Mr. James Wood of Haverstraw, in this State, has discovered a method to manufacture brick with much less expense than the plan usually adopted. The screenings from the stone coal are used in a pulverized state* with the clay, and when the brick are dried sufficiently they are put into the kiln and the fire is applied, and in from three to four days the coal in the brick throughout the kiln is completely ignited. The bottom brick is first burned thoroughly, and as the fire gradually progresses towards the top of the kiln, the heat ceases below and the top of the kiln continues on fire until the coal is exhausted and the fire ceases of itself, leaving the kiln all hard burned bricks.

Where the constant application of wood was formerly necessary for eight or nine days to completely finish the burning of the bricks, from three to four days by this process is sufficient to ignite the kiln when it finishes the burning afterwards without additional fuel. Where \$40 was necessary formerly to be expended for wood, now \$15 will answer by the coal process. It is thought by some that the difference in the expense is less by the coal process by \$1.00 per 1,000 than by the use of wood. Wood must be used until the coal is ignited through the kiln. The bricks are said to be far superior to those produced from the burning of wood alone.—Ed.

* Being worked in with the mortar.

ODD SCRAPS FOR THE ECONOMICAL.

Sal-volatile, or hartshorn, will restore colors taken out by acid. It may be dropped upon any garment without doing harm.

Spirits of turpentine is good to take grease-spots out of woollen clothes; to take spots of paint, &c., from mahogany furniture; and to cleanse white kid gloves. Cockroaches, and all vermin, have an aversion to spirits of turpentine.

An ounce of quicksilver, beat up with the white of two eggs, and put on with a feather, is the cleanest and surest bed-bug poison. What is left should be thrown away: it is dangerous to have it about the house. If the vermin are in your walls, fill up the cracks with *verdigris*-green paint.*

Lamps will have a less disagreeable smell if you dip your wick-yarn in strong hot vinegar, and dry it.

Those who make candles will find it a great improvement to steep the wicks in lime-water and saltpetre, and dry them. The flame is clearer, and the tallow will not 'run.'

Britania ware should be first rubbed gently with a woollen cloth and sweet oil; then washed in warm suds, and rubbed with soft leather and whiting. Thus treated, it will retain its beauty to the last.

Eggs will keep almost any length of time in lime-water properly prepared. One pint of coarse salt, and one pint of unslacked lime, to a pailful of water. If there be too much lime, it will eat the shells from the eggs; and if there be a single egg cracked, it will spoil the whole. They should be covered with lime-water, and kept in a cold place. The yolk becomes slightly red; but I have seen eggs, thus kept, perfectly sweet and fresh at the end of three years. The cheapest time to lay down eggs, is early in spring, and the middle and last of September. It is bad economy to buy eggs by the dozen, as you want them.

New iron should be very gradually heated at first. After it has become inured to the heat, it is not as likely to crack.

It is a good plan to put new earthen ware into cold water, and let it heat gradually, until it boils, then cool again. Brown earthen ware, in particular, may be toughened in this way. A handful of rye, or wheat bran, thrown in while it is boiling, will preserve the glazing, so that it will not be destroyed by acid or salt.

Clean a brass kettle, before using it for cooking, with salt and vinegar.

Skim-milk and water, with a bit of glue in it, heated scalding hot, is excellent to restore old, rusty, black Italian crape. If clapped and pulled dry, like nice muslin, it will look as well, or better, than when new.

Wash-leather gloves should be washed in clean suds, scarcely warm.

The oftener carpets are shaken, the longer they wear; the dirt that collects under them, grinds out the threads.

Do not have carpets swept any oftener than is absolutely necessary. After dinner, sweep the crumbs in a dusting-pan with your hearth-brush; and if you have been sewing, pick up the shreds by hand. A carpet can be kept very neat in this way; and a broom wears it very much.

Buy your woollen yarn in quantities from some one in the country, whom you can trust. The thread-stores make profits upon it, of course.

It is not well to clean brass andirons, handles, &c. with vinegar. It makes them very clean at first: but they soon spot and tarnish. Rotten-stone and oil are proper materials for cleaning brasses. If wiped every morning with flannel and New England rum, they will not need to be cleaned half as often.

If you happen to live in a house which has marble fire-places, never wash them with suds; this destroys the polish, in time. They should be dust-

* There are two kinds of green paint; one is of no use in destroying insects.

ed: the spots taken off with a nice oiled cloth, and then rubbed dry with a soft rag.

Feathers should be very thoroughly dried before they are used. For this reason they should not be packed away in bags, when they are first plucked. They should be laid lightly in a basket, or something of that kind, and stirred up often. The garret is the best place to dry them; because they will there be kept free from dirt and moisture; and will be in no danger of being blown away. It is well to put the parcels, which you may have from time to time, into the oven, after you have removed your bread, and let them stand a day.

ANECDOTES. MILITARY PRIDE.

A farmer was elected to a corporalship in a militia company. His wife, after discoursing with him for some time on the advantage which the family would derive from his exaltation, inquired in a doubting tone, "Husband, will it be proper for us to let our children play with the neighbors' now?" One of the little urchins eagerly asked, "Are we not all corporals?" "Tut," said the mother, "hold your tongue; there is no one corporal, but your father and myself."

ANECDOTE OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

During one of the college vacations, he and his brother returned to their father's in Salisbury.—Thinking he had a right to some return for the money he had expended on their education, the father put scythes into their hands and ordered them to mow. Daniel made a few sweeps, and then, resting his scythe, wiped the sweat from his brow. His father said, "What's the matter, Dan?"—"My scythe don't hang right, sir," he answered. His father fixed it, and Dan went to work again, but with no better success. Something was the matter with his scythe—and it was again tinkered. But it was not long before it wanted fixing again; and the father said in a pet, "Well, hang it to suit yourself." Daniel with great composure hung it on the next tree; and putting on a grave countenance said, "It hangs very well; I am perfectly satisfied."

INDIAN TRADITIONS.

The Dog-rib Indians, who, derived from the same stock with the Chippewayaans, say that, according to the tradition of their fathers, the first man was named Chapewee. He found the world well stocked with food, and he created children, to whom he gave two kinds of fruit, the black and the white, but forbade them to eat the black.—Having thus issued his commands for the guidance of his family, he took leave of them for a time, and made a long excursion for the purpose of conducting the sun to the world. During this first absence, his children were obedient, and ate only the white fruit, but they consumed it all: the consequence was, that when he a second time absented himself to bring the moon, and longed for fruit, they forgot the orders of their father, and ate of the black, which was the only kind remaining. He was much displeased on his return, and told them that in future the earth would produce bad fruits, and that they would be tormented by sickness and death; penalties which have attached to his descendants to the present day. Chapewee himself lived so long that his throat was worn out, and he could no longer enjoy life: but he was unable to die, until, at his own request, one of his people drove a beaver tooth into his head.

SUMMARY.

A letter from Havana, says that the present embarrassment and want of confidence in this country will doubtless act very unfavorably on the trade of that place with the United States, as the merchants there are determined, for the present, not to execute a single order without funds in hand.

Horace Williams, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., was sentenced during the late session of the Court for that county, to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of \$500 for sending a challenge. This is the first conviction and sentence under the statutes,—rather an unsavory reward of chivalry.

Blacksmiths, tailors and boot and shoe makers, are in demand at Key West.

A lady who recently died at Wakefield, England, left her dog £30 per annum during his natural life. What a lucky dog is he!

Alexander Larrabee was executed at Plattsburg, New York, on the 28th March, for the murder of his son-in-law, Leander Shaw. He persisted in his innocence up to a few minutes before he was launched into eternity.

Christian Weirich, the Post master at Claysville, Pa., who was convicted about three years since of robbing certain letters in that office, and sentenced to 21 years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary, has been pardoned by the President of the United States and discharged from imprisonment.

William Anderson was executed near Port Gibson, Mississippi, on the 28th February, for the murder of a man named Busile. The crime was committed in a state of intoxication.

There has been a dreadful freshet in the neighborhood of Camden, South Carolina; all the water courses were so full that the Northern mail had not arrived for six days. A number of mills and bridges had been swept away, or partially destroyed.

The flooding of the low grounds in North Carolina, is said to have destroyed the prospects of the corn crop.

Three successive shocks of an earthquake have been lately felt at the Island of St. Vincent. The sea in the harbor was so high, at the time, that it was with difficulty vessels at anchor were prevented from going ashore. A number of houses were destroyed.

An insurrection took place in Paris and Lyons in April. The laboring class arose to arms, but were put down by the National Guards.

The directors of the *Bank of the Valley*, Leesburg, Va., those of the *Farmers Bank of Alexandria*, and those of the *Bank of Potomac* of Alexandria have severally bound themselves and their heirs, jointly and severally, to make good any loss or damage that may occur to the holders of notes issued by, or deposits made in their respective institutions. This we trust will quiet the fears originating in the unfounded rumors prevailing against the solvency of these institutions.

The Farmers bank of Chillicothe, Geo., and the Salisbury bank on the Eastern Shore of Maryland have suspended specie payment.

The ship *Tuscany* of Boston, lately from Calcutta, whither she carried a load of Ice, is preparing to return thither with another cargo of ice.—In her former voyage she was pre-eminently successful.

An English schooner of war was taken a few days since, near Cuba, by a Spanish cutter: the schooner lost 14 men. The cutter was mistaken

by the schooner for a slave vessel and commenced an attack upon the cutter and was taken.

Our esteemed friend Horatio Gates of Montreal, died in April.

The French Chamber of Deputies have by a vote of 176 to 168, rejected the bill appropriating 25,000,000 of francs to carry into effect the treaty made with the United States to indemnify our merchants for spoiliations committed on our commerce by Bonaparte.

REMNANT.—A fellow down east advertises his customers to come quick, as he has but a small remnant of two thousand yards of the article left.

The Whig festival held at Philadelphia last week must have put the digestive organs into very active requisitions. There were several animals roasted whole, beside 500 rounds of beefs, 300 hams, 300 beef's tongues, 15,000 loaves of bread, 800 butts of beer and ale, cider &c. The number of guests has been computed at 50,000.

Four or five weeks since a stranger hired a horse and wagon from a Mr. Lyman, keeper of a livery stable in Utica, New York, and neglected to return them. For a considerable time he evaded the most diligent efforts to ferret him out; and, indeed, his detection was at last a matter of accident. Mr. Lyman being on a visit to Wayne county, Pa. and being detained there on the Sabbath, went to church, and recognized in the officiating minister, the identical person who had hired his horse and wagon. Mr. L. was an attentive listener till the service was over, when he had the thief arrested and committed to jail to await his trial.

HARD TIMES.

TUNE—Robin Adair.

What's this dull town to me,

No cash is here;

Things that we used see,

Now dont appear.

Where's all the Boston bills,

Silver dollars, cents and mills;

Oh we must check our wills,

No cash is here.

What made the city shine,

Money was here;

What makes the lads repine,

No cash is here.

What makes the farmers sad,

Factors crazy, merchants mad;

Oh times are very bad,

No cash is here.

Oh curse upon the banks,

No credit's there;

They issue naught but blanks,

No cash is there.

Hard times the men do cry,

Hard times the women sigh;

Ruin and misery,

No cash is here.

—*Boston paper.*

The New York State Botanic Convention will assemble in Clinton, near Utica, on the 1st Monday in September next, 1834, to take into consideration the propriety of the late proceedings of the Legislature, in relation to Botanic Practice, in this state: a full representation from each county is respectfully requested to attend. Our friends will please give this notice as extensive circulation as possible.—*Ed.*

RECEIPTS.

LIQUID FOIL, FOR SILVERING GLASS GLOBES.—Melt together 1 ounce of clean lead, and 1 ounce of fine tin, in a clean iron ladle: then immediately add 1 ounce of bismuth. Skim off the dross, remove the ladle from the fire, and before it sets, add 10 ounces of quicksilver. Now stir the whole carefully together, taking care not to breathe over it, as the fumes of the mercury are very pernicious. Pour this through an earthen pipe into the glass globe, which turn repeatedly round.

GUM METAL.—Melt together 112 lbs. of Bristol brass, 14 lbs. of spelter, and 7 lbs. of block tin.

IMITATION OF SILVER.—When copper is melted with tin, about $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of tin to a pound of copper, will make a pale bell-metal, they will roll and ring very near to sterling silver.

GOLD FROM 35s. to 40s. PER OUNCE.—Melt together 8 ounces 8 pennyweights of Spanish copper, 10 pennyweights of fine silver, to one ounce of gold coin.

TO GILD SILK, SATIN, IVORY, &c. BY HYDROGEN GAS.—Immerse a piece of white satin, silk, or ivory in a solution of nitro-muriate of gold, in the proportion of one part of the nitro-muriate to three of distilled water. Whilst the substance to be gilded is still wet, immerse it in a jar of hydrogen gas; it will soon be covered by a complete coat of gold.

A GOOD PLAIN CAKE.—The following is a receipt for making a good plain cake, to be given to children, at breakfast, instead of *buttered bread*.

Take as much dough as will make a quarter loaf (either made at home, or procured at the baker's) work into this a quarter of a pound of butter, a quarter of a pound of moist sugar, and a handful of caraway seeds. When well worked together, pull into pieces the size of a golden pip-pin, and work it together again. This must be done *three* times, or it will be in lumps, and heavy when baked.

TO MAKE WIGES.—Put half a pint of warm milk, to three quarters of a pound of fine flour; mix in it two or three spoonfuls of light yeast. Cover it up, and set it before the fire an hour; in order to make it rise. Work into it four ounces each, of sugar and butter, make it into cakes, or wiggs, with as little flour as possible, and a few caraway seeds, and bake them quick.

TO PRESERVE STRAWBERRIES WHOLE.—Take an equal weight of fruit and double refined sugar, lay the former in a large dish, and sprinkle half the sugar in fine powder; give a gentle shake to the dish, that the sugar may touch the under side of the fruit. Next day make a thin syrup with the remainder of the sugar; and allow one pint of red currant juice, to every three pounds of strawberries; in this simmer them until sufficiently jellied. Choose the largest scarlets, not dead ripe.

TO KEEP GOOSEBERRIES.—Put an ounce of roche alum beat very fine, into a large pan of boiling hard water; place a few gooseberries at the bottom of a hair sieve, and hold them in the water till they turn white. Then take out the sieve, and spread the gooseberries between two cloths; put more into the sieve, then repeat it, till they are all done: put the water into a glazed pot until the next day, then put the gooseberries into wide-mouthed bottles, pick out all the cracked and broken ones, pour the water clear out of the pot, and fill the bottles with it, cork them loosely and let them stand a fortnight. If they rise to the corks, draw them out and let them stand two or three days uncorked, then cork them close again.

NEGRO DEVOTION.

An English gentleman and his lady, who were on their passage to the East Indies, in one of the vessels of an English fleet, paid a visit to the admiral's ship, leaving two young children in the care of a negro servant, who was about eighteen years of age. A violent storm arising during their absence, the ship containing the two children was fast sinking, when a boat arrived from the admiral's ship for their relief. The crew eagerly crowded to the boat; but the negro lad finding there was only room for him alone, or the two children, generously put them on board, and remained himself on the wreck, which, with the generous boy, was immediately engulfed in the ocean.

This interesting circumstance has been made the subject of the following lines, by Selleck Osborn, an American poet.

"Tremendous howls the angry blast!

The boldest hearts with terror quake!

High o'er the vessel's tottering mast

The liquid mountains fiercely break!

Each eye is fix'd in wild despair,

And death displays its terrors there!

Now plunging in the dread abyss,

They pierce the bosom of the deep;

Now rise where vivid lightnings hiss,

And seem the murky clouds to sweep—

Thro' the dark waste dread thunders roll,

And horrors chill, the frigid soul!

The storm abates; but shattered sore,

The leaky vessel drinks the brine;

They seek in vain some friendly shore,

Their spirits sink, their hopes decline!

But, lo! what joy succeeds their grief,

Kind Heaven grants the wish'd relief.

See, on the deck, young *Marco* stands,

Two blooming cherubs by his side,

Entrusted to his faithful hands;

'A mother's joy, a father's pride;'

Tho' black his *skin*, as shades of night,

His *heart* is fair; his *soul* is white!

Each to the yawl with rapture flies,

Except the noble generous boy;

'Go, lovely infants, go,' he cries,

'And give your anxious parents joy.

No mother will for *Marco* weep,

When fate entombs him in the deep!

Long have my kindred ceas'd to grieve,

No sister kind my fate shall mourn;

No breast for me a sigh will heave,

No bosom friend wait my return!

He said, and sinking, sought the happy shore,

Where toil and slavery vex his soul no more."

IRISH NEGRO.—An Irishman with his family landing at Philadelphia, was assisted on shore by a negro, who spoke to Patrick in Irish. The latter taking the black fellow for one of his own countrymen, asked how long he had been in America—about four months, was the reply. The chop-fallen Irishman turned to his wife and exclaimed—"But four months in this country, and almost as black as jet!"

TO OUR PATRONS.

Some of our patrons wish the Watchman sent to them in the sheets without being stitched. We would inform them that the paper is struck off in two forms, it being one sheet divided in two parts; therefore it might better be folded and stitched than to send the two parts separate, as the liability of the paper being lost will be far less.—Ed.

COMMERCIAL.

Sales at the N. Y. and Stock Exchange Board
May 20, 1834.

20 shares United States Bank	107
3 — Del. & Hud. canal	80½
100 — Life & Trust Ins Co	144½
100 — Morris Canal	76
3 — Bank of New-York	122½
200 — N O Canal Bank	105½
25 — American In Com	137
75 — Commercial Bank, N. O.	102
20 — Merchants' Bank	116
100 — Mechanics' Bank	116½
30 — City Bank	111
10 — Del & Hudson Canal Co.	80½
100 — Butch. & Drovers' Bank	115
165 — Leather Manu. Bank	110
70 — City Bank, N. Orleans	107
35 — State Marine Insu. Co.	75
10 — Commercial Ins. Co.	105
50 — Farmers' Loan Insu. Co.	95
50 — Mohawk Railroad Co.	108
10 — do do	108½
25 — Bost. & Prov. R. R. Co.	103
35 — Cam. & Am. R. R. Co.	125

Sept. 30, 1833 May 20, 1834.

Life and Trust Co.	160 do	139 do
Hud. & Mohawk R R Co	136 do	103½ do
Del. & Hudson Canal	125 do	82 do
Boston & Prov. R. R. Co.	111½ do	100 do
Sch'y & Sar. R. R. Co.	128 do	106 do
Harlem Rail Road Co.	95 do	70 do
New-Orleans Canal Bank	113 do	105½ do
New-Orleans City Bank	112½ do	105½ do

Bank Failures since our last number.

Patriotic Bank, Washington, District Columbia.
Farmers' Bank of Catahoochee in Columbus, Geo.
Salsbury Bank, Eastern Shore of Maryland.
Maryland Savings Bank at Baltimore.

Also, the United States Insurance Company failed for about \$1,000,000.

PRICES CURRENT.

[CORRECTED MONTHLY BY J. AND D. H. CARY.]

Albany, May 20, 1834.

Produce.—Flour, superfine, per bl. \$4 87a500;
Wheat, per bushel, 1a1 6; Rye, do. 62a69 cts;
Barley, do. 00a00 cts; Oats, do. 32a34 cts; Corn,
do. 62a66 cts; Flaxseed, do. 1 12a1 25; White
Beans, do. \$1 50a2 00; White Peas, do. 75a87;
cts; Green do. do. \$1 00a1 25; M. Fat, do. do.
\$1 00a1 50; Timothy Seed, do. \$1 25a1 62;
Clover, do. western, per bu. \$4 00a4 50; do. do.
southern, \$4 50a5 00; Hops, do. do. 9a10 cts.

Albany Cattle Market.—Beef, per cwt. \$5 00;
Pork, lin hog, \$0 00; Hams, sm'kd, 8 00a850; Mut-
ton, \$0 00a0 00; Butter, dairy, per lb. 14a16 cts;
do. store, do. 8a9 cts; Cheese, do. 7a9 cts; Lard,
do. 7a8 cts; Beeswax, do. 18a19 cts; Tallow,
do. \$8 00.

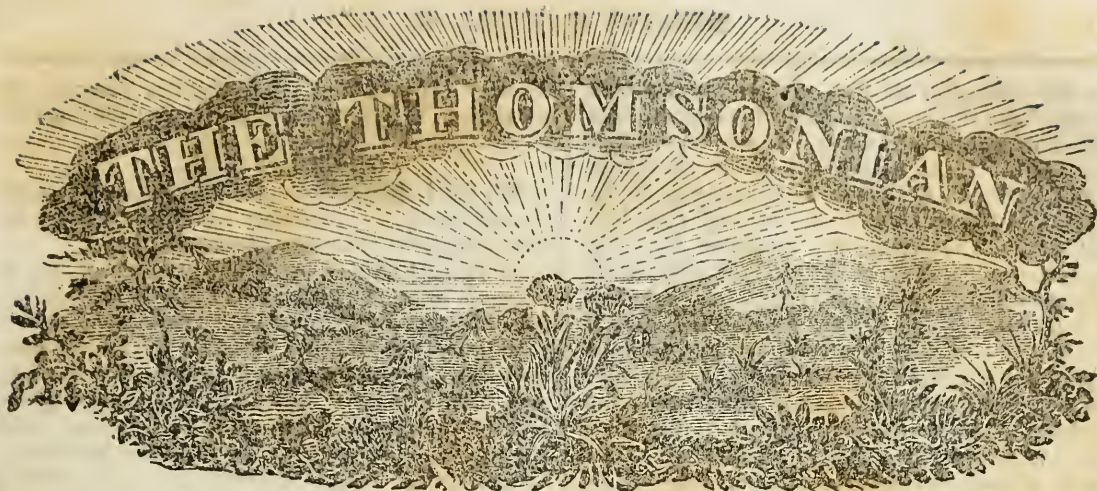
Beef and Pork.—Mess Beef, per bbl. \$8 50
a9 00, city inspection; Prime, do. do. \$5 00a5 25;
Cargo, do. do. \$3 25a3 50; Mess Pork, do.
\$13 00a13 50; Prime, do. do. \$9 00a9 50;
Cargo, do. do. \$7 00.

New York, May 20th.

Pearl and Pat Ashes.—Pearls, per cwt. \$4 50
a4 60; Pots, do. \$4 01a4 12½.

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the above places.



[The Sun of Science arising upon the Flora of North America.]

BOTANIC WATCHMAN.

"We can never be really in danger, until the forms of Law are made use of to destroy the substance of our Liberties."—JUNIUS.

VOL. I.

ALBANY, N. Y. JUNE 1, 1834.

No. 6.

THE WATCHMAN

Is published monthly at *two dollars* per annum, payable *always* in advance. *Twenty-five cents* allowed agents for each yearly subscriber. A surplus quantity of each number will be kept on hand to supply subscribers during the year.

In Albany the U. S. Bank notes are the only current money from the southern and western states, all others are from 6 to 10 per cent discount.

To the Friendly Botanic Society of the State of New York.

Our friends have requested that the form of a petition should be drawn up and published in our sixth number, in order that it might be reprinted in various parts of the state for distribution, to obtain subscribers to be laid before our next Legislature. In compliance with such request, we have hastily thrown together the following memorial, and are in hopes that its imperfections may be corrected and its impotence excused.—We merely submit it as a model, subject to be modified and improved as our friends may think proper.—ED.

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York.

We your petitioners, inhabitants of the county of ——— and State of New York, humbly represent, that as free citizens of said State, we feel ourselves aggrieved by an act past by the last Legislature, and do now apply to your honorable body for redress: We, as free citizens, have ever thought ourselves competent to manage our secular concerns without the assistance of guardians; as we have heretofore made contracts and fulfilled the same, received and payed out money; we have sold and bought land when necessary; we have supplied our families and ourselves collectively or individually with the necessities of life, have paid taxes, and all other just demands which have been brought against us either by the state or individuals; we have also voted for our public servants from the chief magistrate of the nation

to the constable of towns, and no one has presumed to say that we were not abundantly competent to perform those various avocations which are so indispensably necessary between us and our fellow men. Those who have received offices through our instrumentality, certainly thought us competent to vote, in order that they might obtain the same, notwithstanding, during the past winter, those whom we have assisted in electing to the councils of our state, have thought us deficient in one particular, that is, to select our own doctors, and therefore have abridged and in other ways abused those rights and privileges which we, as free citizens, sent them to protect. The free and independent right to select our family physician, is one of the dearest privileges that man can enjoy. Yet this privilege has been wrested from us the past winter. We have ever contended that each of our fellow citizens should be permitted to stand or fall upon his merits, and upon those alone should he be judged. That there should be no exclusives by law. That in medicine the mal practice of the regular as well as the irregular physician should be punished, and that each should alike be amenable to the law for their acts. That the law should not favor any set of men in any acts that were injurious to individuals or to the body corporate; but should remain the goddess of justice, dispensing righteous judgment unto all. We have, in the choice of our physician, endeavored not to interfere with the known rights or privileges of any man or set of men. Yet our rights on the other hand, we think, have been grossly invaded by the passage of a law requiring that any person, not authorised by law, whom we might feel disposed to employ, and as in duty bound by common law to pay, should be made liable to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars for endeavoring, at our request, to relieve our distress. Is such a law worthy of this boasted land of liberty? Are not the constituents as competent to select their physicians as their legislators? The passage of said law, which we believe was effected by the combined influence of the state and county medical societies, has thrown into the hands of the medical

men the control of all that part of every man's property that is necessary to be paid out for medical services in time of sickness, without the consent of the sick. If A. employs B. to attend him in time of sickness, C. says to A. if you pay B. for his services I will complain of him and have him fined \$25 for receiving it. Therefore C. commands the purse of A. because B. cannot practice without he can receive some compensation to buy bread for himself and family, and the sick man is obliged to do without his favorite physician, or employ one that has been dictated to him by law in whom he has no confidence. It is one of the privileges of an independent people to pay their money to whom they please, and for what they please, without the direct or indirect interference of any one. But in this case they cannot. The law permits the botanic physicians to practice, provided he will not take compensation. So it appears it matters not how many he kills provided he receives no pay for it. The money is reserved for another class of persons. Under such proscription, we feel ourselves sorely aggrieved, and therefore pray your honorable body to obviate the difficulty in such a way that we may have the right to employ what physician we choose, without jeopardizing his life, liberty or property, for the benefit of a gigantic medical monopoly.

The Legislature have been memorialized for the past few years upon this subject. Upwards of 100,000 petitions have been placed before them from the various counties of the state, praying that the citizens might be protected in the freedom of choice in the selection of their physicians. For the seven years past, many of your petitioners, in order to maintain their rights, have been subject to a constant contest, and the past winter the medical societies gained their point in obtaining the exclusive monopoly. Your petitioners not feeling disposed to be in a constant warfare in order to maintain the privileges that the constitution has guaranteed to them, and feeling a desire to end the strife, feel constrained to pray your honorable body to repeal all law in relation to medicine. By which means they are in hopes to see justice equally dispensed unto all, as they do not think that the diploma of one man, or the tattered garment of another should protect them where they have been guilty of quackery in administering to their fellow men. Neither can they be persuaded to believe that a diploma is the sure sign that the owner is profound in the practice of medicine, nor that a man because he is destitute of the diploma is also destitute of the knowledge of medicine, as they frequently have seen cures performed by the untutored savage, as well as the poor white man, both of whom were destitute of the diploma, and where the magic of the diploma in the hands of its owner had failed. Will it be said that these poor persons, because they are poor, friendless, and destitute of the diploma, shall not heal the sick after they have been abandoned by the regular practitioners as incurable. Or after they have performed such cures, shall it be said they shall be prohibited under the penalty of \$25 and imprisonment, for receiving a penny for the services rendered to these crippled and abandoned invalids whose lives they have saved? We trust not. Your petitioners humbly pray that merit may receive its just reward, and demerit punished in whatever shape and in whatever place it may appear. Justice to all, either high or low, is our motto. Also, if we feel disposed to make a contract that it shall be binding with our doctors, as in all other business which

we may have with our fellow men. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.—ED.

CONSUMPTION.

We shall offer here some remarks in relation to the consumption—its origin—the course necessary to pursue to eradicate the disease, &c.

In the first place our subject is supposed to enjoy good health; and by some means he takes cold, by which the vital warmth is reduced, and as we remarked in a previous number, that every person has his particular weak parts, our hero is one that is usually denominated a consumptive habit a slender constitution, although the most robust are not entirely free from the liability of being attacked with that complaint. The person takes cold, by which means there is a reduction or absence of vital warmth upon the lungs, in consequence of which the glandular juices and saliva generally becomes thick and adhesive in proportion to the quantity of warmth lost, the same as the blood which congeals from the loss of heat.—The saliva does not flow free, but adheres itself to the mucous membrane over the small vessels that have emitted it, and a constant inhalation and exhalation of the cold atmosphere renders it more stiff and adhesive, which confines it closely to the small vessels from which it has emanated. The constant emission of those juices from the glands is necessary, but in consequence of the stiff adhesive mass with which they are now covered, the juices cannot readily escape; the glands become so much more overcharged and distended than usual, and the juices pressing to escape from their confined situation in the vessels, that an irritation or in other words a tickling sensation takes place which causes an involuntary cough to assist the lungs to detach the matter. The more the person coughs, the more cold air is inhaled, and consequently the more the juices loose the warmth and become still more adhesive and stiff, which requires a greater effort to throw it off, and a greater degree of vital warmth is forced to the surface by the additional chill received by the respirations at the lungs.

Thus constantly receiving by hard coughing new and extra supplies of cold air to assist in detaching the mucus from the small glands or mucous membranes, and the effort made and the force the breath is ejected from the body, frets the membrane in such a manner that the surface or cuticle is removed, leaving the lungs sore, and matteration now begins to take place. The sore is small at first to be sure, and if it was upon the surface of the body where a plaster could be applied to keep off the external air it would soon heal, but upon the lungs such a remedy cannot be applied.

How natural it is, if we bruise or injure our flesh in any way, to put upon it a plaster of some kind in order that it may heal; and why is it necessary that a plaster should be applied? To which we reply, the flesh has been used to having a shield to protect the small vessels in the performance of their various functions from the action of the cold external air, and a plaster acts as an artificial covering until nature is able to furnish the natural one which has become injured or partially destroyed. If the sore is left exposed to the air the small vessels contract at the surface and the blood stops circulating in them, by which means the perspiration measurably stops and is accumulating in a body within, and the flesh upon the surface puffs up or swells and is very sore, which is not the case, to so great an extent, when the oily texture of the plaster adheres around the sore to guard the exposed and

injured vessels in the performance of their duty, and retain the warmth that would escape from the sore if this artificial covering was not present to protect it.

The lungs should be protected precisely under the same principle as a sore upon the surface.—The sore is kept temperate by the plaster which shields it from the various changes of air through which the body passes. The sore remains constantly warm, while the little machinery is carrying on its various operations. In the process of healing, the destroyed parts of the flesh matures and adheres to the plaster, and should be removed certainly once in twenty-four hours, if not an uneasy itching sensation takes place to show the person that the vessels are becoming overcharged and should be relieved by removing the matter and renewing the plaster, and that this is a warning that should never be disregarded, as the sore will not heal from such a time until the matter is removed. So with the lungs. The matter must be raised once in twenty-four hours or the patient is distressed. The situation of the two subjects are the same, but the sores are not alike accessible to the application of the same remedies, and inasmuch as the lungs cannot be affected by such remedies as are suitable for the surface, so much we must regulate that element or power that does come in contact with them, and that is the air. But the air should be made temperate in its natural state without destroying any of the principles that it possesses by nature for our good. Or in other words the animalcule should not be destroyed by any means whatever, as that is the life of the air, and by its destruction, by an iron stove or stone coal in a close room, the air becomes dry, the patient would receive more injury than if he remained subject to the various vicissitudes of the cold air.

We must be constantly breathing and receiving upon the lungs the air that surrounds us. Under such circumstances it is necessary that we get into that kind of atmosphere which will keep the lungs in a temperate state as near as possible, as much so as if the sore was upon the surface comfortably enclosed with a genial plaster. It may be asked where can a consumptive person find such air. To which we reply, many go to the West Indies where it is to be found for one half of each twenty-four hours. But the great quantity of moisture that is exhaled into the air under a vertical sun is condensed at evening and returns to the earth in form of water or dew, and impregnates the atmosphere with such excessive humidity that unless the patient shuts himself up in a tight room and has a lively fire burning to keep the water in the form of air in the room, and the room as warm as the air was in the middle of the day, he will loose all at night which he gained during the day. In consequence of the scarcity of fuel and warmth of the weather in the West Indies, fires are seldom in use during the evening for the native inhabitants, and a person from the north would be unwilling to make such a request in so warm a climate, consequently he would loose at night, perhaps through diffidence, what he had gained through the day by care, and after a stay of some three, four or six months, return to his friends much worse and in a state that soon carries him off by consumption.

Now our opinion is, the man never should have left home. If he had wished a West India climate it should have been manufactured in his own house, where he could have had friends who regard his restoration to health more than his mo-

ney. For when he thinks he is travelling for his health he labors under a mistaken notion. He only travels to spend his money, and those he employs to wait upon him generally do his bidding for his money, even if it were to cut his throat.

But how different are the attentions which a sick man receives from an affectionate wife, a father, mother or brother or sister, whose only solicitude is for the recovery of their friend's health. The labor and attentions of such friends are not measured by six-pences, shillings or dollars, but by the good they may bestow upon their relative.

Being of a consumptive habit myself, and having in 1832, been brought very low by that disease, by raising blood, it might not be amiss for me to give a short account of the treatment I received. It was said by some of my enemies, "if Thomson's medicine is good let us now see the effects of it upon himself." I will not say, as one of the regular physicians did when he was coughing very hard. A friend of his says, "what, Doctor, do you suffer yourself to cough in this manner, and have so much good medicine, and skill to use it too?" Oh, says the Doctor, "I keep that for my patients, and indeed I had rather give you half a dozen doses of my good medicine than to take one myself." But to the point. When I was raising blood and was attended with a violent cough, (all of which was brought on by over-exertion in time of Cholera,) I saw the necessity of a temperate air in the room averaging from 75° to 91 degrees Fahrenheit, and as it was more than probable that my disease came on by the feet, by standing, or exposure to the cold, I turned my attention to the feet, and bathed them as described in the 3d number of the Watchman, on the 35th page, also kept a proper temperature at the lungs by the use of hot medicines. I had also a soap stone, box stove made, which was about 24 inches long by 20 high, which kept the air in the room, nearly as pure as if the fire had been in the fire place.—The plates of which were made very thick, in order to retain the heat, and the oily texture of the stone prevented the animalcule from being rapidly destroyed when in contact with the stove, consequently the air did not become dry and unhealthy, as is common where rooms are heated from an iron or stone coal stove. The top and bottom plates were 3 inches thick, each; the side and end plates 1½ inches, and two plates in the centre by which means the heat was conveyed through the stove plate, which throws out a genial warmth that is very agreeable to the persons about it. This stove could be made comfortably warm in about 30 minutes, and the expense for fuel is but one half as much as for an iron stove the same size, and to such a degree does it possess the power of retaining heat, that if the fuel after being put in the stove in the morning—was not replenished, it would hold its heat for six or eight hours, consequently the heat was very regular which kept up the warmth of the lungs in conjunction with the medicine which I took, so that the glandular juices kept thin, and by coughing once or twice I could raise all that was necessary without experiencing any of the irritating sensation produced by the glands being over-charged with the glutinous matter, and by its being confined to the small vessels by the stiff coat that covers the orifices or surface of the mucus membrane; neither was I troubled with the dry air that is so common about iron stoves. I was very particular to attend to the feet and see that the circulation was kept good in them, or in other words to see that

the veins were kept full of blood, and I occasionally took a course of medicine to remove the morbid matter from the system. Thus the system was kept temperate, the excess of blood or pressure was kept from the head and lungs, by warm feet. The air which I breathed kept my lungs nearly in the same state in point of warmth that I should have kept a sore upon the surface, by the application of a good stimulating plaster.— My appetite was good and I eat various kinds of meat and sauce, or such as I had an inclination for, or fruit of all kinds of which I was fond, such as damson plumbs, peaches, water and musk melons, grapes, pears, apples, &c. &c. some of which were not ripe, without receiving any injury, and indeed after I put myself into the state above-mentioned, I seldom passed a moment that I did not think myself rapidly improving in strength and flesh. My cough and raising reduced daily in proportion as the wound healed, for where the sore is closed, there is no collection of matter, consequently there is no occasion for an effort of nature by a cough to throw off matter. During the time I confined myself to my room to the above mentioned temperature of air, and commenced taking medicines, my system was kept in such a regular state that I was not often sensible of having a paroxysm of fever which invariably attends cases of consumption. But before I confined myself I had them, and generally coughed two hours on going to bed at night, during which time, and in the morning, I would raise about *half a pint* of matter, and I had a copious weak sweat, so called, which debilitated me to that degree that I could scarcely stand without help. The above mentioned soap-stone stove could not be purchased from me for \$100 if I could not obtain another. In addition to its medicinal properties in time of sickness it is much more healthy than an iron stove and about one half the fuel will answer that is required for an iron stove of the same size. When the stove is in use I keep a teakettle which contains ten quarts of water upon it, constantly, and in the winter it is filled once in 24 hours, as it boils away about that quantity of water.

If any of our friends who have an infirmity where wood is scarce, should procure one of these kind of stoves, they would soon not only perceive a difference in the expense of fuel but in the rapid recovery of their patients to health. But one thing should be strictly attended to in its construction; that is, the plates after they have been wrought and ready to fit together, should all be put into a baker's oven, moderately hot, to destroy the large quantity of sulphur they contain, and to prevent them from cracking by expansion from heat while in use afterwards. There is no elasticity in the stone before it is heated, and if the pores are cleared of the sulphur they contain to admit the free circulation of the particles of heat through the stone, it will not crack. In order to do this effectually the stone should be put into the oven where its whole surface should be exposed to an equal temperature; but should one side be heated without applying heat of the same temperature upon the other, the former will expand while the latter remains stationery, and a crack will pass through the center of the plate. The price of my stove, including the sheet iron door and frame was \$12.—Ed.

SCIENCE DOUBLE REFINED.

At the March session of the county court of Onondaga, a Doctor was brought to the bar of

justice to receive the reward of his deserts. It appeared in evidence that the Doctor was called to see a child of the plaintiff, and as he was of the privileged order he supposed himself to possess the right to try what experiments he might think proper upon the child with impunity. He commenced with the "*calomel club*," and repeated his blows so often and successfully that in a very short time the child was down with 80 grains of calomel in him, which had not only the desired effect in reducing the child, but also in decaying the gums, destroying the teeth and jaw bones to that degree that separation took place, and when the sores healed the muscles attached themselves to the remnants of the jaw bones that were left, and became one solid immovable useless mass of bones and muscles. In this state the child's mouth was completely ossified or calloused together. The mother of invention was now necessary to be consulted how the child should be nourished. It was evident that nature had resisted the force of the Doctor's club to the utmost extent of her means against the child's teeth. In callousing the jaws together which had become solid, the teeth manfully stood for their rights, which was to keep the jaws from approximating so close as to prevent the child totally from receiving food after the Doctor had finished his scientific course. The jaws being now closed, some means must be devised to nourish the child, to do which it was found necessary, as in the case of Cæsar, who was the benefactor and preserver of Rome, to suffer by loosing his life for the good of the kingdom he had saved. So with the teeth, they had saved the child's life by resisting the proximity of the jaws in order that the child might be nourished, and now the time had come that they must suffer as martyrs to continue the life of that body they had so heroically preserved. The front teeth were removed and the child at this time is doomed to receive all of its nourishment through a quill in a liquid form through the vacancy formed by the loss of the teeth.

The parents of the child not being exactly satisfied to have science so profusely lavished for their child's benefit, applied to one of those literary apothecaries, sometimes called lawyers, by whom a plaster was prepared and handed over to the county physician, sometimes called a sheriff, with orders that it should be applied upon the man of mercury forthwith before the plaster had lost its efficacy, which was accordingly done. And it came to pass that as the crisis drew near, the mercurial and scientific attainments of our hero were about coming to their height, and the struggle was hard without effect to bring an antidote upon the surface to check the injury which he was like to receive from the county plaster; that a council was called consisting of 12 men, to decide what remedy should next be applied to counteract the effects of the above mentioned plaster, and it was unanimously agreed that uncction to the amount of \$2,000 should be drawn from the Doctor's pocket to appease the irritability of the plaster.— Some thought that \$3,000 would be a more effectual remedy, but the majority prevailed. One of the council contended that the man should receive nothing, thinking, we presume, that the benefit of the experiment upon the child sufficient compensation to remunerate the parents for the enviable satisfaction of viewing the state of wretchedness and misery to which the Doctor had succeeded in reducing their offspring. He also contended as we are informed that if damages were awarded in this case, that hundreds of other similar cases

would seek the same means of redress. A very reasonable calculation no doubt, and we are really in hopes that this hint of this man of *justice* will be noticed by all similar sufferers.

Would it not be well to have an institution furnished at the public expense where such *prodigies* of *science* could be exhibited as scientific curiosities for the edification of the public. Also where the friends to such science could resort to receive the benefit of such medical skill as is evinced in the above case. We have in our mind's eye a number of persons whom we believe would highly approve of such treatment, and we have only to say may providence give them a chance to have their fill of it both in theory and practice.—Ed.

Physic and Surgery among the Indians on the North-West Coast of America, by Ross Cox.

The Flat-heads are a healthy tribe, and subject to few diseases. Common fractures, caused by an occasional pitch off a horse, or a fall down a declivity in the ardour of hunting, are cured by tight bandages and pieces of wood like staves placed longitudinally around the part, to which they are secured by leathern thongs. For contusions they generally bleed, either in the temples, arms, wrists, or ankles, with pieces of sharp flint, or heads of arrows: they however preferred being bled with the lancet, and frequently brought us patients, who were much pleased with that mode of operation. Very little snow fell after Christmas; but the cold was intense, with a clear atmosphere. I experienced some acute rheumatic attacks in the shoulders and knees, from which I suffered much annoyance. An old Indian proposed to relieve me, provided I consented to follow the mode of cure practiced by him in similar cases on the young warriors of the tribe. On inquiring the method he intended to pursue, he replied that it merely consisted in getting up early every morning for some weeks, and plunging into the river, and to leave the rest to him. This was a most chilling proposition, for the river was firmly frozen, and an opening had to be made in the ice preparatory to each immersion. I asked him, "Would it not answer equally well to have the water brought to my bed-room?" But he shook his head, and replied, he was surprised that a young white chief, who ought to be wise, should ask so foolish a question. On reflecting, however, that rheumatism was a stranger among Indians, while numbers of our people were martyrs to it, and, above all, that I was upwards of three thousand miles from any professional assistance, I determined to adopt the disagreeable expedient, and commenced operations the following morning. The Indian first broke a hole in the ice sufficiently large to admit us both, upon which he made a signal that all was ready. Enveloped in a large buffalo robe, I proceeded to the spot, and throwing off my covering, we both jumped into the frigid orifice together. He immediately commenced rubbing my shoulders, back, and loins: my hair in the mean time became ornamented with icicles; and while the lower joints were undergoing their friction, my face, neck, and shoulders were encased in a thin covering of ice. On getting released I rolled a blanket about me, and ran back to the bed-room, in which I had previously ordered a good fire, and in a few minutes I experienced a warm glow all over my body. Chilling and disagreeable as these maternal ablutions were, yet, as I found them

so beneficial, I continued them for twenty-five days, at the expiration of which my physician was pleased to say that no more were necessary, and that I had done my duty like a wise man. I was never after troubled with a rheumatic pain! One of our old Canadians, who had been laboring many years under a chronic rheumatism, asked the Indian if he could cure him in the same manner: the latter replied it was impossible, but that he would try another process. He accordingly constructed the skeleton of a hut about four and a half feet high and three broad, in shape like a beehive, which he covered with deer-skins. He then heated some stones in an adjoining fire, and having placed the patient inside in a state of nudity, the hot stones were thrown in, and water poured on them: the entrance was then quickly closed, and the man kept in for some time until he begged to be released, alleging that he was nearly suffocated. On coming out he was in a state of profuse perspiration. The Indian ordered him to be immediately enveloped in blankets and conveyed to bed. This operation was repeated several times, and although it did not effect a radical cure, the violence of the pains was so far abated as to permit the patient to follow his ordinary business, and to enjoy his sleep in comparative ease.

Before I quit this subject I may be permitted to mention another remarkable cure by means nearly similar,* which occurred at Fort George. One of the proprietors, who had been stationed there for two years, had, like his countryman Burns, an unconquerable "*penchant à l'adorable moitié du genre humain.*" And among the flat-headed beauties of the coast, where chastity is not classed as the first of virtues, he had unfortunately too many opportunities of indulging his passion. His excesses greatly impaired his health, and obliged him to have recourse to the most powerful medicine of the *materia medica*. His constitution was naturally weak, and the last attack was of so serious a nature, as to deprive him for many days of the powers of articulation. The contents of the medicine chest were tried in vain, and all hopes of his recovery had been abandoned, when a Clatsop Indian undertook to cure him. Mr. M—— consented, and a poor horse, having been selected as a sacrifice, was shot. The Indian then made an opening in the paunch sufficiently wide merely to admit the attenuated body of the patient, who was plunged in a state of nudity into the foaming mass of entrails up to the chin. The orifice was tucked in tightly about his neck to prevent the escape of steam, and he was kept in that situation until the body of the animal had lost its warmth. He was then conveyed to bed, and enveloped in well-heated blankets.

The following day he felt considerably better; and in a few days afterward another horse suffered. He underwent a second operation, which was attended by similar results. From thence he slowly regained his strength; and by adhering to a strict regimen, was finally restored to his ordinary health. Horses are scarce at Fort George, were it not for which circumstance, Mr. M—— assured me he would have killed two or three more from the beneficial effects they produced on his constitution. His late illness, however, was so dangerous, and his recovery so unexpected, that it checked for the future his amatory propensities.

* Having reference to the cure mentioned in our 2d number, page 22.

From the Eclectic Journal of Science.

MEDICAL LEGISLATION.

We some time since noticed the proceedings of the Legislature of the State of New York relative to the practice of medicine. By a late number of the *Botanic Watchman* we perceive that a part of the medical law of that State has been repealed, and the botanic practitioner is again liable to be fined and imprisoned for relieving an afflicted fellow mortal—no! not for relieving him, nor yet for hurrying him to the grave! but for receiving a “fee or reward” for his services. It is for this act, which can do no physical wrong to the sick, nor no moral wrong to the community, that the unlicensed practitioner is made liable to suffer in property and in person—to be fined and immured in a dungeon! What tyranny for a free country! The Legislature might just as well prescribe what books should be read in our schools and colleges, or make it illegal for the community to embrace any but certain specified opinions; as for instance, that the earth stood still, notwithstanding the best philosophical evidence to the contrary.

But why make the receiving a fee or reward the criminal act? Every man has a natural and inalienable right to demand and receive a reasonable compensation for his services; he being held responsible for the abuse of that confidence which his employer has placed in him, or for negligence or carelessness in the discharge of his duties.—Administering a dangerous or a fatal remedy, professing at the same time that it was an innocent one, should constitute the crime, instead of receiving a fee for the service. But it has been truly said that the face of the law always shows who made it, or whence it had its origin. If medical laws originated with those who personally suffer from the impositions of quackery, the punishment would have been inflicted for that act which really constitutes the crime—administering a poisonous or fatal medicine; and the punishment would also have been graduated or proportioned to the turpitude and flagrance or wantonness of the crime. But love of money being the most excitable of all the passions, medical laws have been so constructed by those who have most interest in them, that their enforcement is made to depend upon the receiving of a fee or reward.

With regard to the New York law, what is the inference rationally to be drawn from the repeal of that clause which gave protection to botanic practitioners? Why, that the old school physicians are incapable of sustaining themselves against the superior success of the botanists. We ask every considerate individual, every reasonable and candid physician, if such is not the natural, the presumable inference? As corresponding evidence, let us look at the origin of all medical legislation. The medical faculty have been the prime movers, the principal instruments in procuring the passage of all laws regulating or restricting the practice of medicine. The people never have sought their enactment; but have generally, in all their movements upon this subject, gone against them. Look at the late proceedings in New York. The medical Societies in that State petitioned for the repeal of the obnoxious section; physicians, who were members of the Legislature, managed, controlled, and urged the measure through the Legislature. Its effects were intended exclusively for their benefit; and they were the men who were principally instrumental in cajoling the Legislature of New York to oppress the people to aggrandize the doctors.

We will close this article by introducing some of our former reflections upon this subject:—

“To foster weak or infant institutions whose objects are good, by legislative provisions consistent with public justice and individual rights, I think is highly commendable: but what are we to think of the medical profession for coming forward in the strength of manhood, aided by the wisdom and experience of age, the lights of science, and advantages of popularity, asking for exclusive privileges, and legal protection against those whom they affect so much to despise for their ignorance and inconsistency? The natural inference is, that medical science holds out appearances much more specious than solid, or there could have been no necessity for a law to protect it against the intrusion of *quacks*. Such a law as this, can, therefore be looked upon in no other light than as a prop, “showing the weakness of the edifice” which it is intended to support.”

“In what light can we view any professional body which needs the law to support it? If a recommendation, or diploma, from a Medical Society is not sufficient to enable its possessor to obtain employment, and to compete, at least upon equal and honorable terms, with those who have not this mark of distinction, what value can be placed upon Medical Institutions? If, after acquiring all the qualifications which the Faculty boast of possessing, and with all the honor and popularity attached to the profession, they are still unable, without the aid of the Legislature, to support their high pretensions to an exclusive knowledge and the exclusive practice of the healing art, by what criterion can we estimate their usefulness?”

“If all the glitter, the show, and the splendor, so fancifully attached to medical science, affords no efficient passport to employment and distinction—if it affords no efficient protection to a solitary professor, nor to the whole Medical Faculty united—if they are unable, with all their boasted advantages over the “*empiric*,” the dealer in “*nostrums*,” &c. &c. to obtain employment, without the aid of a special law to secure to themselves an exclusive patronage, how little must all their learning—all their laborious and midnight studies, and pouring over volume after volume of ponderous books, avail them in the eyes of the world?”

“If the Medical Faculty could afford that relief which the painful exigencies of the sick imperiously require, they would certainly need no law to secure the practice exclusively to themselves, nor to “protect the community from the imposition of empirics.” If the gentleman of the faculty were adepts in their art, mankind could be in no danger of imposition from ignorant pretenders to the art of healing; because this class of physicians could never, in the vicinity of any of the faculty, find employment. But in consequence of the the “regular practitioners” of medicine, so often failing to demonstrate what they claim to possess, a superior knowledge of the healing art—the sick are induced to call upon any other assistance that affords a prospect of relief; and the good effects, often times resulting from the employment of empirics,* induces others to give the preference to

*“Literally, one who makes experiments.—Hence its appropriate signification is, a physician who enters on practice without a regular professional education, and relies on the success of his own experience.”—*Encyclopædia*.

this class of physicians, from whom, it is acknowledged, the best articles of the *Materia Medica* have been derived. If it be a fact, (and it is so acknowledged by eminent authors,) that the most active medicines have been derived from this source, how inconsistent the policy of making laws to deprive the world of this natural and legitimate channel of information? All medical men agree that the healing art, or knowledge of medicine, is in a very imperfect state; why then should any obstruction be thrown in the way of its consummation? In what situation would this science have been, if such legal restrictions had always obtained and prevailed?"

From the Thomsonian Recorder.

Our readers will perceive by the extracts we have taken from the *Botanic Watchman*, that the Legislature of the State of New York, by a late tyrannical and oppressive act, have declared it penal for any Thomsonian to receive pay for his services in attending on the sick. Let us for a moment reflect on this subject, and take a view of all its bearings upon community. In the first place, what could have induced the Legislature to pass this law? We here assert, without fear of contradiction, that the Medical Faculty of that State influenced and governed the Legislature, in the passage of this law, and what have they gained, or what will they gain by their erroneous and dishonorable course? We say erroneous, because it will not effect the object that must have been aimed at, viz: the suppression of the Thomsonian Practice. It will not even retard its onward march; but, on the other hand, will accelerate its rapid progress. It is dishonorable, because coward-like, they have begged foreign aid, (Legislative enactments,) to sustain their sinking cause.—This shows conclusively their inability to sustain themselves by their own merits.

Yes, fellow-citizens, the Medical Faculty of the State of New York have virtually published to the world that they fear the results of a fair and honorable competition with the Thomsonian Practitioners; that they must be protected by the Legislature, or the Thomsonians will get all the practice, and they be left without employment. We do hope that the good people of New York will view this subject in its true light. It appears to us, in this enlightened age, to be one of the most abominable acts that disgraces our statute books, and that every friend of equal rights and privileges should raise his voice against it, and use his utmost exertion to effect its repeal. We see, from the *Watchman*, that a Convention is to be held in that State on the first of September next, at which there will undoubtedly be a full attendance. The subject will be ably discussed, and such measures adopted in relation to the matter as the nature of the case requires. We would, however, suggest to our friends in the State of New York, that the most effectual remedy will be found in the ballot boxes—here the evil may be corrected, and no petitions will be needed; your representatives will know your wishes and act in accordance with them.

We extremely regret that the Legislature of the *Empire State* has taken this backward step.—From the professed sentiments of a majority of that body, we might have expected a more republican policy.

For ourselves, we could never see what right any man, or any body of men, can have in the nature and fitness of things to control us in our choice

of a lawyer, preacher or physician, or, if we do not choose to employ any of these three orders of men on any occasion, who has a right to control us? We feel astonishment at the insolent strides of aristocracy, in various forms, prevailing through our highly favored country. For ourselves, we go for equal rights and privileges. We wish to see industrious, enterprising men, who are persevering in business, rise superior to the capricious fancies and malevolent designs of a self-created nobility.

The Faculty are every where aware that medical reform travels on, and gains daily on the affections of the people, but they are slow of heart to believe that Thomsonians are one-fourth as numerous as they really are, and disinclined to put a proper estimate upon their influence. Time will tear off the veil from the eyes of many who are now grossly blinded, and thousands will be made to wonder that they and their coadjutors have been deceived so long.

A WONDERFUL CASE

Having had occasion to visit Roxbury this morning, I called upon Dr. Stewart, and was shown a worm just taken away from a young man which was only 30 feet in length. Its appearance was perfectly white, with joints beginning almost imperceptible at the head, and increasing in size and length to its extremity—the longest being something more than an inch. The head run to a point as fine as that of a lancet. Its body was flat, and about half an inch at the widest part. When first discharged it convoluted for some time. Its power of contraction and expansion were as great as those of the leech, its strength perhaps greater, for its contractions round the finger were extremely painful. The young man, who is about 26 years of age, says he feels confident this creature has been with him from infancy, and so great was the torture occasioned by it, that he thought death could only relieve him. He now, however, thinks his prospect fair for a continuation of life. Dr Stewart invites the curious to call and see it, at his house. He has it preserved in spirits. It is really a curious case.

ANATOMY.

(Continued.)

93 Q What is the insertion and origin of the *ligamentum nuchæ*?

A The *ligamentum nuchæ* arises from the spine of the occipital bone, and is fixed to the spinous processes of all the cervical vertebræ.

94 Q Describe the stomach.

A The stomach is a membranous receptacle placed in the left hypochondriac region, composed of three membranes. It has a superior orifice called *cardia*, and an inferior orifice called *pylorus*, a lesser and greater curvature, and two surfaces distinguished into anterior and posterior.

95 Q What viscera are attached to the great curvature of the stomach?

A The large omentum, the spleen; and transverse arch of the colon.

96 Q Describe the liver.

A The liver is the largest abdominal viscus, placed in the right hypochondriac region, and partly in the epigastric region. It is distinguished into three lobes, is suspended by five ligaments, and is composed of arteries, veins, nerves, absorbents, excretory ducts, and cellular membrane, and is covered by the peritonæum.

97 Q Where is the prostate gland situated?

A It lies directly under the symphysis pubis; it embraces the neck of the bladder, and rests upon the rectum.

98 Q What forms the anterior crural nerve?

A The three or four superior lumbar nerves.

99 Q What are the suprarenal capsules?

A The suprarenal capsules are flat bodies, of a dark yellow color; they rest upon the kidneys; they contain a dark colored fluid, and are larger in the fœtus than in the adult.

100 Q What is the use of the liver.

A To secrete bile.

101 Q What are the excretory ducts of the liver called?

A Pori biliarii.

102 Q How would you distinguish the small from the large intestines?

A The large intestines have three longitudinal bands, running on their surface; they are lobulated, and have the portions of fat adhering to them, called appendiculæ epiploicæ; which circumstances are not to be noticed in the small intestines. There are the valvulæ conniventes in the small intestines, which do not exist in the large.

103 Q What are the branches of the superior mesenteric artery?

A The superior mesenteric artery gives off, on the right side, three branches. The ilio-colica, whose branches go to the cæcum, and to a portion of the ileum; the colica dextra, which supplies the right side of the colon; and the colica media, which divides on the mesocolon, and sends one branch to the right side and another to the left, that anastomoses with the branch from the inferior mesenteric artery.

104 Q How are arteries distinguished from veins?

A The arteries are distinguished from veins by their coats being whiter and more dense: also more elastic. Their apertures gape, in the living body, and they pulsate. The arteries and veins of the lower extremity are very similar, in regard to the thickness of their coats; the popliteal artery and vein both gape.

105 Q What is the tunica conjunctiva?

A The tunica conjunctiva is a reflexion of the inner membrane of the eye-lid, over the surface of the eye; it prevents extraneous bodies passing deep into the socket.

106 Q What gives the whitish blue color to the bulb of the eye?

A The whitish blue color of the bulb of the eye is occasioned by the expanding tendons of the muscles shining through the transparent tunica conjunctiva.

107 Q Describe the situation and course of the colon.

A The colon ascends on the right side to the liver; passes under the liver and stomach to the left side, where it descends, by a sigmoid flexure, to the pelvis, and ends in the rectum.

108 Q What is the excretory duct of the kidney called?

A The ureter.

109 Q Describe the uterus.

A The uterus is a spongy hollow receptacle, of a pear shape, placed in the pelvis between the urinary bladder and rectum, divided into fundus, cervix and orifice or os tincæ; it has four ligaments, two fallopian tubes, two ovaria, and the vagina hanging from its cervix.

110 Q Through what tube does the ovum pass from the ovarium into the uterus.

A Through the fallopian tube.

111 Q Where are the vasa vorticosa situated?

A The vasa vorticosa are situated on the choroid coat of the eye; they are formed by a contortion of the veins of that membrane.

112 Q What are the nerves that form the lenticular ganglion of the eye?

A The lenticular ganglion is formed by a branch from the third and fifth pair of nerves.

113 Q Which is the largest viscus of the abdomen?

A The liver.

114 Q What do the opening of the veru montanum belong to?

A The orifices found on the veru montanum belong to the vesiculæ seminales and prostate gland.

115 Q Where are Cowper's glands to be found?

A Cowper's glands are situated near the bulb of the urethra before the prostate gland.

116 Q Where is the torcular of Herophilus to be found?

A The torcular of Herophilus is to be found in the junction of the falx and the tentorium.

117 Q What artery forms the superficial palmar arch?

A The superficial palmar arch is chiefly formed by the ulnar artery.

118 Q Of what kind of structure is the outer surface of the peritonæum?

A The outer surface of the peritonæum is cellular.

119 Q What forms the scrotum?

A The scrotum is formed by a continuation of the common integuments.

120 Q What is the excretory duct of the testicle called?

A The excretory duct of the testicle is called vas deferens.

121 Q What is the proper juice of the stomach called?

A The gastric juice.

122 Q Where is the spleen situated?

A It is situated in the left hypochondrium, near the fundus of the stomach under the ribs.

123 Q Describe the eye.

A The eye is divided into external and internal parts. The external parts are the supercilia, the palpebra, the cilia, lachrymal gland, lachrymal caruncle, nasal duct and muscles of the bulb, and the tunica conjunctiva. The internal parts are the sclerotic coat, the cornea, the choroid coat, iris, uvea, retina, hyaloid membrane, capsule of the lens and vitreous humours, three humours and two chambers.

124 Q How many coats has the eye?

A It is generally considered to have eight coats, but many anatomists consider it to have but three: viz. the tunica sclerotica, the tunica choroides, and the retina.

125 Q Where is the urethra most dilated?

A The urethra is most dilated at that part which is surrounded by the prostate gland.

126 Q What part of the vagina is covered by the peritonæum?

A The upper and posterior part.

127 Q What length is the urethra in females.

A The urethra in females is about an inch in length.

128 Q What secretes the pigmentum nigrum of the choroid membrane?

A The pigmentum nigrum of the choroid membrane is secreted by the arteries of that membrane.

FRIENDLY BOTANIC SOCIETY MEETING.

At the quarterly meeting of the Dutchess Botanic Medical Society on the 1st Monday of June, at Union Vale in said county, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, It has come to our knowledge that the Legislature of the State of New York, did at their last session through the influence of the medical societies of the state, pass an act making it penal (by fine) for any person to practice medicine with vegetables, the growth and produce of the United States, thereby abolishing the law of 1830, and that we feel ourselves restricted in our choice of physicians, and an arbitrary power is brought to bear upon that increasing and growing system of medical botany brought into use by Dr. Samuel Thomson. As fellow citizens of the State of New York, we feel ourselves entitled to equal rights and equal privileges, and as such we feel ourselves unwarrantably trampled upon by a combination of *monopolists* whose *real* rights we have never invaded; confident of the justice of our cause and in the full assurance of support and success, we have therefore

1. Resolved, That we approve of the State Convention which is to assemble at Clinton, near Utica, on the 1st of September.

2. Resolved, That we concede with our botanic brethren of New York, Albany, Troy and Rochester, of the utility of said Convention.

3. Resolved, That we will send delegates to said Convention.

4. Resolved, That all botanic societies in this state be requested to send delegates to said Convention.

5. Resolved, That all papers in this state friendly to equal laws and privileges be requested to give the above preamble and resolutions an insertion in their columns.

6. Resolved, That we request the co-operation and aid of all to whom freedom of choice and action is a boon worthy contending for.

7. Resolved, That the above preamble and resolutions be signed by the president and secretaries and ordered to be published in the *Botanic Watchman* at Albany.

THOMAS LAPHAMM, *President.*

BENNETT W. SPERRY,

SOLOMON B. VAIL,

Secretaries.

GOOD TIDINGS FROM NEW YORK.

We have received, too late for publication in this number, the reply of the Hon. Messrs. Mayers and Herttell of the city and county of New York, to Messrs. Sweet, Brady and Weeks, the committee who were appointed by the Betanic Society of said city and county, to present to those honorable gentlemen the thanks of the society for the independent and patriotic course pursued by them in the Legislature the past winter in opposing the medical pension bill. Those who feel that they have rights granted to them by the constitution but cannot bring language to their aid to express themselves, by reading Judge Herttell's luminous views upon the subject of the rights of the free citizens of this state, they will at once be armed capapie and ready for the contest. Such is the logic and force of reasoning that we think them irrefutable. We shall give the preamble and resolutions of the committee, and the answer from the honorable gentlemen in our next number.—We understand that they are about to be printed

in pamphlet form for the benefit of all such as think that their rights have been invaded, and who would wish to free themselves from the shackles of medical men.—Ed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVOUST.

LOUIS-NICOLAS DAVOUST was born at Annaux, in Burgundy, the 10th of May, 1770. His family, though poor, were, in the continental acceptation of the term, noble. Being intended for the army, he received his education at the military school at Brienne, and was only in his fifteenth year when he obtained a commission in a regiment of horse; from which, however, he was soon expelled for insubordination.

As he had every thing to hope from change, he embraced with enthusiasm the principles of the revolution. After the fatal 10th of August, 1792, he received from the convention the command of a battalion of volunteers, and was sent to join the army of the north. He was present at the defection of Dumouriez, and exerted himself to preserve the wavering fidelity of his men. It is said that he even induced them to fire on the general, as he went over to the Austrians. He was in consequence promoted to the rank of brigadier-general; in which capacity he distinguished himself, during the next five years, in the army of the Rhine and Moselle. At the memorable passage of the former of those rivers, in April, 1797, his conduct excited the attention of General Moreau.

In 1798 he was appointed to a command in the expedition to Egypt, where he fought desperately under the walls of Samanhout and Aboukir. After the convention of El Arish, he returned to Europe, and on reaching France was made general of division. By paying useful court to Bonaparte, and especially by flattering his views with regard to Egypt, he so insinuated himself into his good graces, that he obtained the command of the grenadiers of the consular guard, and through the interest of Napoleon married Aimée, the sister of General Le Clerc, a lady of exquisite beauty, and of modest and unassuming deportment.

In 1804 Davoust was ranked among marshals of the empire, and in the following year placed over a considerable corps of the grand army. In consequence of his gallant conduct at Ulm, at Austerlitz, and in the brief campaign of Jena, he received the title of Duke of Auerstadt. At Eylau and Friedland he proved, that if dignities were the fit reward of courage, he richly deserved them; but there, as well as at Eckmühl and Wagram, in 1809, the glory which he won by his courage was tarnished by his total disregard of humanity.

Davoust, now created Prince of Eckmühl, spent the three following years in Poland, as commander of the French forces and governor of that ill-fated country: in which, under the mask of an ally, his acts were more ruthless and oppressive than those of an open enemy. In vain did the Poles send a deputation to lay their grievances before the emperor, and entreat the removal of this hateful monster: the outrages continued, frequent and galling as ever. "No despotism," says the Abbé de Pradt, "could exceed that of this old soldier of liberty: he filled all Poland with dread, and brought much disgrace on the French name."

It is, indeed, doubtful whether any of Bonaparte's instruments contributed more to make that name odious. By his orders, M. Becker, a German author, and counsellor of the court of Gotha,

was arrested, in direct violation of the rights of nations, and thrown into a dungeon at Magdeburg. The Duke of Weimar reclaimed him; and Davoust replied in a manner so brutal and insolent, that the letter has been preserved as a curiosity.—He refused the duke's request; "and besides," he added, "the Germans are altogether a stubborn people, and they will hardly become tame and docile until I have made some striking examples, by hanging upon one tree a German prince, a man of letters, and a merchant, as a warning to the rest."

In 1812 he was appointed to the command of the first corps of the grand army, and accompanied the emperor to Russia, where he distinguished himself by his usual bravery and ferocity. After the annihilation of that magnificent corps, he retreated to Hamburgh, where, in May, 1813, he established his head-quarters, and exhibited more both of the soldier and the fiend than he had done on any preceding occasion. He defended the place against the combined attacks of Russians, Prussians, Swedes, and with such gallantry as to leave them little hope of reducing the city by force. But his exactions, his robberies, his murders, exceeded any thing that had been heard of since the reign of terror. He was designated "The Hamburgh Robespierre;" and his atrocities have been attested by the signatures of several hundreds of the inhabitants. He levied a contribution of forty-eight millions of francs on the city, and seized, as guarantees for the payment of it, thirty-four of the principal merchants. He compelled the daughters of the best families to work at the fortifications among common laborers, as a punishment for having embroidered the standard of the Hanseatic Legion. An eminent physician, who had been ordered to quit his house in half an hour, that it might be converted into an hospital, having supplicated for a little longer time to remove his property—"Property!" exclaimed Davoust, "where can you have property?" And laying hold on a button of the worthy man's coat, he pursued, "Not even this button is your property; it belongs to the emperor—begone!" Numerous families he turned out into the highway, near the end of December, when the thermometer was between sixteen and eighteen degrees, without shelter and without bread. Their houses were destroyed in their sight, and their furniture consumed as fuel for the watchfires of the French. He ordered the hospital for the insane and infirm to be cleared out for the use of his army. Idiots and madmen were exposed to hunger, cold, and a miserable death. "Their fits of convulsive laughter," says a German writer, "their weeping, their curses, and their prayers were alike the subject of mockery, and more than thirty were found dead in the morning."

He refused to surrender the place long after he was acquainted with Napoleon's abdication: but when General Gérard arrived, on the part of Louis XVIII., he submitted, and signed a fulsome address to the restored monarch, assuring the "august prince, whom all France loved, and had called to the throne," of his everlasting fidelity.—But, notwithstanding these ardent professions, he was one of the first to join Napoleon at the Tuileries on his return from Elba, in 1815. Then appointed minister of war, he showed great activity in support of the usurper, whom, he said, "an immense majority of the French nation had called to displace the Bourbons:" he also published a violent tirade in the shape of an address to

the Chamber of Representatives, in which he imputed to the Bourbons all the evils which his country had suffered.

After the catastrophe of Waterloo, while his fallen master was lingering at Malmaison, previous to his departure for Rochefort, Davoust, ungrateful, like the rest, said to an agent who had been despatched by Napoleon to the committee of government, sitting at the Tuileries, "This Bonaparte of yours will not depart; but we must get rid of him; his presence hampers us. Tell him from me that he must go, and if he do not depart instantly, I will arrest him myself." "If the warrior who insults a disarmed enemy loses the esteem of the brave, what sentiment should the wretch inspire who insults and threatens his general and benefactor when under misfortunes!"

After this, Davoust placed himself at the head of the troops which still adhered to Napoleon, and retreated to Orleans. Having so done, he lowered his tone, spoke of the evils of proscription, of the necessity of concord, and of oblivion as to the past; but he did not formally submit to the royal government until the advance of the Prussians.—The act which he drew up and signed upon that occasion was as hypocritical as any that had already rendered his name infamous. It, however, saved his head. He retired for a while to his country-seat; but, in 1816, he obtained permission to reside in the capital; and, in 1819, we find "the Hamburgh Robespierre" snugly seated in Louis the Eighteenth's Chamber of Peers!

He died of a pulmonary complaint in June, 1823, at the age of fifty-three. He will long be remembered in Poland and Hamburgh as "the terrible Davoust." His avarice was equal to his cruelty. At one time his annual income was nearly two millions of francs; but on the fall of Napoleon he lost his foreign possessions. He nevertheless left great riches behind him, and a fine estate at Savigny-sur-Orge, now enjoyed by his son, the heir of his peerage.

Death of Lander.—The following particulars of the death of Richard Lander are from of the late English papers:

"He was fired upon and severely wounded by the natives on the Nunn river, where he had gone for the purpose of trade in the early month of January, and he died at Fernando Po, on the 21st of Feb. The following extract of a letter from Capt. Fuge, of the Crown, contains all the particulars of this melancholy event that are yet known. Mr. Lander was buried by Capt. Fuge on the day he died.

"Mr. Richard Lander expired at Fernando Po, on Sunday, the 2d of February, on his way up into the interior with a schooner boat, loaded with goods for trade, and two canoes which were towed from Cape Coast by the cutter Crown. He was attacked on all sides by bushmen, all armed with musketry. One white and two black men were killed; one woman and child, with a boy were taken prisoners. Mr. Lander and the remainder fortunately managed to get into one of the canoes and pull for their lives. Mr. Lander received a shot in his hip; a seaman and two Kroomen were also severely wounded. They left the Crown to proceed up the river on the 13th, and returned to the cutter on the 21st of January. They lost every thing belonging to them, excepting what clothes they had on them. Mr. Lander lost all his papers, not one remains to be shown. The Crown got under way and arrived at Fernando Po, on Sun-

day the 26th. Mr. Lander's wound had mortified, but he died quite composed."

Another Expedition to the Niger.—A friend in Glasgow informs us, that stimulated by reports of the extreme cheapness of those staple articles, ivory and indigo, at Rabba, and other encouraging mercantile news, and also by higher motives, the design of sending out another Niger expedition is contemplated by an association of Glasgow merchants. This patriotic undertaking is, we have reason to believe, actually in progress. Never, indeed, was there a more favorable opportunity than is now offered for penetrating into the unknown regions of Africa, to explore the magnificent Lake Tshad, and correct the geography of the central parts of this interesting continent—left vague and incorrect by Herodotus, Pliny, Ptolemy, Leo Africanus, and all the Arabian authorities. The African indigo is, we are assured by competent judges who have examined specimens of it on the coast, superior to that imported from the East Indies; and this accounts for the beautiful blue dye and brilliant color of the native clothing. We are convinced that eminent benefit to the trade of England may speedily result from this alone: but when we add, that its prime cost on the Niger was not three half pence per-pound, and that the ivory was less than two pence, we have said enough to awaken the spirit of commercial speculation to a pursuit which promises such returns.—*Literary Gazette.*

THE HEIRESS.

A sprightly, rosy cheeked, flaxen haired little girl, used always to sit on the pleasant evenings of June, on the marble steps opposite my lodgings, when I lived in Philadelphia, and sing over a hundred little sonnets, and tell over as many tales with a sweet voice and with an air of delightful simplicity, that charmed me many a time. She was then an orphan child, and commonly reported to be rich—often and often, I sat after a day of toil and vexation, and listened to her innocent voice breathe forth the notes of peace and happiness, which flowed cheerfully from a light heart and felt a portion of that tranquility steal over my bosom. Such was Eliza Harley, when I first knew her.

Several years had elapsed, during which time I had been absent from the city, when walking alone on one of the most fashionable squares, I saw an elegant female figure step into a carriage followed by a gentleman and two pretty children. I did not recognise her face, but my friend, who was by my side pulled my elbow; do you not remember little Eliza, who used to sing for us, when we lived together in Walnut street? I did remember—it was herself.

She used to be fond, said he, of treating her little circle of friends with romances—and at last she acted out a neat romance herself; she came out into the gay circle of life under the auspices of her guardian. It was said by some that she was rich—very rich—but the amount of wealth did not appear to be a matter of publicity; however the current, as was generally believed, well founded report, was sufficient to draw around her many admirers—and among the number, not a few serious courtiers.

She did not wait long, before a young gentleman on whom she had looked with a somewhat partial eye, because he was the gayest and handsomest of her lovers, emboldened by her partiali-

ty, made her an offer. Probably she blushed and her heart fluttered a little, but they were sitting in a moonlight parlor, and as her embarrassment was more than half concealed, she soon recovered, and as a waggish humor happened to have the ascendant, she put on a serious face, told him she was honored by his preference, but that there was one matter which she well understood before, by giving him a reply, she bound him to his promise. Perhaps you may have thought me wealthy; I would not for the world have you labor under a mistake on that point; I am worth eighteen hundred dollars.

She was proceeding; but the gentleman started as if electrified. Eighteen hundred dollars! he repeated in a manner that betrayed the utmost surprise. You, ma'm, said he awkwardly, I did understand you were worth a great deal more—but—

No sir, she replied, no excuses or apologies; think about what I have told you—you are embarrassed now; answer me another time; and rising, she bade him good night.

She just escaped a trap; he went next day to her guardian to inquire more particularly into her affairs, and receiving the same answer, he dropped the suit at once.

The next serious proposal followed soon after, and this too, came from one who succeeded to a large portion of her esteem, but applying the same crucible to the love he offered her, she found a like result. He too left her, and she rejoiced in another fortunate escape.

She some time after became acquainted with a young gentleman of slender fortune, to whose approaches she thought she discovered more of the timid diffidence of love than she had witnessed before. She did not check his hopes, and in process of time he too made an offer. But when she spoke of her fortune, he begged her to be silent; it is to virtue, worth and beauty, said he, that I pay my court, not a fortune. In you I shall obtain what is of more worth than gold. She was most agreeably disappointed. They were married, and after the union was solemnized she made him master of her fortune with herself. I am indeed worth \$1800 said she to him, but I never said how much more, and I hope never to enjoy more pleasure than I feel this moment when I tell you my fortune is one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

It is actually so, but still her husband often tells her that in her he possessed a far nobler fortune.—*Trenton Emporium.*

LOVE AND MATRIMONY.—We attended McDONALD CLARKE's Lecture on these subjects, the other evening, and would not have been absent for ten times the price of admission; it was throughout thickly studded with truth and beauty. We have heard him called the Mad Poet; this is idle—or if not, there is more "method in his madness" than in the conduct of thousands who are counted sane. We subjoin the following remarks of his in relation to old bachelors, as a proof of what we assert:

"In the vast flower-field of human affection, the old bachelor is the very scare-crow of happiness, drives away the little birds of love, that come to steel the hemlock seeds of loneliness and despair. Where is there a more pitiable object in the world, than a man who has no amiable woman interested in his welfare! How dismal does his desolate room appear, when he comes home at night, wet

and hungry, and finds a cold hearth—a barren table—and a lonely pillow, that looks like the white urn of every earthly enjoyment! See the sick old bachelor in the dark afternoon of life, when his heart is sinking to its sundown! Not a solitary star of memory gleams over the dusk of his opening grave—no weeping wife, to bend, like a blessing, over his dying bed—no fond daughter, to draw his chilly hand into the soft pressure of hers, and warm his icy blood with the reviving fires of unfailing affection—no manly boy, to link his breaking name with the golden chain of honorable society, and bind his history in the vast volume of the world he is leaving for ever. He has eat—and drunk—and died!—and earth is glad she's got rid of him; for he has done little else, but cram his soul into the circumference of a sixpence, and no human being, but his washerwoman, will breathe a sigh at his funeral."—*N. Y. Transcript.*

ODD SCRAPS FOR THE ECONOMICAL.

If feather beds smell badly, or become heavy, from want of proper preservation of the feathers, or from old age, empty them, and wash the feathers thoroughly in a tub of suds; spread them in your garret to dry, and they will be as light and as good as new.

New England rum, constantly used to wash the hair, keeps it very clean, and free from disease, and promotes its growth a great deal more than Macassar oil. Brandy is very strengthening to the roots of the hair; but it has a hot, drying tendency, which N. E. rum has not.

If you wish to preserve fine teeth, always clean them thoroughly after you have eaten your last meal at night.

Rags should never be thrown away because they are dirty. Mop-rags, lamp-rags, &c. should be washed, dried, and put in the rag-bag. There is no need of expending soap upon them: boil them out in dirty suds, after you have done washing.

Linen rags should be carefully saved; for they are extremely useful in sickness. If they have become dirty and worn by cleaning silver, &c., wash them, and scrape them into lint.

After old coats, pantaloons, &c. have been cut up for boys, and are no longer capable of being converted into garments, cut them into strips, and employ the leisure moments of children, or domestics, in sowing or braiding them for door-mats.

If you are troubled to get soft water for washing, fill a tub or barrel half full of ashes, and fill it up with water, so that you may have lye whenever you want it. A gallon of strong lye put into a great kettle of hard water will make it as soft as rain water. Some people use pearlash, or potash; but this costs something, and is very apt to injure the texture of the cloth.

If you have a strip of land, do not throw away suds. Both ashes and suds are good manure for bushes and young plants.

When a white Navarino bonnet becomes soiled, rip it in pieces, and wash it with a sponge and soft water. While it is yet damp, wash it two or three times with a clean sponge dipped in a strong saffron tea, nicely strained. Repeat this till the bonnet is as dark a straw color as you wish. Press it on the wrong side with a warm iron, and it will look like a new Leghorn.

About the last of May, or the first of June, the little millers, which lay moth-eggs begin to appear.

Therefore brush all your woollens, and pack them away in a dark place covered with linen. Pepper, red-cedar chips, tobacco,—indeed, almost any strong spicy smell,—is good to keep moths out of your chests and drawers. But nothing is so good as camphor. Sprinkle your woollens with camphorated spirit, and scatter pieces of camphor gum among them and you will never be troubled with moths. Some people buy camphor-wood trunks, for this purpose; but they are very expensive, and the gum answers just as well.

The first young leaves of the common currant-bush, gathered as soon as they put out, and dried on tin, can hardly be distinguished from green tea.

Cream of tartar, rubbed upon soiled white kid gloves, cleanses them very much.

Bottles that have been used for rose water,—should be used for nothing else; if scalded ever so much, they will kill the spirit of what is put in them.

If you have a greater quantity of cheeses in the house than is likely to be soon used, cover them carefully with paper, fastened on with flour paste, so as to seclude the air. In this way they may be kept free from insects for years. They should be kept in a dry, cool place.

Pulverized alum possesses the property of purifying water. A large spoonful stirred into a hog-head of water will so purify it, that in a few hours the dirt will all sink to the bottom, and it will be as fresh and clear as spring water. Four gallons may be purified by a tea spoonful.

Save vials and bottles. Apothecaries and grocers will give something for them. If the bottles are of good thick glass, they will always be useful for bottling cider or beer; but if they are thin French glass, like claret bottles, they will not answer.

Woollens should be washed in very hot suds, and not rinsed. Lukewarm water shrinks them.

HOW TO GET RICH.—If the following excellent rules which we cut from the columns of an "old paper," were generally observed—we should have less complaints of "Hard Times."

Never be in bed at six in the morning, or out of it at ten at night. The early riser is always in time with his business, while the sluggard runs after it all the day, and never can overtake it.

Mind your own business: if you have not enough endeavor to get more, and do not intermeddle with that of other people.

Out of every dollar you can get, save one half if you can, certainly one third.

If you hope for Independence, keep out of debt. The honor, reputation, and the liberty of the debtor lie at the mercy of his creditor.

Be just before you are generous; never waste, nor go in debt to make entertainments. "Fools make feasts and wise men eat them."

Plenty is but a degree short of profusion. Decent frugality is the best method to attain the confidence of wise men.

According to a document drawn up with immense labor, by the French government, it appears, that in Russia, one child is educated out of every 367 inhabitants—in Portugal, 1 in 88—in Poland, 1 in 78—in France, 1 in 20—in Austria, 1 in 13—in England, 1 in 11—in Bavaria, 1 in 10—in Prussia, 1 in 6—and in the United States, 1 in 4.

SUMMARY.

From the National Gazette.

We are enabled to bring down the statement of the affairs of the Bank of the United States to the 1st inst. To make it more intelligible, we recapitulate its progress since the removal of the Deposites on the 1st of October.

Loans. Public Depos. Private Dep.

Oct. 1,	60,094,202 93	9,862,435 53	8,008,862 78
Nov. 1,	57,210,604 33	8,232,311 18	7,285,041 88
Dec. 1,	54,453,104 67	5,162,260 63	6,827,173 10
Jan. 1,	54,911,461 70	4,236,509 63	6,734,866 06
Feb. 1,	54,842,973 64	3,066,561 72	6,715,312 60
Mar. 1,	56,167,329 86	2,604,233 62	7,343,129 92
April 1,	54,896,817 62	2,932,866 74	7,165,028 21
May 1,	53,756,485 18	3,251,345 64	7,022,820 19
June 1,	52,201,912 88	2,731,938 51	6,867,802 15

Debts and Notes of

Circulation. Specie. State Banks.

Oct. 1,	19,128,189 57	10,663,441 51	4,719,972
Nov. 1,	18,518,090 57	10,342,160 46	4,489,217
Dec. 1,	18,650,912 90	9,818,529 25	3,073,253
Jan. 1,	19,208,370 90	10,031,337 72	3,519,385
Feb. 1,	19,260,472 90	10,523,386 69	3,211,385
Mar. 1,	18,523,189 00	10,385,439 15	2,035,985
April 1,	17,521,264 39	10,180,008 76	2,195,489
May 1,	16,604,147 90	11,183,774 54	3,094,787
June 1,	16,612,527 06	12,298,333 20	3,329,392

From these it appears that since the removal of the deposites—

The reduction of loans has been	7,892,290 05
While the reduction of deposites has been	8,277,417 70

Being more than the reduction of loans by	385,127 65
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The reduction of the notes in circulation	2,515,662 51
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The increase of the specie,	1,694,891 69
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The specie is now	12,298,333 20
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The notes and debts of other Banks,	3,329,362 00
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While the notes in circulation amount to	15,627,695 29
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	16,612,527 06
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NEW BANKS.—Seven bills have passed both houses of the legislature of New York for the incorporation of banks, and one increasing the capital stock of an existing bank, as follows:

Commercial Bank, Buffalo,	Capital, \$400,000
Sackets-Harbor Bank, Sackets-Harbor,	200,000
Commercial Bank, New York,	500,000
Orleans County Bank, Albion,	200,000
Albany City Bank, Albany,	500,000
Farm. & Manufacturer's B., Po'keepsie,	300,000
Highland Bank, Newburgh,	200,000
Phoenix Bank, New York (increase,)	1,000,000
	\$3,300,000

BEWARE HOW YOU MEDDLE WITH A YANKEE.—

On Monday the inhabitants of this borough were not a little amused with the folly of two persons, who seemed no less amused with their own nonsense. Early in the morning an argument of some warmth took place between them upon the merits of masonry and anti-masonry. One of them was a Yankee, who advocated anti-masonry with a tenacity that did not at all accord with the feelings of his opponent.

At length his opponent offered him five dollars if he would set upon a *post* at the door of the hotel, in the open street, and lecture upon anti-ma-

sory from that until the setting of the sun. The yankee met the proposition at once; the money being staked, he mounted, not the rostrum, but the *post*, and there he sat reading anti-masonry to a multitude of boys, and now and then to a passing adult.

Towards noon he was offered one dollar and a bottle of wine if he would get down, which he refused. About noon he was offered two dollars and a half if he would descend the *outré* pulpit, but he stuck to his bargain until the sun had entirely descended the horizon, and he obtained his five dollars before quitting his post.—*York Republican*.

Expenses in Rome.—The charges are moderate: wine 6 baiocchi, or cents a bottle, macaroni and soup 4 to 6; bread 2, beef, veal, mutton, &c. from 6 to 10. There are good houses, however, where the charges are less. For two well-furnished rooms I give two dollars a week, including attendance, or I might have one room for \$1. In the morning, Catarina, the landlady's little daughter, brings me coffee, bread, butter, and honey for 8 baiocchi. A poor scholar may therefore do very well in Rome with three dollars a week.

OUTRAGE ON THE AMERICAN FLAG.—The Mobile Register contains an account of a most flagrant outrage on our flag, by the authorities at Tobasco. Captain M'Keage, of the brig Industry, was dragged from his vessel and thrown into a dungeon, without even the pretence of an accusation. Our Consul has made every effort to procure his release, but in vain. They offer to set him at liberty for fifty ounces of gold; and will probably detain him until they have extorted the money, or are constrained to release him by the interference of our outraged government.

"Man wants but little."—The room we lived in was six feet by twelve; our furniture was a bed and bedstead, one pine table, three windsor chairs, a soup pot, tea kettle, six cups and saucers, a grid-dle, frying pan and brander. It was enough—it was all we wanted, we were all the world to one another. Now we have carpets to shake, brasses to scour, stairs to scrub, mahogany to polish, china to break, servants to scold—and what does it all amount to? For your own necessity, one bed one cup, one knife and fork, table and chair are enough.—*Grant Thorburn*.

Interesting Fact.—A few years ago, a very worthy laboring man, in Salem, who had been so unfortunate as to acquire a habit of drinking spirit, becoming convinced of its ruinous tendency, had strength of mind sufficient to form an effectual resolution of future abstinence. At that time he had a wooden box made, with a hole in the lid and labelled "RUM," into which he every day dropped as much money as he had been in the habit of spending for liquor. The box was never opened till very recently, when, on counting the sum, it was found to amount to no less than *one hundred and eighty dollars*, with a part of which he purchased a good house lot, and the remainder will go towards putting a neat and comfortable house upon it.

CONUNDRUM.—Why are many females of the present day like the lillies of the scripture? Answer. Because they toil not neither do they spin! yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.

TEN RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN PRACTICAL LIFE. The following rules were given by the late Mr Jefferson in a letter of advice to his namesake, Thomas Jefferson Smith, 1825:—

1. Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.
2. Never trouble others for what you can do yourself.
3. Never spend your money before you have it.
4. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap.
5. Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst and cold.
6. We never repent of having eat too little.
7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.
8. How much pain have those evils cost us which never happened.
9. Take things always by their smooth handle.
10. When angry, count ten before you speak—if very angry, a hundred.

A German Prince having in a dream seen three rats, one fat, the other lean, and the third blind, sent for a celebrated Bohemian gipsy and demanded an explanation. "The fat rat," said the sorceress, "is your prime minister; the lean rat, your people; and the blind rat, yourself."

Every one should make the case of the injured his own.—*Solon*.

The way to make ourselves admired, is to be what we affect to be thought.—*Socrates*.

APPROACH OF DEATH DESCRIBED BY A SAILOR. The quaint but expressive language of sailors is well represented by Smollet, in the sea scenes of some of his novels. Thus, in Roderick Random, when a pestilence prevailed on board the Thunder man-of-war, a sailor came to the surgeon's mate, a Welchman, to get a proscription for a brother sailor.

"Is he dead or alive?" asked the Welchman.

"Dead!" replied Jack: "if he was dead he would have no occasion for doctor's stuff. No thank God, death ha'nt as yet boarded him, but they have been yard arm and yard arm these three glasses."

"Are his eyes open?" continued the mate.

"His starboard eye," said the sailor, "is open, but fast jammed in his head; and the haulyards of his under jaw have given way."

Sheep in Flannel Waistcoats.—The Oxford Journal informs us that "the advance in the price of wool has put all the farmers on the alert who have any of that article to sell, and sheep are actually travelling to London in 'flannel waistcoats,' having been shorn for the sake of the wool, and covered up with flannel to prevent their flesh being injured by exposure to cold."

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.—This great valley, which but a few years since, was a howling wilderness, inhabited only by savages and beasts of prey, now contains nearly five millions of civilized inhabitants, about two millions more than the whole population of these United States, at the memorable era of our national independence.

Several skeletons have been lately dug up in the parish of Stowe, one of them of colossal size, and one having an antique gold ring round the bone of one finger. It is remarkable that they have all been found in or near gravel pits.—*Bucks Herald*.

PARALLEL OF THE SEXES.—There is an admirable partition of qualities between the sexes; which the great author of being has distributed to each with a wisdom which calls for our admiration.

Man is strong—Woman is beautiful. Man is daring and confident—Woman is diffident and unassuming. Man shines abroad—Woman at home. Man talks to convince—Woman to persuade and please.—Man has a rugged heart—Woman a soft and tender one. Man prevents misery—Woman sensibility. Man is a being of justice—Woman of mercy.

Easy way to preserve fresh flowers.—How may flowers be kept fresh in the house? This is an interesting question at this season. How strange it is that the public have not learnt one simple fact similar to Botanists! I will tell the world.

Flowers soon wither after plucking, chiefly because their moisture evaporates; and this cannot be effectually supplied by immersing the stems into water. Sprinkle them with water, and cover them closely with a glass shade or vessel, and they keep perfectly fresh several days. They may stand in a dry place. Let this be tried by your readers—they will be grateful at this result.

The cover should not be much larger than the flowers, or the moisture will be exhaled. A covered vase may be thus beautiful with fresh natural flowers. The cover however, is apt to be covered with moisture within: therefore, when company is expected, it may be temporarily removed, and replaced afterwards. The flowers should then be sprinkled anew.

If greens, and even vegetables were wet and covered quite closely, they might be brought to market in much better condition, and from a greater distance, especially if sheltered from heat.—Spinnage, asparagus, cucumbers, &c. if put in light boxes and moistened, might probably come by canals, vessels, &c. in good order from a great distance.

Mr. Kemble and his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. Butler, sail for England in the packet of the 24th; immediately after which a new work is to appear from the Philadelphia press, written by the young bride.

Balloon.—Robertson, the celebrated Aeronaut, has made arrangements with the proprietor of Castle Garden, N. Y., for an ascension on Wednesday next. The balloon, decorations, &c. are the same as used by him at Paris, at the celebration of the "three days."

Poughkeepsie, June 11.

Wheat Crop.—The prospects for the wheat crops in this country have greatly improved during the last three weeks. The wheat fields generally have an uncommonly fine appearance, and promise the farmers an abundant harvest. The crops of grass also promises to be very abundant.

BEST PREPARATIONS OF BLACK LEAD FOR CLEANSING STOVES, &c.—Mix powder of black lead with a little common gin, or the dregs of red port wine, and lay it on the stove with a piece of linen rag; then with a clean dry and close, but not too hard brush dipped in dried black lead powder, rub it till of a beautiful brightness. This will be found to produce a much finer and richer black varnish on the cast iron, than either boiling the black lead with small beer and soap, or mixing it with white of an egg, &c., which are the methods commonly practised.

A PLEASANT TEMPER.—At the Special Session, yesterday, Robert Kidd, for an assault on his wife, was sentenced to the penitentiary. On retiring from the box, he thanked the recorder for his kindness. "Now, may it please your honor," said Captain Kidd, "I shall have six months of peace!"

SPECULATION.—The British Cutter Post Boy arrived last evening from Falmouth, having left that port on the 5th of May, which is two days later than we have received news. She brings neither cargo nor newspaper, but a single letter, addressed to a mercantile house. Speculation of course will be afloat as to the object of this expedition.—We cannot imagine any very important continental intelligence of deep interest reaching Falmouth instead of crossing the Channel, unless it is news from Portugal. A few days, and another arrival will give us the intelligence, if there really is any of moment. In the mean time it may be well for holders of produce to be cautious in their operations.—*Eve. Star.*

A Russian vessel lately brought to Cronstadt the skeletons of three mammoths, found in a subterranean caverns in the island of Podrese, one of which, it is said, the Emperor Nicholas has signified his intention to the French Ambassador of sending to Paris to be placed in the Gallery of Natural History at the Garden of Plants.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—In a trial in Sullivan county, N. H., Norris vs Porter, for a breach of promise of marriage, the verdict was for the plaintiff; damages \$450. Judge Green in his charge to the Jury said, "If a gentleman for a considerable length of time, pays particular attention to a lady of the same rank and standing in life with himself, such as to visit with her; take her to visit at his father's friends, &c. that from these facts the jury have a right to presume a promise to marry."

CONNECTICUT.—The school fund of Connecticut now amounts to \$1,929,738 69, and is invested in the following manner. In bonds, contracts and mortgages, 1,432,620 01, bank stock and 147,450-00, buildings, cultivated land, 197,018 14, wild lands 134,202 16, stock on farms 1,810 00. The amount on hand in cash 16,638 29.

Price of a Kick.—Thursday, a woman entered the shop of a female merchant, to whom she owed 20s 7 3-4—was craved for the debt, and because she could not pay got turned out. It was of this kick that she next day came before the Magistrate to complain. The magistrate after due investigation regarding the impetuosity of the kick, and the part to which it had been applied, found that it was a very moderate one—valued at 2s 7 3-4d and reduced the debt to that extent. It is reported that the complainant has agreed to receive as many more kicks at 2s 7-4d each, as will kick her wholly out of debt.—*Paisely Advertiser.*

A teaspoonful of Godfrey's cordial had caused the death of a child five weeks old, to whom it had been given to pacify it. An eminent physician stated that mothers should be particularly cautious in giving these specific medicines to their children, as that which might prove successful at one age might cause death at another, by the unequal mixture of the ingredients by those who are unacquainted with their respective virtues and strength.

RECEIPTS.

To make Raspberry Dumplings.—Make a puff paste, and roll it out. Spread raspberry jam, and make it into dumplings. Boil them an hour; pour melted butter into a dish, and strew grated sugar over it.

To make Raspberry and Cream Tarts.—Roll out thin puff paste, lay it in a patty pan; put in raspberries and strew fine sugar over them. Put on a lid, and when baked, cut it open, and put in half a pint of cream, the yolks of two eggs well beaten, and a little sugar.

To make Marrow Pudding.—Grate a penny loaf into crumbs, pour on them a pint of boiling hot cream. Cut very thin a pound of beef marrow, beat four eggs well, and then put in a glass of brandy, with sugar and nutmeg to taste. Mix them all well together, and either boil or bake it, for three quarters of an hour will do it. Cut two ounces of citron very thin, and, when served up, stick them all over it.

To bottle Damsons.—Put damsons into wide mouth bottles, and cork them down tight; then put them into a moderately heated oven, and about three hours more will do them; observe that the oven is not too hot; otherwise it will make the fruit fly. All kinds of fruit that are bottled may be done in the same way, and they will keep two years; after they are done, they must be put away with the mouth downward, in a cool place, to keep them from fermenting.

To preserve Grapes.—Take close bunches, whether white or red, not too ripe, and lay them in a jar. Put to them a quarter of a pound of sugar candy, and fill the jar with common brandy. Tie them up close with a bladder, and set them in a dry place.

To make paste for Tarts.—Put an ounce of loaf sugar, beat and sifted, to one pound of fine flour. Make it into a stiff paste, with a gill of boiling cream, and three ounces of butter. Work it well, and roll it very thin.

To keep potatoes for Sea Provisions.—Slice them and bake them slowly and they will keep and form good flour for years.

To use Herrings Economically.—The best method of using salted herrings with potatoes is, to parboil the potatoes without their skins, then boil them with the herrings thoroughly, and put them on a dish, when they will form a most excellent flavored meal.

To make a Sack Posset.—Beat up the yolks and whites of 15 eggs, strain them, and then put three quarters of a pound of white sugar in a pint of Canary, and mix it with the eggs in a basin. Set it over a chafing dish of coals, and keep continually stirring it until it is quite hot. Next grate some nutmeg in a quart of milk, boil it, and then pour it into the eggs and wine; while pouring, hold the hand very high, and let another person keep stirring the posset, which renders it smooth, and full bodied to the taste.

Another Method.—Take four Naples biscuits, and crumble them into a quart of new milk, when it boils a little, grate in some nutmeg, and sweeten it to taste; next pour in half a pint of sack. Keep stirring it, when it will be fit for table.

Sweet Sauce.—Mix two glasses of red wine, one of vinegar, three spoonsful of cullis, a bit of sugar, one sliced onion, a little cinnamon, and a laurel leaf; boil them a quarter of an hour.

The Post Office Department, it appears, by the news from Washington, is minus nearly a million of dollars.

From St. Croix, (Me.) paper.

A LITTLE SONG.

I am a very little man,
And have a little wife;
A little boy, a little girl,
The little sweets of life.

My wife is in her teens,
I'm little more than twenty;
We live by very little means,
And health makes little plenty.

We keep a little huxter shop,
And have a little trade;
By little gains and little pains,
Our little wealth is made.

We have a little company,
Our little time to sweeten;
My boy has got a little dog,
My girl a little kitten.

Assembled around our little board,
We feel no little thanks,
To see our little brood enjoy
Their numerous little pranks.

When crossed by little cares of life,
We little think to frown;
Resigned to little incidents,
Our little hopes return.

And little though we always were,
And little e'er shall be;
We little feel the world shall scorn
Our little family.

And as we want but little here,
And heed not little nettles;
In goodly time we hope to rear
A host of little LITTLES.

CHANGE OF PLACE FOR THE BOTANIC STATE CONVENTION.—It has been almost the unanimous request of our friends throughout the State, that the Botanic State Convention should assemble at some place upon the Canal, instead of an inland town. We have therefore corresponded with our esteemed friends in the village of Clinton, upon the propriety of a change of place, and their devotion to the cause, is such, that all minor consideration have been waved for the general good. Our friends there say, "hold the convention where it will command the fullest attendance, and where the great Botanic cause will derive the greatest benefit."

Our friends are well aware that *union* of thought and action is the salvation of our cause. We have therefore appointed the house of our brother Dr Cyrus Thomson, in the village of Geddes, Onondaga co. N. Y. 33 miles beyond Utica, upon the Erie Canal, as a suitable place to assemble. Our brother will see that a suitable place is furnished in the village. It is expected that all business will be completed in two days. It is expressly understood that the Botanic State Convention is designed to take into consideration and to wrest from the *medical pensioners* our Constitutional privileges of which they robbed us last winter.

Personal difficulties are not to obtain a hearing.

United we stand, divided we fall. Our friends will give this information an extensive circulation. A full representation is requested from each county.—Ed.

COMMERCIAL.

Sales at the N. Y. and Stock Exchange Board
June 21, 1834.

20 shares United States Bank	108½
3 — Del. & Hud. canal	74½
100 — Life & Trust Ins Co	144½
100 — Morris Canal	74½
3 — Bank of New-York	122½
200 — N O Canal Bank	93
25 — American In Com	137
75 — Commercial Bank, N. O.	102
20 — Merchants' Bank	116
100 — Mechanics' Bank	116½
30 — City Bank	111
10 — Del & Hudson Canal Co.	80½
100 — Butch. & Drovers' Bank	114
165 — Leather Mann. Bank	109
70 — City Bank, N. Orleans	105
35 — State Marine Insu. Co.	74½
10 — Commercial Ins. Co.	103
50 — Farmers' Loan Insu Co.	95
50 — Mohawk Railroad Co.	105½
10 — do do	108½
25 — Bost. & Prov. R. R. Co.	97½
35 — Cam. & Am. R. R. Co.	125

Sept. 30, 1833 June 21, 1834.

Life and Trust Co.	160	do	144½	do
Hud. & Mohawk R R Co	136	do	105½	do
Del. & Hudson Canal	125	do	74½	do
Boston & Prov. R. R. Co.	111½	do	97½	do
Sch'y & Sar. R. R. Co.	128	do	97½	do
Harlem Rail Road Co.	95	do	70	do
New-Orleans Canal Bank	113	do	98	do
New-Orleans City Bank	112½	do	105½	do

Bank Failures since our last number.

Commercial Bank of Millington, Md.
Mechanics' Bank, Patterson, N. Jersey.

PRICES CURRENT.

[CORRECTED MONTHLY BY J. AND D. H. CARY.]

Albany, June 21, 1834.

Produce.—Flour, superfine, per bl. \$4 62½a4-82½; Wheat, per bushel, 1a1 3; Rye, do. 58a60 cts; Barley, do. 00a00 cts; Oats, do. 33a35 cts; Corn, do. 56a62½ cts; Flaxseed, do. 1 25a0 00; White Beans, do. \$1 25a1 75; White Peas, do. 75a87½ cts; Green do. do. \$1 00a1 25; M. Fat, do. do. \$1 12a1 50; Timothy Seed, do. \$1 25a1 62; Clover, do. western, per bu. \$4 25a4 75; do. do. southern, \$4 50a5 00; Hops, do. do. 9a10 cts.

Albany Cattle Market.—Beef, per cwt. \$5 00; Pork, in hog, \$0 00; Hams, sm'kd, 8 00a8 50; Mutton, \$0 00a0 00; Butter, dairy, per lb. 14a16 cts; do. store, do. 8a9 cts; Cheese, do. 7a9 cts; Lard, do. 7a8 cts; Beeswax, do. 18a19 cts; Tallow, do. \$8 00.

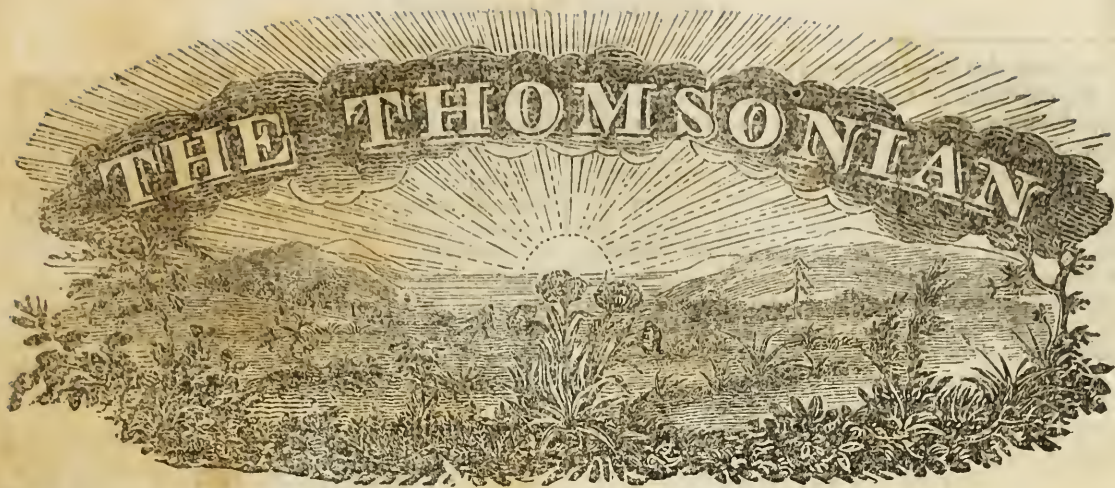
Beef and Pork.—Mess Beef, per bbl. \$8 50a9 00, city inspection; Prime, do. do. \$5 00a5 25; Cargo, do. do. \$3 25a3 50; Mess Pork, do. \$13 00a13 50; Prime, do. do. \$9 00a9 50; Cargo, do. do. \$7 00.

New York, June 21st.

Pearl and Pot Ashes.—Pearls, per cwt. \$4 15; Pots, do. \$3 90.

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HOSFORD & TOWS, No. 58 State-street, and published by JOHN THOMSON, *Botanic Physician*, No. 91 Beaver street. Subscriptions to the *Watchman* will be received at either of the above places.



[The Sun of Science arising upon the Flora of North America.]

BOTANIC WATCHMAN.

“We can never be really in danger, until the forms of Law are made use of to destroy the substance of our Liberties.”—JUNIUS.

VOL. I.

ALBANY, N. Y. JULY 1, 1834.

No. 7.

THE WATCHMAN

Is published monthly at *two dollars* per annum, payable *always* in advance. *Twenty-five cents* allowed agents for each yearly subscriber. A surplus quantity of each number will be kept on hand to supply subscribers during the year.

In Albany the U. S. Bank notes are the only current money from the southern and western states, all others are from 6 to 10 per cent discount.

Correspondence between the Friendly Botanic Society of the City and County of New York, and the Hon. Messrs. Herttell and Myers.

Seldom have we been more gratified than we were while reading the correspondence between Doctors Sweet, Weeks and Brady, the committee which was appointed by the Botanic Society of the City and County of New York, to tender to the Hon. Messrs. Herttell and Myers, the thanks of the society for their patriotic course in the Assembly, while the house was in committee of the whole on the medical pension bill. The following is the correspondence. It is quite voluminous to be sure, but it is so replete with patriotic sentiments, that it will well pay any one for the perusal. Here you see the rights of every citizen placed in bold relief, and any one who can read must understand, unless he is both blind and dumb, to the encroachments which are made upon his rights and privileges. In such a case he is not fit to enjoy the rights and privileges of a free and independent people, and is virtually a slave. Such people we do not wish to trouble themselves, as they have no mind of their own, until after they have consulted their doctor, whose opinion is theirs. Such men as those honorable members may justly be considered the salt of the earth, or the salvation of the remnant of the privileges that are left us as an independent people. The last legislature was the greatest mass of corruption that ever assembled within the walls of our capitol, and to Messrs. Herttell and Myers, and a few other similar choice spirits we are indebted for the preservation of the small remnant of our invaded rights. It was boldly asserted by some of the members in debate, that

those who sent them here were not competent to form their opinion in relation to their doctors.—We should say so too, should we form our opinion of their capacity to select their doctors, by some of the representatives that were sent to make their laws. All we have to say is, read for yourselves, here are the documents.—Ed.

New York F. B. S. June 2d, 1834.

DR. JOHN THOMSON,

Dear Sir—We send you for publication the following preamble and resolutions which were adopted by our Society at its last meeting, to which a reply will be received in time for your next number.

We, the undersigned, being a committee appointed at a stated meeting of the Friendly Botanic Society of the city and county of New York, on the 2d of June, to wait upon you for the purpose of submitting the following resolutions adopted unanimously by the society—do now most cordially welcome your return to your constituents from the halls of legislation, where you have evinced yourselves the worthy and able champions of the free and independent principles and equal rights which were left to us as a legacy by our forefathers, and which are guaranteed in that invaluable document, the constitution. As to your individual feelings in relation to the Thomsonian system of practice we know nothing. Be that as it may. Believe us when we assert that we feel confident in the assurance given by your patriotic course during the last session of the Legislature, that you were willing to sacrifice your exertions in the defence of that sacred clause in our constitution which declares that all men are born free and equal, in order that you might be the valuable instruments to hand down to posterity the true national and patriotic principles untarnished which we have received as treasures from our ancestors. Such being the impression it was unanimously

Resolved by the Friendly Botanic Society of the city of New York, That their sincere thanks be tendered to the two members of the State Legis-

lature from this city, Messrs. Herttell and Myers, for the noble stand they have taken in opposing proscription and monopoly, while resisting a law giving the exclusive privilege of practicing medicine to the medical faculty, and that a committee of three wait on them and express the same.

Resolved, That the thanks of this society be also tendered to the other members for resisting the passage of the same.

Resolved, That our thanks be given to Dr. John Thomson for his untiring efforts in support and defence of equal rights in medical practice; all of which were unanimously adopted.

Accept Sirs from each of us our undivided respects towards you as private citizens and as legislators.

DODGE SWEET, }
H. L. WEEKS, } Committee.
L. D. BRADY, }

Hon. Messrs. HERTTELL & MYERS.

Late members of Assembly.

New York, June 14th, 1834.

Gentlemen—I received a few days since your communication accompanying a copy of *Resolutions* passed by "The Friendly Botanic Society of the city of New York," expressing the thanks of the said society for my opposition at the recent session of the legislature of this state, to the passage of a bill giving to the (diplomatized) medical faculty the exclusive privilege of botanic medical practice.

It is probably not expected that I now attempt a detail of all the reasons which induced my disapprobation of the bill in question: nor is it on the present occasion necessary. I would however have it explicitly understood that my opposition to the proposed law was not intended to favor *quacks* or to advocate *quackery*. I am as much opposed to those as the advocates of the bill can be. The bill and the arguments offered to sustain it, also purported to be in opposition to ignorance and medical mal-practice. The object of both was to proscribe all *undiplomatized* botanic practice, however scientific; and to bolster up diplomatized practitioners however ignorant of the science of medical botany. The objection to this proscriptive and monopolizing character and tendency of the bill was increased by the consideration, that it is well understood that the practical operation of our incorporated medical school system has not been exclusively directed to the improvement of medical science. Too susceptible of being made subservient to private interests and personal ambition, and easily *managed by influence* to gratify favoritism; some of the prominent effects of the medical school monopoly have been to enable half-taught pupils to pass an imperfect examination—to confer on half-learned graduates academic honors—to shelter diplomatized ignorance from scrutiny and detection, and thus to impede the progress of improvement in medical science—to disgrace the medical profession, and to injure the public weal. My impressions, derived in a measure from my own observations on this subject, have been strengthened and confirmed by the concurrent opinions of men of unquestionable reputation for medical science, moral character and intellectual attainments, who have candidly admitted and sincerely regretted the existence of the evils to which I have adverted.

The proposed law was not only intended to restrict Botanic medical practice, to diplomatized

medical doctors, but would tend in its operation, to facilitate the attainment of the purpose of confining medical teaching, to incorporated medical schools and colleges, and to the professional men connected with them. Thus virtually to prohibit the professional exercise of all medical knowledge, however great or useful, which shall not have been acquired at an incorporated medical institution, and under diplomatized professors, was, in my view, a measure not so certainly calculated to facilitate the attainment of medical science, as to subserve the interest of those exclusively privileged to practice physic and to become medical teachers.

Whether the medical practitioner be learned or ignorant, is a question in which the public interest may be involved; but it is a matter of very little importance to the community or to the patient, *how or where* the doctor shall have obtained his learning. The only question should be, does he possess a requisite knowledge of the science of medicine? And that matter would be determined with sufficient certainty, if left to the determination of those most interested in a correct decision on the subject. *Public opinion* in a community like this, will point out with sufficient accuracy the men *distinguished* for their learning and science: and the *public interest* would not suffer, if each individual whose life, health and happiness are at stake, should be left to the full enjoyment of the right to select their own medical advisors.

It would be an imputation unmerited to pretend that there is not learning, skill and reputation among the regular medical professors, sufficient to distinguish them from ignorant and mischievous pretenders to medical science. But it would certainly be a slander on this community, and no compliment to the medical profession in it, to admit that a people among whom are scattered an immense number of learned medical men, do not possess discretion and intelligence sufficient to enable them to discriminate between a splendid galaxy of learned and talented medical doctors, and a few ignorant men of opposite character and standing in society. And admitting there is a lamentable amount of ignorance and credulity in the community, and hence too great a lack of discernment to enable all to judge accurately on all occasions in reference to medical men and medical remedy; is *that* a good reason why all should be deprived of the right to judge for themselves in those matters? Why not leave the people to seek counsel of whom they please in matters pertaining to the *health* of the *body*, as well as for the *good* of the *soul*? This is done in *spiritual* concerns, involving, as many believe, interests and consequences of infinitely greater moment. Why not then in temporal affairs, touching bodily health?

In either case none would suffer, but those who in a measure deserve to do so, for suffering themselves to be imposed upon, when a little well timed reflection and well directed investigation would prevent it. Because of the iniquity which constantly followed legislation in *this world* in reference to the *affairs of another*, the authority to meddle in spiritual matters was interdicted to our legislature. It would doubtless have been as well if the legislature had forborne the attempt to regulate the taking of physic, under the pretence of regulating medical practice. No evils probably would have resulted so numerous or so great as those which are consequent on the exercise of ar-

rogated legislative power, or of legislative acts of supererogation.

I mean nothing in disparagement of diplomatised physicians. So far from such a sentiment, I would be glad to see instituted a competent tribunal for the *public examination in writing*, of all who should choose to avail themselves of the benefit of a public testimonial of their medical qualifications, and were willing to submit to the requisite inquisition: and all such should be entitled to an examination, and if found duly qualified, should be entitled to a diploma, without reference to the school in which they may have pursued their studies. This arrangement would subject the examiners as well as the examined, to the observation and criticism of professional men learned in the medical science, and operate inauspiciously to the practice of favoritism and *learned quackery in*, as well as ignorant quackery *out* of the medical schools, and tend much to physiological improvement.

I would have it also understood that I have no hostility to medical schools: on the contrary, I would multiply them; but I would not invest any with exclusive privileges, nor attempt to interfere with the right which every citizen possesses, not only to take medicine when he pleases to do so, but to ask counsel of whom he will on the subject of his health. And whether he agrees to pay little or much for medicine and advice, or shall obtain either or both gratuitously, is a matter in which the public have no concern nor the legislature any legitimate right to interfere. The life and health of each individual is involved in the discreet choice and prudent use of articles of subsistence: and if the like motive and the like prudence alike aided and directed by the example and counsel of personal friends, are not sufficient to insure alike discreet choice of medical advice and medical remedy, no legislative enactments can supply the deficiency or prevent any evil so great as those which generally proceed from legislative interposition in such cases. In truth, I very much doubt whether undiplomatized medical practice has ever done half the mischief which has been imputed to it: and I do not feel quite sure that medical quackery could do much injury in a community so devoid of *intelligence*, not to say common sense, as not to be able to discriminate between a multitude of learned medical professors and a small body of ignorant *empirics*. The mischiefs these do cannot be either great or obvious, if not sufficient to distinguish them from those who have the advantage of a reputation for science and learning: and the argument against legislative interference is strengthened by the consideration that some of the best medical remedies have been discovered by men out of the pale of the medical profession, and which, after having been denounced and described as quackery, have been adopted by the medical schools and honored as scientific practice.

I am not aware that the legislature possess the constitutional right or power to restrict medical tuition exclusively to incorporated medical schools or colleges, or to those educated in them. Should the legislature deem it wise to incorporate a body of teachers of any other science; or of any mechanical trade or profession, or of teachers of literature generally; it does not follow that they possess the legitimate power to interdict others to become teachers in those respective branches, or to prohibit any person from carrying on any business, acknowledged to be useful and proper, by the very act of incorporation by which it may be at-

tempted to be monopolized. Nor is the right more evident or the policy more just, by which a *self-taught* medical practitioner, professor or teacher, is refused an examination, rejected as a quack, and regardless of his qualifications, however learned and competent he may be, prohibited from exercising his profession, because, and only because he chose not to study under a privileged teacher, or happened to be too poor to encounter the cost of an *attendance* at an expensive incorporated institution.

I presume it will not be insisted that the legislature have a right coercively to proscribe to its constituents their *diet* or their *drink*, nor to designate to the persons of whom *only* shall be procured, bread, meat, vegetables or liquor; or of whom *only* the people shall receive *advice* and *instruction* in regard to the use of any article of subsistence. Where then the right of the legislature to dictate to their constituents in the matter of taking physic? the persons of whom only they shall procure it? or what description of professional men they shall (exclusively) consult in regard to their health, or medical remedy? And whose the right, the policy or the justice of legislative interference in the case of medicine and medical advice and instruction, that would not equally authorize similar legislative action in reference to articles of *diet* and *drink*? If the pretences of preserving life and restoring health are sufficient to authorize and justify the incorporation of medical men or medical schools with exclusive privileges to administer medicine—to give medical advice and medical instruction; the same pretences would equally authorize and justify the incorporating of a body of *bakers*, of *butchers*, of *hucksters*, of *grocers*, and of *tavern keepers*, with the exclusive right to furnish the particular articles pertaining to their business or professions respectively, and also the exclusive right to advise as to the time and manner of using them. The principle, like the pretences or arguments, is the same in both cases; and the right of the legislature, if any, is the same in one as in the other: but the *policy* of legislative restraints is greater in the case of *diet* and *drink*, than in that of medicine. Mal-practice in medicine may, and doubtless too often does destroy life and health. Mal-practice in *eating* and *drinking* does *more*: besides destroying health and life, it destroys *moral character* and produces *crime*, and hence is more injurious to the community than mal-practice in physic: yet there has been no legislation in *this* as in the matter of medicine and medical instruction:—no incorporated companies with exclusive privilege to deal in articles of subsistence, of whom only the “*staff of life*” shall be obtained: and it is not hazarding any thing to say, that legislative interference with the rights of their constituents to manage these “their own affairs in their own way” would not long be quietly submitted to: and I think it probable that the objectionable portion of our medical school laws: viz. that which gives them their exclusive and prescriptive character, will endure only until the people shall be well-informed of the evil operation of incorporations with the exclusive right to teach or impart useful knowledge of any kind.

The states of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Vermont have left these matters with the proper tribunal, *the Public*: to be managed and settled by the intelligence of the *people*. In those states, as I understand, there are no laws establishing exclusive schools—no laws to monopolize medical practice or medical tuition; yet it will not be contended

that Pennsylvania is behind New-York in medical science: or that there are more *quacks* in that than in this state: and I have yet to learn that there are according to their population more deaths by medical mal-practice in either of those states than in this. It is true that professional men allege that there are more *empirics* in this than in any other state in the Union. If such be the fact, it is probably owing to our more numerous population. If however our incorporated medical institutions have not been more effective in promoting the improvement of medical science, than in diminishing the number of quacks and uprooting quackery, it does not argue much in favor of their salutary operation.

I disclaim all intention to enter into the arena of medical controversy about medical systems, theories or practice, and shall not willingly involve myself in any party squabble in any of the vexed questions, which have been or are now agitated by the medical faculty, and by which they have been kept in a high state of excitement and hostility among themselves. I am neither competent to the discussion nor ambitious to engage in it. Neither am I inclined to interpose obstacles to the improvement of medical science or averse to medical institutions. On the contrary, I would facilitate the acquisition of medical knowledge by increasing the means to teach and acquire it. It was with these views that I, at the late session, offered two sections to be offered to the Medical Bill, for the establishment of other medical schools. These were met, opposed and defeated by the influence of the *friends and connections* of the existing institutions; furnishing thereby another instance in illustration of the certain tendency of exclusive medical incorporations to effect an organized combination to maintain and perpetuate their exclusive power and privileges and to proscribe all other similar institutions, for the benefit of those already established.

Another effect of the present incorporated monopoly, has been to create and maintain a medical *junto* or *regency* at the seat of the state government. A large and respectable body of medical gentlemen distinguished for their learning and talents, have felt and acknowledged the existence of such a power, and have been obliged to submit to its management. It was doubtless the same *influence* which effected the destruction of a rival institution in this city: and in truth has continued to interpose effectual opposition to almost every measure which it was feared would tend to disarm the existing institutions of their dominant power and exclusive privileges. The operation of the same influence, on the medical committee of the Legislature at the session of 1833, which reported against the memorial of the medical society of this city, was too palpable to escape notice or animadversion. It was unquestionably the same *influence* operating at our political elections of the last year, which threw into our legislature an unusual number of medical men, with a view to affect the repeal of the law by which botanic medical practice by *undiplomatized* medical doctors was allowed in this State. How long legislative action in medical matters is to continue subject to the control and supervision of a self-created and medical regency, or of an incorporated annual conclave at the seat of government, is yet to be determined. This *influence* began somewhat to be *understood* towards the close of the discussion on the medical bill, so called, and perhaps it was owing in a measure to that discovery,

that a provision was added to the bill which rendered it nearly harmless if not entirely a dead letter on the statute book.

How far my efforts were instrumental in producing such a result, I do not know, nor is it material to determine. Believing as I do, that self-approbation is indispensably essential to human happiness: and knowing as I do, that the satisfaction derived from a conscientious discharge of duty, is, to me, a sufficient inducement to undertake its performance, however numerous, powerful and overwhelming the opponents of my opinions and my measures may be: yet the just estimate of my motives and the sincere approbation of my conduct by my fellow citizens is not only an additional and acceptable source of felicitation, but a powerful incentive to the exercise of the moral courage necessary to the energetic opposition to unjust measures advocated and sustained by dominant power and influence. Accept, gentlemen, for yourselves, and please to present to the society, you represent, my thanks for your kind consideration, and also the sincere assurance of the best regards of Your's &c.

THOMAS HERTTILL.

Messrs. Dodge, Sweet,
L. D. Brady, and Hen- } Committee, &c.
ry L. Weeks.

New York, June 4th, 1834.

Gentlemen—Your letter covering the Resolutions passed at a meeting of the Friendly Botanic Society of the city of New York is received.—You do me justice in saying that I have been a fearless champion of the great constitutional principle of equal rights, for it has been the grand principle which has governed my legislative course during the six sessions that I have had the honor to be one of the representatives of this commercial emporium. I have seen with regret, and frequently opposed the great and growing thirst for incorporations, exclusive privileges, and general restrictions, and when compelled by circumstances to vote for any of them, it was always with a view to increase the number, to lessen the force of such evils. If my course has been acceptable and satisfactory to your Society, as a portion of my constituents, it gives me pleasure.

I am not sufficiently informed as respects the principles, power and effect of Botanic Medicine, or the skill of those who administer them, to give a definite opinion of the good or bad effects of the practice on the community, nor do I believe that a diploma from a Medical College has any charm attached to it. But I am inclined to think, that with all the experience of ages past, medical science is yet in a state of infancy. Remedies suited to one climate or to one constitution frequently have a disastrous effect in other climates or on another constitution, and that which will cure a disease in one case, frequently has a contrary effect in another, apparently the same, and that much remains for the free exercise of judgment; and I know of no reason why an educated and systematic man of experience may not qualify himself to practice the healing art as well without as with a diploma. With a high respect for those of the learned professions, I am inclined to believe that there is yet some quackery in them all.—Theology, Law, and Physic. And as those who go through a regular course of studies in each of those branches, and receiving diplomas at the close, have a manifest advantage over all others not licensed;

the latter must seek their way to public favor, by their skill, perseverance, kindness, and moderation as respects their charges for services rendered; and I would be unwilling in a Legislative capacity to deprive the public from choosing between them. It has always appeared to me that an intelligent public like ours should be uncontrolled in their choice, and that any legislation on the subject is an infringement of the public rights. It is my opinion that too much Legislation is the bane of Democracy, and I consider that we have already too many restrictive laws, such as the law exempting a large amount of real estate held by literary and religious incorporations, and a portion of that owned by the clergy from taxation, it being a sound policy that all property protected, should contribute towards the expense of protection; every dollar of property which is exempt, adds in proportion to the taxes on that which is not exempt. I would not prevent persons traveling over twenty miles on the first day of the week for which offence he is now fineable; such laws operate against the laboring community, whose six days in a week is necessarily employed in labor for the support of himself and family, and if restricted from taking recreation, exercise and rational pleasure on the 7th, he is worse off than the cattle who are relieved from labor on the first day of the week. I do not mean to be understood as opposed to the attendance on public worship on that or any other day, but the community should be left free and unrestricted in all such matters, and also in their choice of selecting a regular diplomaed physician or a Botanic doctor in case of sickness. Why should a free citizen be more restricted in the choice of his physician, who administers to his mind for the benefit of his body, than he is in respect to his spiritual doctors, who administers to his mind for the benefit of his soul, or in the choice of a counsellor for the protection of his property? I do not think that a law would be constitutional that would abridge his rights in either of these cases, for there are many sound divines that have not received diplomas from Theological Colleges; many profound counsellors that have never been licensed to practice in our courts, and many skilful practitioners in medicine that have not received diplomas from a college of physicians and surgeons. It is therefore proper and right that in all such matters the people should be left free to select for themselves.

With much respect I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

M. MYERS.

To Messrs. Sweet, }
Brady & Weeks } Committee.

JUDGES ELDRIDGE & SOPER'S OPINION OF THE
THOMSONIAN SYSTEM OF PRACTICE.

Albany, April 29, 1829.

Sir,—While we were members of the Legislative body in 1829, numerous petitions were received in favor of the Thomsonian system of practice of medicine; but from the unfavorable accounts which we had seen in the prints, together with the force of education, we were induced to believe it a system of quackery. Having never seen any patients, who had been attended by Dr. Thomson himself, and being favored with an invitation, we resolved to embrace the opportunity, and accompanied him one afternoon, when we saw and heard detailed, accounts of twenty five or thirty who had been restored to health from the

last stages of disease, after apparently all other remedies had failed. If the statements which we heard were facts, which we have no reason to doubt, as the people appeared to be respectable and candid, we should think this system bids fair to become of inestimable value to mankind; and therefore has our best wishes for its prosperity and success. Respectfully yours, &c. J. B. ELDRIDGE.

A. D. SOPER.

To Dr John Thomson.

OPINION OF MESSRS HAMMOND & BUCKMAN

Albany, Feb. 7th, 1830.

Doct John Thomson,

Sir,—Being the majority of a committee appointed by the Assembly of the state of New York, to whom was referred the petitions and documents relative to the practice of Botanic Physicians, with power to examine the effects of said practice on community, we, agreeable to the authority vested in us, accompanied you in the city of Albany, on the 25th ult., when we heard the verbal testimony of the persons whose signatures appear attached to the following certificates, commencing on the 18th page of this book,* viz: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 15, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 29 and 33, and to our surprise, not only found the statements made in their respective certificates, fully supported by each and every individual, but many particulars in relation to their diseases were also related to us by the patients, which, in our opinion, would have added much to the importance and striking features of those certificates, had they been embodied in the formation of the documents. The persons thus examined appeared *respectable, intelligent and candid*. We therefore have the strongest evidence to believe, that your practice has been of inestimable service in rescuing from the grave, numbers of persons who had been pronounced by the regular physicians incurable. We also saw several persons whose friends had died while under your care; and who gave you much credit, for having made them more comfortable while they lived, than could be done by other physicians who attended prior to you. In conclusion, it is our opinion, as well as the opinions of the committees who have preceded us, that if any person deserves to be protected by law, you are one.

EPHRAIM HAMMOND,
A. BUCKMAN.

ANATOMY.

(Continued.)

129. Q. How many chambers has the eye?

A. Two? an anterior and posterior chamber.

130. Q. What separates the anterior from the posterior chamber?

A. The curtain formed by the iris and uvea.

131. Q. What is contained in the capsule of the crystalline lens?

A. The crystalline lens and a little water.

132. Q. What artery nourishes the crystalline lens?

A. The arteria centralis retinae.

133. Q. Where is the pigmentum nigrum of the eye situated?

A. Upon the uvea, behind the iris and upon the surface of the tunica choroidea.

134. Q. How many muscles are there that arise from the trunk and are inserted into the scapula?

* A pamphlet.

A. the muscles that are inserted into the scapula are six in number, viz. trapezius, levator scapulae, pectoralis minor, rhomboideus, serratus magnus and subclavius.

135. Q. What are the muscles that arise from the shoulder joint and are inserted into the forearm?

A. They are six in number, viz. trapezius, levator scapulae, pectoralis minor, rhomboideus, serratus magnus and subclavius.

136. Q. Where is the lachrymal sac situated.

A. In the superior part of the lachrymal groove, or the commencement of the ductus ad nasum behind the tendon of the orbicularis.

137. Q. What is situated in the groove at the lower internal edge of each rib?

A. The intercostal artery, vein and nerve.

138. Q. What difference in situation is there between the right and left kidney?

A. The right kidney is much lower than the left, occasioned by the liver occupying so much space.

139. Q. What are the ducts that enter the duodenum?

A. The ductus communis choledochus, and the ductus pancreaticus.

140. Q. How many muscles arise from the shoulder and are inserted into the forearm?

A. The muscles that are attached to the shoulder and fore arm are two in number, viz. viceps flexor cubiti, and the long head of the triceps.

141. Q. How many muscles arise from the arm to be inserted into the fore arm?

A. The muscles that arise from the arm and are inserted into the fore-arm are six in number, namely, the anconeus, the short heads of the triceps extensor cubiti, the brachialis internus, supinator radii longus, supinator radii brevis, and pronator radii teres.

142. Where are the testicles situated in the fetus?

A. The testicles in the fetus before the sixth month are in the abdomen, they receive a covering of peritonæum, and are placed at the lower part of the kidneys.

143. Q. In what intestines are the valvulae conniventes found?

A. In the small intestines, chiefly in the duodenum and jejunum.

144. What is the name of the duct leading from the pelvis of the kidney to the bladder?

A. The ureter.

145. Q. What forms the linea alba?

A. The meeting of the flat tendons of the abdominal muscles.

146. Q. How many openings has the right auricle of the heart.

A. Four, viz. the opening of the vena cava superior, that of the vena cava inferior, that of the coronary vein, and ostium venosum.

147. Q. Where do the ostia of the lacteals open?

A. Upon the internal surface of the small intestines.

148. What muscles arise from the scapula and are inserted into the humerus?

A. The muscles which arise from the scapula and are inserted into the humerus, are the subscapularis, teres major, teres minor, supraspinatus, infraspinatus, coraco-brachialis, and the deltoideus.

149. Q. Where does the mesentery begin?

A. The mesentery begins about the termination of the duodenum.

150. Q. What forms the profundal palmar arch?

A. The profundal palmar arch is chiefly formed by the radical artery.

151. Q. How many openings has the left auricle of the heart?

A. Five, viz. those of the four pulmonary vessels and the ostium venosum.

152. What is the true organ of vision?

A. The retina.

153. Q. What is the general division of the internal ear?

A. The internal ear is divided into the tympanum and labyrinth which consists of the cochlea, vestibulum, and semi-circular canals.

154. Q. What nerves form the great sympathetic?

A. A branch of the sixth pair of nerves with a recurrent twig of the second branch of the fifth pair of nerves.

155. Q. Do the olfactory nerves supply the nose with the sense of feeling?

A. No, but branches from the fifth pair do.

156. Q. What are the vessels surrounded by the capsule of Glysson?

A. The vessels surrounded by the capsule of Glysson are the vena portæ, the hepatic artery, the hepatic veins, the excretory ducts, and some absorbents.

157. Q. How many dilations are there in the urethra?

A. There are generally three dilations to be found in the urethra of men; one at the point of the glans penis, another at the bulb of the urethra, and a third in the prostrate gland.

158. Q. What muscles are divided in amputation of the thigh?

A. The muscles divided in amputation of the thigh, are the biceps flexor cruris, semi-tendinosus, semi-membranosus, gracilis, sartorius, vastus externus, vastus internus, rectus femoris, and the long tendon of the abductor magnus.

159. Q. How many arteries are there?

A. Two: viz. the aorta and pulmonary artery; all the other arteries are branches of these two.

160. Q. What are the arteries called which supply the kidneys?

A. The renal or emulgent arteries.

161. Q. What is the name of the vessels which nourish the heart?

A. Coronary arteries.

162. Q. What are the arteries of the stomach called?

A. Coronary—they are four in number, viz. coronaria, gastrica dextra, gastrica sinistra, and pylorica. The veins are called gastric.

163. Q. How are the trunks of arteries nourished?

A. The arterial trunks are nourished by the vasa vasorum, which arise from the nearest small branches, and are every where dispersed on their surface.

164. Q. What change do the collateral arteries undergo when a large arterial trunk is tied?

A. The collateral arteries, after a large arterial trunk is tied, dilate, their coats become stronger, and acquire an additional strength; they are also found to become tortuous.

165. Q. What forms the phrenic nerve?

A. The phrenic nerve is formed by the third and fourth cervical, it also receives a filament from the second.

COOKERY FOR THE SICK.

WATER GRUEL.—Take a spoonful and a half of fresh ground oatmeal, mix with it gradually a quart of river or spring water, and set it on a clear fire. When it is rising or just ready to boil, take it off and pour it from one basin into another backwards and forwards five or six times; then set it on the fire again till it is ready to boil, but before it does boil take it off, and let it stand a little in the saucepan, that the coarse husks of the oatmeal may sink to the bottom. Then pour it out, add a little salt and let it stand to cool.

When water gruel is made with grits it must boil gently for some time. The longer it boils the more it will jelly. But moderation must be observed in this respect, for if it be very long boiled and very thick it will be flat and heavy.

A mistaken idea very generally prevails that water gruel is not nourishing; it is, on the contrary, a light, nourishing food, good either in sickness or health, both for young or old.—*Whitlaw.*

MILK PORRIDGE.—Make water gruel as above, and to two-thirds of gruel, when it has stood a little while to cool, add one-third of unboiled new-milk. It may be eaten with or without salt.

Milk porridge is exceedingly cleansing and easy of digestion, and may be given to the weakest stomach that is able to receive food.—*Id.*

Another Way.—Stir a pint of water into three large spoonfuls of fresh oatmeal, let it stand to clear, and then pour off the water. Put a pint of fresh water to the oatmeal, stir it up well, and leave it till the next day. Strain off the liquor through a fine sieve, and set it in a saucepan on a clear brisk fire. Add milk, in about half the quantity, gradually while it is warming; and when it is just ready to boil, take it off, pour it into a basin, and let it stand to cool. A little salt may be added.

This as well as the former porridge is very light, and proper for weak stomachs.—*Id.*

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—The Journal of Madrid, the *Athene*, publishes a very singular letter respecting a discovery recently made, and which particularly relates to natural history. It appears that in digging the Canal of Sopena, a rock was found about 8 feet under the surface, and beneath this rock at 18 feet some argillaceous strata was discovered, of which the bones, having the marks of veins and arteries, resembled a whitish piece of stone. This body was eighteen feet long, (10 inches and 3 lines French.) The head was two feet broad and the chest was three feet in breadth. A physician and surgeon examined the body and recognised it to be a man. Several of the most respectable persons have visited the spot for the purpose of seeing the curiosity. Several learned persons have supposed that this man of eighteen feet must have lived before the deluge. There is no doubt that the authorities will take care that this relic will be preserved for future examination.

CURE FOR A FILM IN THE EYE OF A HORSE OR OX.—Edward S. Jarvis, Esq. of Surry, Me., in a letter to Mr. Joseph R. Newell, proprietor of the Boston Agricultural Warehouse, states as follows,

Have you ever heard of a cure for a film on the eye of an ox or a horse? I was told of one eighteen or twenty years ago, and have been in the practice of it ever since with perfect success. It

was brought to my mind by just having had proof of its successful application in a calf that had its eye hurt by a blow from another creature. A film formed over it and it was thought its eye was lost. But by turning into the opposite eye, a great spoonful of melted lugs's fat, it was cured in 24 hours. I do not pretend to account for this, but I have seen it tried with success so often, that I think it ought to be made public, if it has not been before. I learned it from an Indian.—*N. E. Fair.*

A PETRIFIED PARROUSE!—The papers say that an Indian child entirely petrified, was recently dug out of a stone quarry at Guernsey, Ohio.—This tale is rather too *fishy* for our use!

STEEL BUSKS.—It is extremely probable that whatever conducts the electricity of the body from it, will occasion direct debility. With this view, I have long been in the habit of causing females, who use steel supports in their stays, to lay them altogether aside.—*Med. Quarterly.*

ASTHMA.—We learn from an intelligent friend who has long been afflicted with this most distressing complaint, that the fumes of burning paper, saturated with solution of saltpetre, gives him perfect relief. He keeps a quantity of paper—which has been simply soaked in strong saltpetre water, and afterwards dried—constantly on hand, and on the recurrence of a paroxysm obtains almost instant relief from burning half a sheet or a sheet in his room. Others who have been similarly affected, have tried it with corresponding benefit. In no case has it been known to fail, so far as his information extends. We deem the testimony sufficient to warrant the publication of the prescription, which certainly has the merit of simplicity. If it shall prove generally efficacious, its value is beyond price. It can be readily tested.—*Newark Daily Adv.*

Remarks.—We think the leaves of the Lobelia Inflata, would be far better, and less dangerous to the health of the patient.—*Ed.*

A GREAT MEDICAL CELEBRATION.—The state and county medical societies of the State of New York and their dupes, are about celebrating the death of a Mr. Kelsey Gray, who was killed, as we are informed, in Montpelier, Vermont, on the 27th instant, under the Thomsonian system of practice. As this is the only case which we have heard of being killed this season under that system of practice in the United States, and its presenting a rare opportunity to such as delight in such festivals, it is expected that it will be very numerously attended by the medical profession generally, and all such as are opposed to killing in any other way than that which is the most fatal and the most fashionable.

The order of the day and committee of arrangements will shortly be published by the American Lancet, in New York. As this paper is small, we cannot expect its devotion to any other murders than those committed under the Thomsonian system, which will admit of the publication of much other news. But should its editors think it advisable to enlarge its sheets for the publication of the fashionable murders, even those that daily take place around their own doors, we may expect no other news, unless they attempt to compete with the Courier and Enquirer in relation to the size of their sheet.

DOCTOR Z. IN TROUBLE.

We perceive by the Buffalo Republican, that our Botanic friends at the West are violently attacked by Doctor Z., who has spent a column of type, signifying nothing, from his laboratory of poisons.

The Doctor has profusely lavished the epithets of quack, imposture, &c. &c. upon them, all of which are very acceptable names to us, to what it would be should he call us *regular physicians*. Any name or appellation that you may think proper to bestow upon us Doctor, will be an honor of the highest cast, when compared with that of a "*scientific or regular physician*." A man who calls himself a regular physician, or a man of science, and makes use of the same kind of poisons to restore the sick to health, that the assassin would to destroy life; or who would use the same means in alleviating the distressed, that the butcher would to fit his beef and pork for market; or in surgery in attempting to set one bone put out two or three others; or to restore a defective nose, take a piece of flesh from the temples and patch it on; or in midwifery, kill the child before it was born, and then bleed the mother to help the labor pains, by which means she also dies. We say those who can be guilty of such practice, which has actually come under our observation, and much more very similar in skill, are worthy of no other appellation than scientific or regular physicians, as there is no other term that we can think of, which we can use, that will express in a sufficient degree of horror, our view of these scourges of the earth.

But there are honorable exceptions to the above rule as there are many honest and valuable men that go by that appellation, and we do really wish that they would come out from among the vipers, and take to themselves our title of "quack," or some other honorable name, to free themselves from the odium that has become attached to the title of Regular Scientific Physician, by the enormities that have been committed under the cloak of that name.

We shall be happy to hear from the doctor again, as we are ever glad when the regulars can find time to write such long articles without being disturbed by their patients, and we perceive the Doctor has plenty of time to spare.—Ed.

A new and final cure for an affection of the spinal marrow.—The following important information was communicated to us by a lady who resides in the neighborhood where the cure was effected, and we have no doubt of the facts as set forth by her in the following brief narration. We will give it in our informant's language, which is as follows:

"A lady of my acquaintance being troubled with a distress or lameness in the back, applied to a physician of my acquaintance, and who has attended me occasionally. He attended some considerable length of time without the least benefit to his patient; at length the Doctor proposed that the vertebra or back bone should be laid bare by a surgical operation, which was immediately done. Now, says the Doctor, the spinal marrow must be boared out with a gimblet, which was no sooner said than the operation was commenced. As soon as the instrument penetrated the spinal marrow, the lady was immediately struck with a numbness in the extremities, and soon after became crazy. However, the operation was persisted in, and a quantity of corrosive liquid poured into the orifice which increased her insanity to the wildest parox-

ysms of madness. Such was her extreme sufferings that the strength of several men was necessary to keep her on the bed. And to make a long story short, the lady was effectually cured by the interposition of death, which removed her from this man of poison and scientific back borer in two or three days."

So much alarmed was our informant for fear this knight of the augur would by some means be employed to attend her in his peculiar scientific way, that she came the distance of fifteen or twenty miles in order to obtain some assistance from our humble selves in the way of "*Quackery*," as she had seen enough of the man of mercury in the case of her neighbor.

Thanks to our patriotic legislature for the millions of money that has already been lavished to nurture and support institutions where such luminaries can be manufactured for the good of the inhabitants of this state. Were it not for those institutions the good people of the state of New-York would yet have been groping in darkness for the want of the developement of the prodigious genius of this our medical hero of the augur, and many others of like talents whose bright effulgent rays must have been enveloped in darkness. But we can truly say this is an age of wondrous invention. Well may the medical society be proud that such profound erudition has an existence among them, and that science has not become entirely extinct to give place to quackery.—Ed.

A LITTLE OF THE YANKEE.

A friend of ours who resides in this city and who is a master mason by trade, having an occasion to call a physician to his wife in a case of obstetric, the lady was blessed with two fine children. In a few days he called upon the Doctor for his bill, the Doctor informed him that in all cases he had \$20 a pair. No sooner said than done, the cash was placed in his hand. A few days after the Doctor called upon our friend to do a little repairing to two of his chimney places which were out of order, and which took him but a few hours. When the job was finished the Doctor enquired the amount of his bill, when he was informed that it was \$20. The Doctor exclaimed, extravagance. To which our friend replies, with great sang froid, always \$20 a pair, Doctor. The joke was too good, the Doctor handed him over the '*ready*' at once. Would it not be well in all similar cases for the farmer, mechanic or laborer to compare and charge the physician for services in the same proportion as the services rendered by the Doctor.—Our friend B. is entitled to our thanks for the example he has set, and the Doctor for doing him justice.—Ed.

FOR BLEEDING AT THE NOSE.—Those of our friends who may be troubled with bleeding at the nose will find great relief if not a radical cure, by bathing the feet in stimulating linament as directed in the 3d No. 35th page, and using snuff freely, made of pulverized Witch Hazel leaves. [*Hamamelis Virginica*, is the Botanic name of the tree.] We would remind our adversaries that this is a '*quack*' remedy, therefore as they regard their lives they must shun this nostrum, for the relief it gives is too immediate to be countenanced by the doctors. We say again beware of '*quackery*.'

"He that will not reason is a bigot, he that cannot is a fool, and he that dares not is a slave."

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIFE OF LAFAYETTE.

LAFAYETTE, Gilbert Motier (formerly Marquis de), was born at Chavagnac, near Brioude, in Auvergne, Sept. 6, 1757, was educated in the college of Louis le Grand, in Paris, placed at court, as an officer in one of the guards of honor, and at the age of 17, was married to the grand-daughter of the duke of Noailles. It was under these circumstances, that the young marquis de Lafayette entered upon a career so little to be expected of a youth of vast fortune, of high rank, of powerful connections, at the most brilliant and fascinating court in the world. He left France secretly for America, in 1777, and arrived at Charleston, South Carolina, April 25, being then 19 years old. The state of this country, it is well known, was at that time, most gloomy; a feeble army, without clothing or arms, was with difficulty kept together before a victorious enemy; the government was without resources or credit, and the American agents in Paris were actually obliged to confess that they could not furnish the young nobleman with a conveyance. "Then," said he, "I will fit out a vessel myself;" and he did so. The sensation produced in this country by his arrival was very great; it encouraged the almost disheartened people to hope for succour and sympathy from one of the most powerful nations in Europe. Immediately on his arrival, Lafayette received the offer of a command in the continental army, but declined it, raised and equipped a body of men at his own expense, and then entered the service as a volunteer, without pay. He lived in the family of the commander-in-chief, and won his full affection and confidence. He was appointed major-general in July, and in September, was wounded at Brandywine. He was employed in Pennsylvania and Rhode Island in 1778, and after receiving the thanks of the country for his important services, embarked at Boston, in January, 1779, for France, where it was thought he could assist the cause more effectually for a time. The treaty concluded between France and America, about the same period, was, by his personal exertions, made effective in our favor, and he returned to America with the intelligence that a French force would soon be sent to this country. Immediately on his arrival, he entered the service, and received the command of a body of infantry of about 2000 men which he clothed and equipped in part at his own expense. His forced march to Virginia, in December, 1780, raising 2000 guineas at Baltimore, on his own credit, to supply the wants of the troops—his rescue of Richmond—his long trial of generalship with Cornwallis, who boasted that "the boy could not escape him;" the siege of Yorktown, and the storming of the redoubt, are proofs of his devotion to the cause of American independence. Desirous of serving that cause at home, he again returned to France for that purpose.

Congress, which had already acknowledged his merits on former occasions, now passed new resolutions, Nov. 23, 1781, in which, besides the usual marks of approbation, they desired the American ministers to confer with him in their negotiations. In France, a brilliant reputation had preceded him, and he was received with the highest marks of public admiration. Still he urged upon his government the necessity of negotiating with a powerful force in America, and succeeded in obtaining orders to this effect. On his arrival

at Cadiz, he found forty-nine ships with 20,000 men, ready to follow him to America, had not peace rendered it unnecessary. A letter from him communicated the first intelligence of that event to Congress. The importance of his services in France may be seen by consulting his letters in the Correspondence of the American Revolution, (Boston, 1831.) He received pressing invitations however to revisit the country. Washington in particular urged it strongly; and, for the third time, Lafayette landed in the United States, Aug. 4, 1784. After passing a few days at Mt. Vernon he visited Baltimore, Philadelphia, N. York, Boston, &c., and was every where received with the greatest enthusiasm and delight. Previous to his return to France, Congress appointed a deputation, consisting of one member from each state, "to take leave of him on behalf of the country, and assure him that the United States regard him with particular affection, and will not cease to feel an interest in whatever may concern his honor and prosperity." After his return, he was engaged in endeavoring to mitigate the condition of the Protestants in France, and to effect the abolition of slavery. In the assembly of the notables, in 1787, he proposed the suppression of *lettres de cachet*, and of the state prisons, the emancipation of the Protestants, and the convocation of the representatives of the nation. When asked by the count d'Artois, since Charles X, if he demanded the states-general—"Yes," was his reply, "and something better." Being elected a member of the states-general, which took the name of *national assembly* (1789,) he proposed a declaration of rights, and the decree providing for the responsibility of the officers of the crown. Two days after the attack on the Bastille, he was appointed (July 15th) commander-in-chief of the national guards of Paris. The court and national assembly were still at Versailles, and the population of Paris, irritated at this, had already adopted, in signs of opposition, a blue and red cockade (being the colors of the city of Paris.) July 26, Lafayette added to this cockade the white of the royal arms, declaring at the same time that the tri-color should go round the world. On the march of the populace to Versailles (October 5 and 6,) the national guards claimed to be led thither. Lafayette refused to comply with their demand, until, having received colors in the afternoon, he set off; and arrived at 10 o'clock, after having been on horseback from before daylight. He requested that the interior posts of the *chateau* might be committed to him; but this request was refused, and the outer posts only were entrusted to the national guard. This was the night on which the assassins murdered two of the queen's guards, and were proceeding to further acts of violence, when Lafayette, at the head of the national troops, put an end to the disorder, and saved the lives of the royal family. In the morning he accompanied them to Paris.

On the establishment of the Jacobin club at Paris, he organized, with Bailly, then Mayor of Paris, the opposing club of Feuillians. January 20th, 1790, he supported the motion for the abolition of titles of nobility, from which period he renounced his own, and has never since resumed it. The constitution of a representative monarch, which was the object of his wishes, was now proposed, and July 13, 1790, was appointed for its acceptance by the king and the nation, and in the name of 4,000,000 national guards, Lafayette swore fidelity to the constitution. Declining the danger-

ous power of constable of France, or generalissimo of the national guards of the kingdom, after having organized the national militia, and defended the king from popular violence, he retired to his estates. The first coalition against France (1792) soon called him from his retirement. Being appointed one of three major-generals in the command of the French armies, he established discipline, and defeated the enemy at Phillipville, Maubeuge and Florennes, when his career of success was interrupted by the domestic factions of his country. Lafayette openly denounced the terrible Jacobins, in his letter of June 19, in which he declared that the enemies of the revolution under the mask of popular leaders, were endeavoring to stifle liberty under the excesses of licentiousness. June 20, he appeared at the bar of the assembly to vindicate his conduct, and demand the punishment of the guilty authors of the violence. But the mountain had already overthrown the constitution, and nothing could be effected. Lafayette then offered to conduct the king and his family to Compiègne. This proffer being declined, he returned to the army, which he endeavored to rally round the constitution. June 30, he was burned in effigy at the Palais-Royal, and Aug. 5, was accused of treason before the assembly. Still he declared himself openly against the proceedings of August 10; but finding himself unsupported by his soldiers, he determined to leave the country, and take refuge in some neutral ground. Some persons have charged general Lafayette with a want of firmness at this period, but it is without a full understanding of the situation of things. Conscious that a price was set on his head at home, knowing that his troops would not support him against the principles which were triumphing in the clubs and the assembly, and sensible that, even if he were able to protract the contest with the victorious faction, the frontiers would be exposed to the invasion of the emigrants and their foreign allies with whom he would have felt it treason against the nation to have negotiated, he had no alternative. Having been captured by an Austrian patrol, he was delivered to the Prussians, by whom he was again transferred to Austria. He was carried, with great secrecy, to Olmutz, where he was subjected to every privation and suffering, and cut off from all communication with his friends, who were not even able to discover the place of his confinement until late in 1794. An unsuccessful attempt was made to deliver him from prison, by Dr. Bollman, a German, and Mr. Huger, (now colonel Huger, of Charleston, S. C.) His wife and daughters, however, succeeded in obtaining admission to him, and remained with him nearly two years, till his release. Washington had written directly to the emperor of Austria on his behalf without effect; but after the memorable campaign of Bonaparte in Italy, the French government required that the prisoners at Olmutz should be released, which was done Aug. 25, 1797, after a negotiation that lasted three months. Refusing to take any part in the revolutions of the 18th Fructidor, or of the 18th Brumaire, he returned to his estate at La Grange, and declining the dignity of senator, offered him by Bonaparte, he gave his vote against the consulate for life, and taking no further part in public affairs, devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. On the restoration of the Bourbons, in 1814, he perceived that their principles of government was not such as France required, and he did not therefore leave his retirement. The 20th of March, 1815, again saw Napoleon on the imperial throne,

and endeavoring to conciliate the nation by the profession of liberal principles. Lafayette refused though urged through the mediation of Joseph to see him, protested against the *acte additionnel* of April 22, declining the peerage offered him by the emperor, but accepted the place of representative, to which the votes of his fellow citizens called him. He first met Napoleon at the opening of the chambers; the emperor received him with great marks of kindness, to which, however, he would not respond; but although he would take no part in the projects of Napoleon, he gave his vote for all necessary supplies, on the ground that France was invaded, and that it was the duty of all Frenchmen to defend their country. June 21, Napoleon returned from Waterloo, and it was understood that it was determined to dissolve the house of representatives, and establish a dictatorship. Two of his counsellors informed Lafayette that, in two hours, the representative body would cease to exist. Immediately on the opening of the session, he ascended the tribune, and addressed the house as follows:—"When, for the first time, after an interval of many years, I raise a voice which all the old friends of liberty will recognise, it is to speak of the danger of the country, which you only can save. This, then is the moment for us, to rally round the old tri-colored standard, the standard of '89, of liberty of equality, of public order, which we have now to defend against foreign violence and usurpation." He then moved that the house declare itself in permanent session, and all attempts to dissolve it high treason; that whoever should make such an attempt, should be considered a traitor to the country, &c. In the evening Napoleon sent Lucien to the house, to make one more effort in his favor. Lucien, in a strain of impassioned eloquence, conjured the house not to compromise the honor of the French nation by inconstancy to the emperor. At these words, Lafayette rose in his place, and addressing himself directly to the orator, exclaimed, "Who dares accuse the French nation of inconstancy to the emperor? Through the sands of Egypt and the wastes of Russia, over fifty fields of battle, this nation has followed him devotedly, and it is for this that we now mourn the blood of three millions of Frenchmen." This appeal had such an effect on the Assembly, that Lucien resumed his seat without finishing his discourse. A deputation of five members from each house was then appointed to deliberate in committee with the council of ministers. Of this deputation general Lafayette was a member, and he moved that a committee should be sent to the emperor to demand his abdication. The arch-chancellor refused to put the motion; but the emperor sent in his abdication the next morning (June 22.)

A provisional government was formed, and Lafayette was sent to demand a suspension of hostilities of the armies, which was refused. On his return he found Paris in possession of the enemy; and a few days after, (July 8), the doors of the representatives chamber was closed, and guarded by Prussian troops. Lafayette conducted a number of the members to the house of Lanjuinais the president, where they drew up a protest against this act of violence, and quietly separated. Lafayette now retired once more to La Grange, where he remained to 1818, when he was chosen member of the chamber of deputies. Here he continued to support his constitutional principles, by opposing the laws of exceptions, the establishment of the censorship of the press, the suspension of

personal liberty, &c., and by advocating the cause of public instruction, the organization of a national militia, and the inviolability of the charter. In June, 1824, he landed at New-York, on a visit to the United States, upon the invitation of the President, and was received in every part of the country with the warmest expression of delight and enthusiasm. He was proclaimed by the popular voice, "the guest of the nation," and his presence every where was the signal for festivals and rejoicings. He passed through the twenty-four states of the Union in a sort of triumphal procession, in which all parties joined to forget their dissensions—in which the veterans of the war renewed their youth, and the young were carried back to the doings and sufferings of their fathers. Having celebrated, at Bunker Hill, the anniversary of the first conflict of the revolution, and at Yorktown, that of its closing scene, in which he himself had borne so conspicuous a part, and taken leave of the four ex-presidents of the United States, he received the farewell of the president in the name of the nation, and sailed from the capital in a frigate named, in compliment to him, the *Brandywine*, September 7, 1825, and arrived at Havre, where the citizens, having peaceably assembled to make some demonstrations of their respect for his character, were dispersed by the *gendarmarie*. In December following, the congress of the United States made him a grant of \$200,000, and a township of land, "in consideration of his important services and expenditures during the American revolution." The grant of money was in the shape of stock, bearing interest at 6 per cent., and redeemable on the 31st of December, 1834. In August, 1827, he attended the obsequies of Mannel, over whose body he pronounced an eulogy. In November, 1827, the chamber of deputies was dissolved. Lafayette was again returned a member by the new elections. Shortly before the revolution of 1830, he travelled to Lyons, &c., and was enthusiastically received—a striking contrast to the conduct of the ministers towards him, and an alarming symptom to the despotic government. During the revolution of July, 1830, he was appointed general-in-chief of the national guards of Paris, and though not personally engaged in the fight, his activity and name were of the greatest service.

To the Americans, Lafayette, the intimate friend of Washington, had appeared in his last visit, almost like a great historical character returning from beyond the grave. In the eyes of the French he is a man of the early days of their revolution—a man, moreover, who has never changed side or principle. His undeviating consistency is acknowledged by all, even by those who did not allow him the possession of first rate talents. When the national guards were established throughout France, after the termination of the struggle, he was appointed their commander-in-chief, and his activity in this post was admirable. August 17, he was made marshal of France. His influence with the government seems to have been for some time great, but whether his principles were too decidedly republican to please the new authorities (a few days after the adoption of the new charter, he declared himself a pupil of the American school,) or whether he was considered as the rallying point of the republican party, or whatever may have been the reason, he sent his resignation in December 1830, which was accepted, and count Lobau appointed chief of the national guards of Paris. Lafayette declared from the tribune, that he had acted thus in consequence of the distrust which

the power accompanying his situation seemed to excite in some people. On the same occasion he also expressed his disapprobation of the new law of election. Shortly before his resignation, he exerted himself most praiseworthy to maintain order during the trial of the ex-ministers. The Poles lately made him first grenadier of the Polish national guards. We are unable to state what are Lafayette's views respecting the best government for France in its present condition, though undoubtedly in its abstract he prefers a republic.

Lafayette died in Paris on the 20th of May, much regretted by all men of liberal principles and to the great joy of the despots of all nations. In the death of this great man, the American people justly feel, that they have lost one of their earliest and greatest benefactors, whose death has enshrouded the nation in mourning.

ODD SCRAPS FOR THE ECONOMICAL.

Do not let knives be dropped into hot dish-water. It is a good plan to have a large tin pot to wash them in, just high enough to wash the blades, *without wetting* the handles. Keep your castors covered with blotting-paper and green flannel.—Keep your salt-spoons out of the salt, and clean them often.

Do not wrap knives and forks in woollens.—Wrap them in good, strong paper. Steel is injured by lying in woollens.

If it be practicable, get a friend in the country to procure you a quantity of lard, butter, and eggs, at the time they are cheapest, to be put down for winter use. You will be likely to get them cheaper and better than in the city market; but by all means put down your winter's stock. Lard requires no other care than to be kept in a dry, cool place. Butter is sweetest in September and June; because food is then plenty, and not rendered bitter by frost. Pack your butter in a clean, scalded firkin, cover it with strong brine, and spread a cloth all over the top, and it will keep good until the Jews get into Grand Isle. If you happen to have a bit of salt-petre, dissolve it with the brine. Dairy-women say that butter comes more easily, and has a peculiar hardness and sweetness, if the cream is scalded and strained before it is used.—The cream should stand down cellar over night, after being scalded, that it may get perfectly cold.

Suet and lard keep better in tin than in earthen.

Suet keeps good all the year round, if chopped and packed down in a stone jar, covered with molasses.

Pick suet free from veins and skin, melt it in water before a moderate fire, let it cool till it forms into a hard cake, then wipe it dry, and put it in clean paper in linen bags.

Preserve the backs of old letters to write upon. If you have children who are learning to write, buy coarse white paper by the quantity, and keep it locked up, ready to be made into writing books. It does not cost half as much as it does to buy them at the stationers.

Do not let coffee and tea stand in tin. Scald your wooden ware often; and keep your tin ware dry.

When mattresses get hard and buncy, rip them, take the hair out, pull it thoroughly by hand, let it lie a day or two to air, wash the tick, lay it in as light and even as possible, and catch it down, as before. Thus prepared, they will be as good as new.

It is poor economy to buy vinegar by the gallon. Buy a barrel, or half a barrel, of really

strong vinegar, when you begin house-keeping.—As you use it, fill the barrel with old cider, sour beer, or wine-settlings, &c., left in pitchers, decanters or tumblers; weak tea is likewise said to be good: nothing is hurtful, which has a tolerable portion of spirit, or acidity. Care must be taken not to add these things in too large quantities, or too often: if the vinegar once gets weak, it is difficult to restore it. If possible, it is well to keep such slops as I have mentioned in a different keg, and draw them off once in three or four weeks, in such a quantity as you think the vinegar will bear. If by any carelessness you do weaken it, a few white beans dropped in, or white paper dipped in molasses, is said to be useful. If beer grows sour, it may be used to advantage for pancakes and fritters. If very sour indeed, put a pint of molasses and water to it, and, two or three days after, put a half pint of vinegar; and in ten days it will be first rate vinegar.

Barley straw is the best for beds; dry corn husks, slit into shreds, are far better than straw.

Straw beds are much better for being boxed at the sides; in the same manner as upholsterers pare ticks for feathers.

Brass andirons should be cleaned, done up in papers, and put in a dry place, during the summer season.

If you have a large family, it is well to keep white rags separate from colored ones, and cotton separate from woollen; they bring a higher price. Paper brings a cent a pound, and if you have plenty of room, it is well to save it. 'A penny saved is a penny got.'

Always have plenty of dish-water, and have it hot. There is no need of asking the character of a domestic, if you have ever seen her wash dishes in a little greasy water.

When molasses is used in cooking, it is a prodigious improvement to boil and skim it before you use it. It takes out the unpleasant raw taste, and makes it almost as good as sugar. Where molasses is used much for cooking, it is well to prepare one or two gallons in this way at a time.

In winter, always set the handle of your pump as high as possible, before you go to bed. Except in very rigid weather, this keeps the handle from freezing. When there is reason to apprehend extreme cold, do not forget to throw a rug or horse-blanket over your pump; a frozen pump is a comfortless preparation for a winter's breakfast.

Never allow ashes to be taken up in wood, or put into wood. Always have your tinder-box and lantern ready for use, in case of sudden alarm.—Have important papers all together, where you can lay your hand on them at once, in case of fire.

Keep an old blanket and sheet on purpose for ironing, and on no account suffer any other to be used. Have plenty of holders always made, that your towels may not be burned out in such service.

Keep a coarse broom for the cellar stairs, woodshed, yard, &c. No good housekeeper allows her carpet broom to be used for such things.

There should always be a heavy stone on the top of your pork, to keep it down. This stone is an excellent place to keep a bit of fresh meat in the summer, when you are afraid of its spoiling.

Have all the good bits of vegetables and meat collected after dinner, and minced before they are set away; that they may be in readiness to make a little savoury mince meat for supper or breakfast. Take the skins off your potatoes before they grow cold.

Vials, which have been used for medicine, should be put into cold ashes and water, boiled, and suffered to cool before they are rinsed.

If you live in the city, where it is always easy to procure provisions, be careful and not buy too much for your daily wants, while the weather is warm.

Never leave out your clothes-line over night; and see that your clothes-pins are all gathered into a basket.

Have plenty of crash towels in the kitchen; never let your white napkins be used there.

Soap your dirtiest clothes, and soak them in soft water over night.

Use hard soap to wash your clothes, and soft to wash your floors. Soft soap is so slippery, that it wastes a good deal in washing clothes.

Instead of covering up your glasses and pictures with muslin, cover the frames only with cheap, yellow cambric, neatly put on, and as near the color of the gilt as you can procure it. This looks better; leaves the glasses open for use, and the pictures for ornament; and is an effectual barrier to dust as well as flies. It can easily be re-colored with saffron tea, when it is faded.

SUMMARY.

<i>Ohio Banks.</i> —The General Assembly of the State of Ohio adjourned on the 3d instant, after a laborious session of thirteen weeks. The following Banking Institutions have been incorporated during the session, with the capital annexed, viz:	
Ohio Life Ins. and Trust Company	\$2,000,000
Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati	1,000,000
Clinton Bank of Columbus	300,000
Bank of Cleveland	300,000
Bank of Massillon	200,000
Bank of Circleville	200,000
Bank of Wooster	100,000
Bank of Xenia	100,000
Bank of Sandusky	100,000
Bank of New Lisbon	100,000
	<hr/> \$4,400,000

The Mormons.—The Springfield, Ill., Journal announces the passage through that place of a company of Mormons, 250 or 300 strong—composed of able bodied men, with the single exception of one woman and a few children. They appeared to be generally armed. They did not state their destination, although frequent enquiries were made upon the subject. One of the leaders claimed to have performed more miracles than are mentioned in the Old and New Testaments.

Dr. Sweet, the celebrated natural bone-setter, fell overboard from the steamboat Massachusetts, while on her passage to Hartford on Friday morning, and was drowned.

[There is a family of Bone-setting Sweets. The one alluded to here is probably a resident of Connecticut.]

Horticultural.—It is stated as a singular fact that if a plant is drooping or drying in a hot-house, it is almost sure to recover, if a plant of chamomile is placed near it.

The widow of a criminal who had been executed in the morning, took tea with the hangman who had performed the last ceremonies with her husband, in the evening. An instance of feeling and affection rarely heard of.

ANN HATHAWAY.

Of the early loves of *Shakspeare*, it is recorded that ANN HATHAWAY, a Warwickshire beauty, captivated the affection of the sanguine bard, who felt, perhaps, as he strolled with his rustic mistress, on the banks of the Avon, that excess of tender passion which he afterwards delineated in his own *Romeo*. The following beautiful play upon the name of the interesting ANN, is from the pen of Dibdin, who has described the perfection of a pretty woman, "in numbers such as *Shakspeare's* self might use."

Would ye be taught, ye feathered throng,
In love's sweet notes to grace your song,
To charm the heart in thrilling lay,
Listen to *Ann Hathaway*;
She hath a way to sing so clear,
Phœbus might wond'ring stoop and hear—
To melt the sad, make blithe the gay,
And nature charm—*Ann hath a way*,
She hath a way,
And hath a way.

To breathe delight, *Ann hath a way*—
When envy's breath and rancour's tooth
Do soil and bite fair worth and truth
And merit to distress betray;
To soothe the soul, *Ann hath a way*;
She hath a way to chase despair,
To heal all grief, to cure all care—
Turn foulest night to fairest day,
Thou know'st fond heart, *Ann hath a way*;
She hath a way, &c.

Talk not of gems, the orient list,
The diamond, topaz, amethyst,
The emerald green, the ruby gay—
Talk of my gem—*Ann hath a way*.
She hath a way with her bright eye,
Their various lustres to defy.
The jewel she, and the foil they,
So sweet to look, *Ann hath a way*;
She hath a way, &c.

But to my fancy were it given
To rate her charms, I'd call them heaven;
For though a mortal—made of clay—
Angels might love *Ann Hathaway*;
She hath a way so to control,
To rapture the imprison'd soul;
And love and truth so to display,
That to be heaven—*Ann hath a way*;
She hath a way,
And hath a way.

Distressing.—We learn from Captain Mayhew of the ship *Warren*, of *Warren*, recently arrived at that port, that Captain Charles Spooner of the ship *Erie*, of *Newport*, whose extraordinary marriage to Miss Kingatara Oruruth, a native of Otaheite Island, has been recently noticed in most of the papers of this country, was deprived of his bride soon after his marriage, under the following painful circumstances:—She had gone into the water to amuse her husband with an exhibition of her extraordinary feats of swimming, for which she is said to be very remarkable, when she was attacked by a large shark. The shark first seized her by a limb but releasing his hold he made another attack, and with one effort of his powerful jaws, severed her body in two. The unhappy husband was a spectator of this awful scene, but could render no assistance.—*Bristol R. I. Gaz.*

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, }
Philadelphia, 1st Jan. 1834. }

SIR:—I have the honor to submit a Report on the general transactions of the Mint during the last year.

The coinage affected within that period amounts to \$3,765,710, comprising \$975,550 in gold coins, \$2,759,000 in silver, \$28,160 in copper, and consisting of 10,307,790 pieces of coin, viz:

Half Eagles,	103,730	pieces making	\$968,150
Qrt. Eagles,	4,160	" "	10,400
Half Dollars,	5,206,000	" "	2,603,000
Quarter do.	156,000	" "	39,000
Disms,	485,000	" "	48,500
Half Disms,	1,370,000	" "	68,500
Cents,	2,739,000	" "	27,390
Half Cents,	154,000	" "	770

16,370,790 \$3,765,710

Of the amount of Gold coined within the past year, about 85,000 dollars were derived from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies; 12,000 dollars from Africa; \$68,000 dollars from the Gold Region of the United States, and about 13,000 from sources not ascertained.

Of the amount of Gold of the United States, above-mentioned, about 104,000 dollars may be stated to have been received from Virginia; 475,000 dollars from North Carolina; 660,000 dollars from South Carolina; 216,000 from Georgia; and about 700 from Tennessee.

Natural Curiosity.—Messrs. J. & B. McMackin, who keep the Bath Reading Room, No. 32 South Wharves, brought to us yesterday a horned Frog, from Texas. It is one of the oddest animals we ever saw. It is about the size of a common toad, shaped rather like a turtle, with a pair of magnificent horns upon his head, accompanied with half a dozen pairs of smaller corneous decorations. The whole of the skin on the animal's back is studded with horns resembling the briars on a rose bush. The belly is rough like a dog-fish skins. Messrs. McMackin will have pleasure in showing the animal to any person visiting their establishment.—*Phil. U. S. Gaz.*

The French brig of war *Curassier* arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, with government despatches from Brest, which, no doubt, relate to the rejection, by the French chambers, of the claims of our government upon that of France, for spoillations upon our commerce, and which had been agreed upon by treaty between the two governments.—*N. Y. paper.*

THE CREW OF THE U. S. SHIP POTOMAC.—A few days since two of these genuine sons of Neptune jumped into a hackney coach, and were passing slowly down State street, when one of them perceiving a shipmate upon the side walk with whom he wished to speak, and not being able to let down the side window, thrust his fist through the glass and hailed his friend. The coachman stopped the carriage and remonstrated angrily against such proceedings and insisted upon prompt payment of damages. Jack asked the amount, Jehu answered \$1 50, Jack pulled out his wallet and abstracted a \$3 00 bill, put it into the hand of the coachman, who declared his inability to change it. Never mind said Jack, hitting the glass on the opposite side with his elbow, this will square the yards.—*Boston paper.*

CATCHING THE TARTARS.—Among the first settlers of Brunswick, Maine, was Daniel Malcolm, a man of undaunted courage, and an inveterate enemy of the Indians, who have given him the name of Sungurnumy strong man. Early in the spring he ventured alone into the forest, for the purpose of splitting rails from the spruce, not apprehensive of the Indians so early in the season. While engaged in his work, and having opened a log with small wedges about half its length, he was surprised by Indians, who crept up and secured his musket, standing by his side. 'Sungurnumy,' said the chief, 'now me got you; long me want you; you long time speak Indian, long time worry him; me have got you now; look up stream to Canada.' 'Well,' said Malcolm, with true sang froid, 'you have me, but just help me to open this log before I go.' They all, five in number, agreed. Malcolm prepared a large wooden wedge, carefully drove it, took his small wedges, and told the Indians to put in their fingers to the partially cleft wood, and help to pull it open—they did; he then suddenly struck out his blunt wedge, and the elastic wood instantly closed fast on their fingers, and he secured them.

Dutiful Widow.—The clerk of a large parish not five miles from Bridgenorth, Salop, perceiving a female crossing a church yard in a widow's garb, with a watering can and bundle, had curiosity to follow her, and he discovered her to be Mrs. —, whose husband had not long been interred. The following conversation took place; 'Ah! Mrs. —, what are you going to do with your watering can!' 'Why, P—, I have begged a few hayseeds, which I have in my bundle, and am going to sow them upon my poor husband's grave, and have brought a little water with me, to make them spring.' The clerk replied: 'You have no occasion to do that, as the grass will soon grow upon it.' 'Ah! Mr. P—, that may be, but do you know my poor husband, who now lies here, made me promise him, on his death bed, I would never marry again till the grass had grown over his grave, and having a good offer made me, I dunna wish to break my word, or be kept as I am.—*Liverpool Courier.*

Conversation.—'The first ingredient in conversation,' says Sir W. Temple, is 'truth; the second, good sense; the third, good humour; and the fourth, wit.'

The arrival yesterday of the ship Josephine, from Ireland, was quite an unexpected circumstance. This ship formerly sustained a high reputation, and was considered one of the fastest sailers out of this port. In December, 1832, she was wrecked in Donegal Bay, where she laid nearly buried in the sand for about fifteen months, and was considered as totally lost. In a heavy gale and very high tide last spring, the ship was driven from her bed upon a potatoe field near the beach. In this situation after being stripped of her copper, she was observed by an American Captain, who finding that her frame was sound, purchased her as she lay and employed workmen at 6d each per day, to dig a canal in which he could convey her to the sea. The workmen had only just completed this canal, when another high tide fortunately arose, and swept the ship into deep water. She was taken to Sligo, repaired, and has safely arrived again at her original home.—*N. Y. Mer. Advertiser.*

Counterfeit Coin.—It is stated in the Baltimore Gazette that counterfeit ten cent pieces are in circulation. The impression of the die is pretty good, but they are said to resemble pewter in appearance and touch, and therefore may readily be distinguished from the real hard money article.

On the 14th inst. 5000 drum fish were caught in the Oyster Pond Harbor, their average weight were 35 lbs. The Sag Harbor paper says, though they are considered a delicate fish for the table, we use them for manure.

The dry rot appears to have made dreadful ravages in the British navy; of eighteen of the best and most costly frigates built in 1814, the average duration was but three years. From 1823 to 1833, £9,000,000 were expended in building and repairing; and the Benbow, which cost £46,000, was broken up in consequence of the dry rot in five years after she was first laid upon the stocks. She never went to sea.

Death of Lander.—Africa has been most fruitful in the deaths of enterprising travellers and discoverers. To the names of Park, Clapperton, and several others, must now be added that of Lander, who in his researches, was the most successful of all—having made the long-sought discovery of the outlet of the Niger. He has been murdered, while prosecuting his search in the cause of science and civilization, at a place 200 or 300 miles up that river. He was truly a self-made man—having been originally in the condition of a servant, in which capacity he first went out with Captain Clapperton.—*N. Y. Transcript.*

The Wayne Sentinel says—"The original manuscript of the Book of Mormon, was written some thirty years since, by a respectable clergyman now deceased. It was designed to be published as a romance, but the author died soon after it was written; and hence the plan failed. The pretended religious character of the work has been superadded by some more modern hand—believed to be the notorious Rigdon."

The same paper states that the mysteries of Mormonism are about to be developed to the world. Dr. P. Hulbert, of Kartland, Ohio, who has given the matter a thorough investigation, intends publishing a history of this new faith.

A Keen Retort.—Jeffrey, the celebrated editor of the Edinburgh Review, married an old maid of New York; after his return, in an abusive article upon this country, he said among other things, that the American women were like pigs—pretty only when young. Dennie of the Portfolio, retorted, that such being Mr. Jeffrey's opinion, it was strange indeed that having gone into the pen for a wife, he should have selected an old s—w.

Lord Byron's lines, found in his Bible.

Within this awful volume lies
The mystery of mysteries.
Oh! happiest they of human race,
To whom our God has given grace
To hear, to read, to fear, to pray,
To lift the latch, and force the way;
But better had they ne'er been born,
Who read to doubt, or read to scorn.

The best sort of pewter consists of 100 parts of tin, and 17 of regulus of antimony.

DEATH OF A CHILD OCCASIONED BY A CAT.—A friend intimately acquainted with the facts, and whose statement may be relied on, informs us that a few days since an infant only six months old, was killed by a cat having sucked its blood from the nose of the child while asleep in the cradle.—The child was found with the blood at its nose, warm, but lifeless. The cat remained in the cradle with its mouth and nose immersed in blood, and so gorged as to be unable to leave the place.

A medical examination took place, and the result was from the loss of blood by the child, and the great quantity found in the cat, which was killed, that the life of the child was taken by the cat.—*N. Y. Mercantile.*

KEEP ME FROM MY FRIENDS.—Mr. J. (in his juvenilia) went to a club, and as his appearance was any thing but respectable, he borrowed a pair of breeches of a friend. In the course of the evening the lender called out to him, 'J—, don't you sit down in the *damp* there in my breeches.' A friend who condoled with the embryo eritic upon this expose, offered to lend him a pair of unmentionables for the next meeting—he did so, and J— had hardly entered, when his benefactor exclaimed aloud, 'J—, you may sit down wherever you like in my breeches.'

The negotiation on the subject of the Dardanelles has come to a stand without any final arrangement. Each party maintains its recent position.

At the late celebration of Bunker Hill, a number of young men formed themselves into a party for the purpose of inviting all old soldiers of the revolution to partake of a dinner. The number of heroes of by-gone days who had sat down to the table, were twenty-seven, their united ages amounting to 2100 years, giving an average of 80.

RECEIPTS.

SAVOY CAKES.—To one pound of fine sifted sugar, put the yolks of ten eggs, (have the whites in a separate pan,) and set it, if in summer, in cold water: if there is any ice set the pan on it, as it will cause the eggs to beat finer. Then beat the yolks and sugar well with a spoon for 20 minutes, and put in the rind of a lemon grated; beat up the whites with a whisk, until they become quite stiff and white as snow. Stir them into the batter by degrees, then add three quarters of a pound of well dried flour; finally, put it in a mould in a slack oven to bake.

SAFFRON CAKES.—Take a quartern of fine flour, a pound and a half of butter, three ounces of caraway-seeds, six eggs well beaten, a quarter of an ounce of well-beaten cloves and mace, a little pounded cinnamon, one pound of sugar, a little rose-water and saffron, a pint and a half of yeast, and a quart of milk. Mix them thus: first boil the milk and butter, then skim off the butter, and mix it with the flour and a little of the milk.—Stir the yeast into the rest and strain it: mix it with the flour, put in the eggs and spice, rose-water, tincture of saffron, sugar, and eggs. Beat it all well up, and bake it in a hoop or pan well buttered. Send it to a quick oven, and an hour and a half will do it.

RICE CAKES.—Beat the yolks of 15 eggs for nearly half an hour, with a whisk, mix well with them 10 ounces of fine sifted loaf sugar, put in half a pound of ground rice, a little orange water

or brandy, and the rinds of two lemons grated, then add the whites of seven eggs well beaten, and stir the whole together for a quarter of an hour. Put them into a hoop and set them in a quick oven for half an hour, when they will be properly done.

LEMON CAKES.—Take one pound of sugar, three quarters of a pound of flour, 14 eggs, two table spoonsful of rose-water, the raspings and juice of four lemons; when the yolks are well beat up and separated, add the powder sugar, the lemon raspings, the juice and the rose-water; beat them well together in a pan with a round bottom, till it becomes quite light, for half an hour. Put the paste to the whites previously well whisked about, and mix it very light. When well mixed sift in the flour and knead it in with the paste, as light as possible; form the biscuits and bake them in small oval tins, with six sheets of paper under them, in a moderate heat. Butter the tins well or it will prove difficult to take out the biscuits, which will be exceedingly nice if well made. Ice them previous to baking, but very lightly and even.

TO MAKE BANBURY CAKES.—Take a pound of dough made for white bread, roll it out, and put bits of butter upon the same as for puff paste, till a pound of the same has been worked in; roll it out very thin, then cut it into bits of an oval size, according to the cakes are wanted. Mix some moist sugar with a little brandy, sufficient to wet it, then mix some clean washed currants with the former, put a little upon each bit of paste, close them up, and put the side that is closed next the tin they are to be baked upon. Lay them separate, and bake them moderately, and afterwards when taken out, sift sugar over them. Some candied peel may be added, or a few drops of the essence of lemon.

FOR VARNISHING FIGURES.—Fuse $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce of tin, with the same quantity of bismuth, in a crucible; when melted, add $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce of mercury. When perfectly combined, take the mixture from the fire, and cool it. This substance, mixed with the white of an egg, forms a very beautiful varnish, for plaster figures, &c.

Composition of Ancient Statues.—According to Pliny, the metal used by the Romans for their statues, and for the plates on which they engraved inscriptions, was composed in the following manner. They first melted a quantity of copper, into which they put a third of its weight of old copper, which had been long in use; to every 100 lbs. weight of this mixture they added 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of an alloy composed of equal parts of lead and tin.

Mock Platina.—Melt together 8 ounces of brass and 5 ounces of spelter.

TO OUR PATRONS.

Those of our friends who are subscribers to the Botanic Watchman, and have not paid their yearly subscription, will do us the favor to transmit the amount immediately in such money as is current in the places where they respectively reside, as we are well aware that the United States money cannot be obtained in many places.

JOHN THOMSON.

Albany, July 1st, 1834.

N. B. Those who prefer can send the amounts due us for the paper to either the Convention at Geddes, N. Y. or at Baltimore, Md. If those whose subscription we have on hand pay up we shall be able to make our paper pay its way, if not we shall be the looser. Our prospects are good at present. Our papers are regularly mailed.

[From the Ladies' Companion.]

A POLISH SONG.

Yes, with groans my lyre is strung—
Tears from Poland's ruin wrung
Flow in music from my tongue;—
Poland's tears and Liberty.
England saw our setting sun;
Britons, was it wisely done?
You gave Warsaw to the Hun,
Why not London, Englishmen?

Lo, while Russia's iron tread,
Where we died or where we fled,
Shakes the dust of Poland's dead,
Nations tremble guilty.
Poland fell—and they may fall,
Crushed on Freedom's funeral pall;—
But the Lord is Lord of all:
Thou, O Father, tremblest not.

Russia, twice we overthrew;
Hords of thine, to tyrants true,
Twice we smote and twice we slew,
Recreant France thy conquerors.
Yet with us was Europe sold;
Frighted France, and England cold,
Gauls' delay, and Britons' gold,
Bribed the Goth to purchase her.

Hopeless, homeless, do we roam,
Be reveng'd our hope and home,
Thoughts that quench in bloody foam,
Moscow's fiery funeral.
By Polonia's gory-sod
Dig thou wide Polonia's God,
Dig thou deep where Freemen trod,
Russia's grave and Tyrannies.

CHANGE OF PLACE FOR THE BOTANIC STATE CONVENTION.—It has been almost the unanimous request of our friends throughout the state, that the Botanic State Convention should assemble at some place upon the Canal, instead of an inland town. We have therefore corresponded with our esteemed friends in the village of Clinton, upon the propriety of a change of place, and their devotion to the cause is such, that all minor considerations have been waved for the general good. Our friends there say, "Hold the convention where it will command the fullest attendance, and where the great Botanic cause will derive the greatest benefit."

Our friends are well aware that *union* of thought and action is the salvation of our cause. We have therefore appointed the house of our brother, Dr. CYRUS THOMPSON, in the village of Geddes, Onondaga county, N. Y., (33 miles beyond Utica, on the Erie Canal) as a suitable place to assemble. Our brother will see that a suitable place be furnished in the village. It is expected that all business will be completed in two days. It is expressly understood that the Botanic State Convention is designed to take into consideration, and to wrest from the *medical pensioners*, our constitutional privileges of which they robbed us last winter. Personal difficulties are not to obtain a hearing. *United we stand, divided we fall.*

Our friends will give this information an extensive circulation. A full representation is requested from each county. JOHN THOMPSON.

COMMERCIAL.

Sales at the N. Y. and Stock Exchange Board
July 1st, 1834.

20 shares United States Bank,	108½
3 — Del. & Hud. canal	74½
100 — Life & Trust Ins Co	144½
100 — Morris Canal	73
3 — Bank of New-York	122½
200 — N O Canal Bank	100
25 — American In Com	137
75 — Commercial Bank, N. O.	102½
20 — Merchants' Bank	116
100 — Mechanics' Bank	116½
30 — City Bank	111
10 — Del & Hudson Canal Co.	73
100 — Butch. & Drovers' Bank	114
165 — Leather Manu. Bank	109
70 — City Bank, N. Orleans	104
35 — State Marine Ins. Co.	74½
10 — Commercial Ins. Co.	103
50 — Farmers' Loan Insu. Co.	95
50 — Mohawk Railroad Co.	104½
10 — do do	104
25 — Bost. & Prov. R. R. Co.	96
35 — Cam. & Am. R. R. Co.	129

Sept. 30, 1833 July 1st, 1834.

Life and Trust Co.	160 do	144½ do
Hud. & Mohawk R R Co	136 do	104½ do
Del. & Hudson Canal	125 do	74½ do
Boston & Prov. R. R. Co.	111½ do	96 do
Sch'y & Sar. R. R. Co.	128 do	97½ do
Harlem Rail Road Co.	95 do	65 do
New-Orleans Canal Bank	113 do	100 do
New-Orleans City Bank	112½ do	105 do

Bank Failures since our last number.

Commercial Bank of Millington, Md.
Mechanics' Bank, Patterson, N. Jersey.

PRICES CURRENT.

[CORRECTED MONTHLY BY J. AND D. H. CARY.]

Albany, July 1st, 1834.

Produce.—Flour, superfine, per bl. \$4 62½ a 4-87½; Wheat, per bushel, 97a 1 2; Rye, do. 59a 61 cts; Barley, do. 00a 00 cts; Oats, do. 33a 34 cts; Corn, do. 60a 63 cts; Flaxseed, do. 1 00a 1 25; White Beans, do. \$1 25a 1 75; White Peas, do. 00a 00; cts; Green do. do. \$0 00a 0 00; M. Fat, do. do. \$0 00a 0 00; Timothy Seed, do. \$1 25a 1 50; Clover, do. western, per bu. \$4 00a 4 50; do. do. southern, \$4 50a 5 00; Hops, do. do. 8a 9 cts.

Albany Cattle Market.—Beef, per cwt. \$5 00; Pork, in hog, \$0 00; Hams, sm'kd, 8 00a 8 50; Mutton, \$0 00a 0 00; Butter, dairy, per lb. 9a 11 cts; do. store, do. 6a 8 cts; Cheese, do. 7a 9 cts; Lard, do. 7½a 8½ cts; Beeswax, do. 16a 18 cts; Tallow, do. \$8 00.

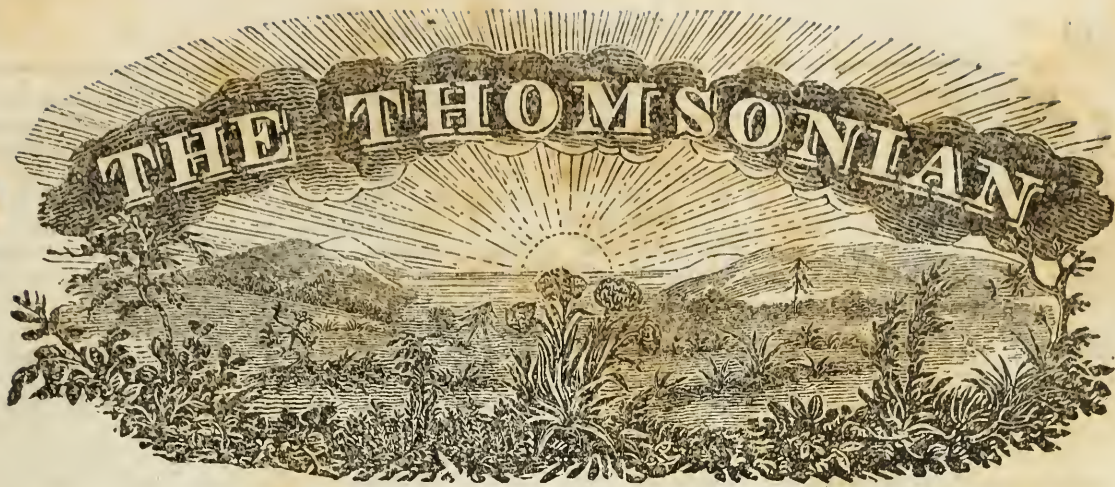
Beef and Pork.—Mess Beef, per bbl. \$9 00 a 9 50, city inspection; Prime, do. do. \$5 00a 5 50; Cargo, do. do. \$3 25a 3 50; Mess Pork, do. \$13 00a 13 50; Prime, do. do. \$8 50a 9 00; Cargo, do. do. \$7 00.

New York, July 1st.

Pearl and Pot Ashes.—Pearls, per cwt. \$4 00 a 4 15; Pots, do. \$3 90a 4 00.

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[The Sun of Science arising upon the Flora of North America.]

BOTANIC WATCHMAN.

"We can never be really in danger, until the forms of Law are made use of to destroy the substance of our Liberties."—JUNIUS.

Vol. I.

ALBANY, N. Y. AUGUST 1, 1834.

No. 8.

THE WATCHMAN

Is published monthly at *two dollars* per annum, payable *always* in advance. *Twenty-five cents* allowed agents for each yearly subscriber. A surplus quantity of each number will be kept on hand to supply subscribers during the year.

In Albany the U. S. Bank notes are the only current money from the southern and western states, all others are from 6 to 10 per cent discount.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The New York State Botanic Convention will assemble at Geddes, Oneida co., N. Y., the 1st Monday in September next.

From an Historical Sketch published by the Editor in 1839 of the Thomsonian system of practice.

Thus was a fellow-citizen* indicted, imprisoned, and tried for his life, by a set of malicious villains, solely because he was a powerful rival to them in their practice, and whose crime consisted in effecting cures upon those patients which they had abandoned to die. The same spirit of malicious revenge has followed the practice by regular physicians, wherever it has been established. The author has had a goodly share of the same kind of persecution from the physicians of this city. My father has spent the flower of his life in toil and perplexity; he has sacrificed his health and property in propagating a system of practice, which bids fair to be of the greatest temporal blessing, which it is possible for man to conceive of, in this life, which is the preservation and restoration of health. It is estimated that 100,000 persons in this state make more or less use of the vegetable medicines, prepared from my father's directions, and it is also calculated that about 1-3 of the people of the state of Ohio, besides a great number in the states of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Vermont, &c., who use the same more or less.

So rapid has been its progress, in this state, that

the faculty have become alarmed, for the safety of their fabric, and have sought and obtained legislative aid, to secure a monopoly, so much afraid were they, that this system of Quackery as they please to call it, would get the pre-eminence. It is well known to an enlightened public, that any system which is not capable of supporting itself without the aid of the arm of the law, has a poor foundation for its basis, and must ultimately come to nought. One thing, the faculty may remember, and that is, a root is in a rapid state of progression and has already very seriously undermined their superstructure, and notwithstanding they may continue to have, as they have had, by legislative aid, the power to dictate to the public, what physicians they shall employ; this oppression is of short duration, as the people have become sensible of the servile state to which the physicians would wish to have them reduced, and have become alarmed, and have presented petitions, which contain signatures to the amount of between 45 and 50,000, which are now before the legislature. How long will the people of this state have the physicians dictate to them, by law, what medicines they shall use? It makes no difference how great a quack the pretended physician is, he is palmed upon the public without reference to merit or ability, if he has studied a certain period, without any experience in practice, which is to be acquired by experiments upon his patients. Where is the person who would wish to be a subject to one of these young practitioners, who had never had the privilege of administering a dose of medicine to a patient under the eye of his master, since they are licensed to use Arsenic, Mercury, Nitre, Opium and all other deadly poisons which it is possible to select from the vegetable or mineral kingdoms? Is there any thing in a diploma that will stay the deadly poison of Arsenic, in the hands of a physician any more than in the hands of an assassin? Surely not. But should the physician use the poison and destroy his patients it is done legally, and he is clear of all law and reproach, when it would be murder should the assassin do the same. But should the physician come from another state, he

* Having reference to Dr. Samuel Thomson who was imprisoned for practicing in 1809.

is treated nearly in the same manner as the assassin in this state. Doctor Warren studied and received his diploma in the state of Massachusetts, he came to this city and commenced practice, in the course of which he gave one John Hogle a dose of arsenic, which terminated his existence in a very short time, and Warren was indicted, tried, and sentenced to solitary confinement, in the Albany county jail, for three years. The learned judge in the course of his charge to the jury, stated, that if Warren had been a practitioner in the eye of the law, the laws of this state would have had no jurisdiction over him, but as he had received his commission to kill, from the state of Massachusetts, and had committed the very deed here, he was not guilty of Ma slaughter, but of a misdemeanor, and received his sentence as before mentioned, the punishments of which are synonymous.

In October, 1824, I first came to this city, and commenced my practice, and in forty days I had administered relief to many, in whose cases the medicines proscribed by regular physicians had entirely failed. This seemed to have had a powerful effect on the physicians; whether it was an alarm for the profits of their practice, or for the public weal, is left for the reader to judge. Be that as it may, so great was this effect, that one of them (probably by the direction of the rest) wrote me a letter, warning me to leave the city, or expect a prosecution, which this tool, as I afterwards found him to be, said, would otherwise be commenced against me. However, I did not see fit to comply with this modest request, and yet have escaped prosecution to this day. They did not pretend to find any fault with my practice, but the reason assigned, was, that I had not entered my diploma in the office of the county clerk, agreeably to law. In my reply to this letter I informed him that my system of practice was secured to my father by *patent*, and I, as his heir, claimed it as heritage property, and as an agent, sought protection under that patent. But judge of my astonishment when this learned man informed me, (for the first time that I ever heard of it,) that whatever privileges might have been given to my father, "could not be entailed on his children." Verily this was the first time that I ever was told that a parent had not the privilege of giving his property to his children, if he thought proper to do so! Several other pompous things were said by this man of Esculapian lore, which I shall not trouble my readers by repeating to them.

When I first came to this city, and commenced a successful course of practice, I often applied *steam* in cases of obstructed perspiration, and when rightly applied, it opens the pores and produces an agreeable warm glow through the whole system to the comfort of the patient and the probable overthrow of the disease. And had I been a savage from the wilderness, going about seeking whom I might destroy, instead of alleviating the sufferings of my fellow beings, my opponents could not have made use of much worse language against me. It was said that I *steamed* my patients to *death*, and destroyed them in divers other equally ridiculous ways. But mark, reader, the wonderful, the astonishing, the magical effect of a *name*, in converting this powerful combination of the elements, from a dark, malignant, horrible spirit of death and destruction, to a benign cherub of life, of health and of happiness! The name of the '*Albany MEDICATED VAPOR BATH*,' which is now the new fashioned name for *STEAM*, among us, has taken from it all its foreboding and

deadly qualities, and rendered it the choicest favorite of those identical physicians, who, a few days since, when it was only found in the simple annals of Thomson's practice, denounced it as arrant quackery and the awful engine of "murder most foul!" In the hands of regular physicians it is loudly proclaimed a specific for almost every complaint, while in the hands of its original advocate it was the very quintessence of all evil! What a misfortune to me, that I could not have discovered and applied this useful, this all-powerful name before!

In addition to the contumely which has in various ways been heaped upon me by these regular physicians. They have styled me a "Steam Doctor," "Quack," "Murderer," &c. Now, if I have merited these epithets, while I have been performing cures upon patients whom they had given over to die, what term will be most suitable for them since they have adopted a portion of my practice?

A few days since a lady was taken very ill. A doctor was employed, who attended her some time, but she still continued to grow worse, and to use the language of the husband, "his medicine was fast hurrying her to the grave." He sent for another, whose medicine had a rather more salutary effect, though it did not remove the cause. The husband, not willing to limit his exertions to save his wife, applied to a third, who refused to go; for, said he, "three doctors are enough to kill a woman at any time." He certainly spoke more truth than he was aware of; and if three will kill, each one must bear a third part in the transaction. It is my belief, that if medicines have a tendency to kill, they never will heal; or in other words, that an instrument of death cannot be tortured into an instrument of life.

Physicians, when called upon to attend a sick person, should endeavor to assist nature to throw off the disease, instead of giving him medicines that are treated in his stomach as a common enemy, which nature is obliged to struggle as hard with to throw off, as she does with the disease. This principle of giving medicines to cure a sick person, which would kill a healthy one, I could never reconcile with philosophy, reason or common sense.

I will now advert to the qualities which I think medicine should possess, in order to remove disease and restore the patient to health, after referring to the essential component parts of the human system. We find man to be composed of the four elements. Earth and water are the solids, and air and fire the fluids. The two first of them are the component parts, and the two last keep him in motion.

All constitutions are alike, excepting in regard to their comparative strength. It is by keeping these elements in a proper temperature that we enjoy good health. It is a deficiency of this vital heat or life, that causes disease. As soon as this heat partially absents itself, the vacancy is filled with cold. The remaining warmth struggles to throw it off, and produces a coat, canker, or fever, on the stomach and tongue. And as our extremities receive their support from the stomach, through the glands or conductors, this coat becomes drawn in, and obstructs those organs of the stomach. This is generally called "obstructed perspiration," because the conductors which convey moisture and nourishment from the stomach are completely stopped. Then the effects are seen. The patient grows hot,

or feverish and dry; his flesh wastes away; the surface or skin begins to die or turn pale; and in fact the whole machine is out of order; the gastric juices and gall are continually augmenting in the stomach; the stomach becomes sour, and many times the heart-burn, and other complaints, set in, and costiveness, or inactivity of the bowels, follows; and unless these obstructions are removed the patient will languish and die. The question is, how is this to be effected; first, give medicine to restore the deficiency of heat. Second, a medicine to take the cost or canker from the glands. Third, take an active emetic to throw the whole mass from the glands. Fourth, take bitters to restore the gall, which has become torpid and weak in proportion to the rest of the system. When this is done, the patient is clear of fever, and is well in every respect, excepting the debility which the disorder may have produced.

In time of disease, nature requires a powerful assistant to aid her in throwing off the malady, and one that will not prove an enemy to her, when she most stands in need of a friend. If the remedy is an innocent one, if it can do no good, it remains silent, and produces no bad effect. This is the case with all the medicine I make use of. It will never do harm, if it does no good; but I do not promise that it will invariably prove efficacious; for there are doubtless many cases where diseases are so situated as to place their cure beyond the reach of human power.

But let the reader observe the difference between botanical or active medicine, and mineral or inactive ones. We will suppose a person to be severely attacked with bilious cholera, and has cold chills, with severe pains, which are sure indications that the system is powerfully attacked by her great enemy, the cold—that the vital spark is materially reduced, and brought into a state of inactivity—in a word, it is bent *deathwards*. What shall we do? Shall we give medicine that will assist nature in throwing off the disease? Or shall we administer such medicine as she must be compelled to throw off *with* the disease, and that with a double exertion, if she should prove strong enough? If, being much weakened by the disease she does not prove strong enough, she must inevitably fall under it. Hear and reflect on what the physicians frequently say, that such or such a poor patient has so many doses of physic, or calomel in them; and if that cannot be removed *they must die*. So, if the disease does not kill the patient the remedy must! God forbid that I should ever be guilty of using *such medicines*. We are complete machines and the doctor should be the repairer. His remedies should be such as to keep the elements in a proper temperature, or the machine in such repair as to wear out only with old age. The remedies we ought to apply are such as will restore the delinquent element or power, and while restoring that, to neither destroy nor derange any other part of the machinery, as we know calomel and other minerals will. Food and medicine should harmonize with each other. The latter is to prepare the stomach for the reception of the former, and consequently they should agree. When the patient is taking medicine, then is the time the appetite should be satisfied, in order to nourish the system, and thus assist nature in conjunction with the medicine, to conquer the disease; and if your medicine is congenial to nature, the food you take to satisfy the appetite, will never distress you. The simple reason why a person is compelled to *diet*, while taking calomel and other

minerals, is, that the digestive organs become, in a measure, useless or inactive, or are doadened so much, that when the pangs of hunger call, and are imprudently satisfied, it has frequently cost the patient his life.

Let us therefore study nature, and endeavor to see what she most requires. Every man who has a hundred acres of land, has remedies thereon sufficient to cure all the diseases which he will ever be liable to, that are curable. And, reader, this medicine is innocent, and is that which the God of nature has provided and intended for the cure of the maladies with which frail humanity is afflicted. Let us then try the virtues of Vegetable Medicine, and learn to doctor ourselves without being beholden to botanical doctors, apothecary doctors, or doctors of any other description. Remember the words of holy writ, which says:—“The Lord hath created medicines out of the earth, and he that is wise will not abhor them.” If you do this, candid reader, you will save yourself much pain, distress and vexation, (for I candidly believe that it is as easy to relieve our diseases, in their first stages, as it is our hunger,) besides enriching yourself by retaining the money which you would otherwise squander in doctors’ bills, loss of time, and many other disadvantages which you would have to encounter. That the happy era may soon arrive, when this doctrine will be adopted, both in theory and practice, is the ardent wish of the public’s humble servant,

JOHN THOMSON.

Albany, January, 1830.

Another lie nailed to the Counter.—It is astonishing with what avidity any misfortune that may happen to a Thomsonian practitioner, is seized upon by the *regulars* and their dupes. One would suppose from their consummate impudence and bare-faced falsehoods, that they would make the world believe themselves models of perfection. With hypocritical countenances they will tell of murders that have been committed at some place, a great distance off, where no person knows any thing about the affair, by the use of steam, lobelia, cayenne, &c., as they pretend, under Thomsonian treatment, when at the same time in their own vicinity, one hundred are dying under fashionable treatment, where one dies under the Thomsonian practice. Mercury, arsenic, opium, nitre, and the lancet are innocent remedies, and all who fall by their use, die in a glorious cause, and according to law. But whoever uses the simple vegetables of our own country, and fails to recover from their use, is murdered outright, unless such remedies were prescribed by some fashionable M. D., who can kill according to law. In such cases all is right.

Here is a case of reported murder. Read for yourselves, and judge how much honesty has had to do in the case, and how much intrigue is used to keep the facts from the public, by those who pretend to be honest people, and who mingle in good society. Would that for each lie they could be smitten with a carbunkle, or some other mark, that they might be known to the honest part of mankind with whom they associate, and that their rottenness of heart could receive its just retribution.—Ed.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are doubtless aware that not long since a report was circulated in this village and elsewhere, by certain individuals, setting forth that I had killed or rather murdered a young lady

whom I was called to see. The motives which called forth this malicious fabrication, are best known to its propagators.

As the charge, unrefuted, may for a time affect my character, and the system upon which I practice, it is deemed advisable, in order that the public may judge more correctly upon this subject, to lay before them such evidence as will be most likely to lead to the truth, and the decision will be accordingly. The following deposition has been procured to prove the falsity of the above assertions, and will, I trust, put the matter entirely to rest.

T. LAPHAM.

State of New-York, } ss.
Tompkins County, }

Abraham Westervelt, of Ulyses, in said county, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is the father of Maria Westervelt, who died in Poughkeepsie at the house of her uncle, on the 2d day of May last; that when he arrived at the house he found his daughter apparently near her end; that he called on Dr. Thomas Lapham and procured some medicine for his daughter, which he gave to her himself; that the said Lapham called at the request of this deponent, to see his daughter, but gave this deponent no opinion as to what medicine should be given, nor did the said Dr. Lapham administer a particle of medicine of any kind whatever to the said Maria, from the time he was called to see her until her death; and further, this deponent says, that he gave but a very little of the medicine to his daughter, and that being unwell, he took the remainder himself, which immediately relieved him.

ABRAHAM WESTERVELT.

Subscribed and sworn the 21st day of June, 1834, before me,

MARVIN SMITH, Justice of Peace.

The following communication from Dr. Smith, which accompanied Mr. Westervelt's deposition, is worthy of notice. The fact of its being a voluntary production, is deemed a sufficient apology for its insertion here.

Dear Sir,—I have been a regular practitioner of Physic, under a diploma from the State Medical Society of Connecticut, for nearly thirty years, and until two years past, have, like my medical brethren, dealt largely in the use of those instruments of DEATH, the lancet, mercury, opium, &c. But I have utterly, and I trust for ever, renounced the system in which I have been educated; and have adopted the Botanic system, which experience, the only true test of all systems, has convinced me is far superior both in efficacy and safety to the regular system. I am well acquainted with the medicines used by the Botanic practitioners, and can add my testimony to that of thousands of others, that so far from having any tendency to destroy life, as asserted by the regular faculty, that they are on the contrary in perfect harmony with life, and are admirably calculated to eradicate most of the diseases to which poor human nature is subject.

Yours, very respectfully,

MARVIN SMITH.

Dr. Thos. Lapham.

The following statement is made with a view of benefiting all persons laboring under similar complaints:

For more than thirty years I had been afflicted with a nervous head ache, which was at times very distressing. I was also seriously afflicted with a complaint called *salt rheum*, for about twenty years, which in 1833 extended over my

head and a considerable portion of my body. In 1823 a tumor made its appearance in my breast, which was attended with a twinging sensation, and continued gradually to increase. In 1826 I applied to an eminent physician in the city of New York, who pronounced it to be the commencement of a cancer, and recommended a surgical operation, which was however, declined. I made use of more or less medicine of various kinds, for about seven years, without any apparent benefit.

In the spring of 1833, Doctor Thomas Lapham, of Poughkeepsie, was employed, who, by the use of Botanic medicine, (to all appearance,) effectually cured me of all the before mentioned complaints, and so far improved the state of my system that I can truly say I am now enjoying a better state of health than I have done for many years past.

MARIA THORNE.

Pleasant Valley, D. C. June 30, 1834.

BACKING OUT.

A Fool or a Knave;—and which, the public must decide.

It will be remembered that we published in our 4th Number, on the 51st page, several letters from medical men, among which we published a *corrected* copy of one from Bartholomew Fussell, of Homorton, Chester co. Penn. At that time we had no doubt but that Fussell was an honest man, but we have of late had abundant reason to alter our opinion.

In publishing letters or extracts, it is the duty of an editor to correct any errors that may occur in the composition, but not to alter the substance or meaning of the article. In exercising this privilege we had abundant occasion* in the letter above mentioned, as we presumed that Fussell would like to have it appear correct if we saw fit to publish it, and from the bold and fearless manner in which he spoke of the faculty and the injury done by mineral medicines, we had no doubt but he designed the letter for publication,—if not, he ought to have mentioned it. After the publication of our corrected copy of his letter, Fussell published the following notice in the Register and Examiner; and if he is as great a quack in medicine as he is in composition, we pity his patients, as well as the University of Maryland, for burthensing the world with such graduates, if he is a fair specimen of their manufacturing.

The following is a copy of a letter from a gentleman, dated London Grove, 5th mo. 16th, 1834, in which was enclosed a copy of Bartholomew Fussell's communication, originally published in the Anti-masonic Register and Examiner.

To John Thomson.

Having seen a letter published in the Botanic Watchman, printed or edited by thee, said to be from Doctor B. Fussell, I was glad to think one of the regular faculty had declined the old system of practise whom I know personally, as I am friendly to that system—I mean the Thomsonian; but when I see it contradicted by him, I confess I am at a loss to know how or why such a mistake should occur between you, as he acknowledges having written to thee. Now as we like to see the truth on all subjects, I have taken this liberty of thus mentioning the subject, not knowing whether he (B. F.) will write to thee on the subject

* Many of the characters were such that they could not be imitated by any letter, figure, or character that was to be found in the printing office.

or not, and whether or no would it not be well to publish his letter verbatim in full, so that there may be no mistake about the matter.

I cut out and send thee what he has published in the Anti-mansonic Register of C. C. Penn.

N. B. Please excuse the liberty of thy friend and well wisher in a good cause.

Joseph Painter—I have seen a letter in a paper called "The Botanic Watchman," printed in the city of Albany, purporting to have been written by me to John Thomson, of that place. My object in writing at this time, is to inform the public, so far as the Register goes, that said letter, as there printed, is a base and unprincipled fabrication. It is true that a number of the above work was sent to me; in which I found a large mass of ignorance and absurdity, with many things that I suspected to be either false in themselves, or designed for mirth and ridicule by their respective authors; and it is also true, that I wrote a letter to the editor, John Thomson, to ascertain the degree of gullibility and falsehood that might obtain with the infatuated ignoramus; but not the one he has published, as any one may see by calling on me to examine the original—the only manner in which I feel bound to answer any subsequent interrogatories on this subject.

BARTH. FUSSELL.

5th mo. 5th, 1834.

The following is a true copy of the original, letter for letter; certified by judge Lansing, one of the judges of the County court of Albany.

January 25th, 1834.

Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa

Doctor John Thomson—

I have this day had the pleasure of receiving the first number of your Botanic Watchman with which I am much pleased, seeing it contains reason and philosophy previously unknown to me; although I have practiced medicine for more than twelve years with as good success as was common in the regular way: being myself a regular bred Physician, this I say because I have heard some of the faculty deny that such an one had embraced your system I will therefore say to their defiance, that I am a regular graduate of the university of Maryland in the year 1824. and never has a year, nor a month, nor a week, past, without my ardently wishing that some better system might arise that a conscientious man could adopt, for really I have been much tried with the common poisons of calomel, and the lancet and opium, and nitre, which are our principal medicines; I am from this day determined never to depend on them but will adopt as much of your system as I find by practice to be beneficial; I cannot close this letter without expressing my admiration of your Philosophy especially of the blood, and respiration, and rarification of air; but you shall hear of me hereafter in the mean time consider me a subscriber to your paper, and let Abraham Mannuer of Hommarat, post master be your agent for he is with us in sentiment, and when he shall obtain sufficient number to send you a note, he will pay for mine too

BARTHOLOMEW FUSSELL M D

N B Hommerton is in Chester county Pennsylvania.

State of New York, }
Albany county ss }

I do hereby certify that I have this day compared the foregoing copy of a letter with the original, post marked Hamorton, Pa. Jan. 27, and directed to Doct. John Thomson, Albany, N. York; and

that the same is a literal transcript of the said original letter.

J. LANSING, Judge of Albany Com. Pleas,
Counsellor, &c.

Dated Albany, May 23d, 1834.

The following is our corrected copy of Fursell's letter dated CHESTER COUNTY, Pa. Jan. 25, 1834.

I have had this day the pleasure of the perusal of the first number of your paper, entitled the Botanic Watchman, with which I am much pleased, on account of its containing rational philosophy previously unknown to me in relation to human physiology. Although I have been in the regular practice of medicine for *twelve years*, having graduated at the University of Maryland in 1824; during which I flatter myself that my practice has been as extensive and successful as most of my contemporaries who practice under the same system. There has never a week passed without my ardently wishing that some better system might arise that a conscientious man could adopt; for really I have been much tried by the effect of the lancet and with the common poison, such as calomel, opium and nitre, which are our principal medicines. I am, from this day, determined never to depend upon them. I cannot close this letter without expressing my admiration of your philosophy, especially relative to taking a part of the blood to purify or benefit the remainder, and the rarifications and respirations of the air in the lungs. But you shall hear from me again, and in the mean time consider me a subscriber.

Respectfully yours, &c.

BARTHOLOMEW FURSELL.

ANATOMY.

(Continued.)

166 Q Where is the popliteal artery situated?

A In the ham, between the condyles of the os femoris, hamstrings, and heads of the gastrocnemius externus.

167 Q What arteries are given off from the arch of the aorta?

A Three branches: viz. the arteria innominata, the left carotid, and the left subclavian.

168 Q What is the course and distribution of the epigastric artery?

A It arises from the femoral artery, just as it is about to pass under Poupart's ligament, it passes upwards and inwards at the upper and outer part of the abdominal ring, behind the spermatic cord, running along the edge of the transversus in an oblique manner to the pyramidales; it then ascends under the middle of the rectus, furnishing branches to the abdominal parietes, and terminates above the umbilicus, anastomosing with the mammary.

169 Q What is the first ganglion, formed by the intercostal nerve, called?

A The cervical ganglion.

170 Q What forms the chorda tympani?

A The chorda tympani is formed by the portio dura, it is a reflected twig of that nerve, which passes between the long processes of the malleus and incus, and over the membrana tympani.

171 Q What is the most elastic substance in the body?

A The most elastic substance in the body is cartilage.

172 Q Are tendons elastic?

A No; they are inelastic, otherwise the effect of muscles would be greatly diminished.

173 Q What is the course of the femoral artery?

A The femoral artery passes over the head of the os femoris down into a hollow at the upper and inner part of the thigh, with the rectus and sartorius muscles upon the outside, and the adductor on the inner side; it descends along the inside of the thigh between the vastus internus and triceps, it then gradually bends backwards till it reaches the ham to become the popliteal.

174 Q What are the terminations of the arteries?

A One termination is in veins, another in secreting extremities, a third in glands, a fourth in cells, as in the penis, and a fifth termination is in anastomoses.

175 Q What is the valve of Eustachius formed by?

A The Eustachian valve is formed by a fold of the inner membrane of the right auricle.

176 Q What arteries nourish the pancreas?

A The arteries which nourish the pancreas are derived from the pylorica, duodenalis and splenica.

177 Q Have the veins of the dura mater any valves?

A No, they have none.

178 Q What are the arteries of the dura mater?

A The arteries of the dura mater are the anterior, middle, and posterior meningeal.

179 Q Where does the anterior meningeal artery arise?

A The anterior meningeal artery arises from the carotid.

180 Q From whence does the middle meningeal artery arise?

A The middle meningeal artery arises from the internal carotid artery.

181 Q What are the veins at the flexure of the arm?

A The cephalic, the median-cephalic, the basilic, and the median-basilic.

182 Q What muscles are inserted into the patella?

A The rectus femoris, the vastus externus, the vastus internus, and cruræus.

183 Q What are the names of the muscles which are inserted into the os calcis?

A Gastrocnemius externus, gastrocnemius internus, and plantaris.

184 Q What is the name of the tendon formed by the gastrocnemius externus, and soleus?

A The tendo Achillis.

185 Q Do the external condyles of the humerus give origin to the extensor or flexor muscles of the fore-arm?

A To the extensors.

186 Q What plexus of nerves surround the axillary artery?

A The brachial plexus.

187 Q What forms the first arch of the palate?

A The constrictor isthmii faucium, covered by the skin of the mouth.

188 Q What are the vessels which form the vena portæ?

A The superior and inferior mesenteric vein, and the splenic vein.

189 Q What are the glands called situated at the root of the lungs?

A Bronchial glands; they are of a dark colour.

190 Q What muscles are attached to the coracoid process of the scapula?

A The coraco-brachialis, the pectoralis minor,

and the short head of the biceps flexor cubiti.

191 Q Where is the diaphragm situated?

A Between the thorax and abdomen, forming a vaulted arch or septum attached to the lower borders of the ribs.

192 Q What are the muscles of the abdomen?

A The obliquus externus, obliquus internus, transversalis abdominalis, and pyramidalis, forming five pair.

193 Q Where is the longest crus of the diaphragm situated?

A On the left side of the fore-part of the loins.

194 Q What tendon passes through the shoulder-joint?

A The long tendon of the biceps flexor cubiti.

195 Q On which side of the aorta is the longest emergent artery situated?

A On the right, in consequence of the vena cava being placed on that side, and the artery having to pass behind that vessel.

196 Q What forms the capsule of Glysson?

A A reflexion of the peritonæum, which, with a quantity of cellular substance, surrounds the vessels and nerves of the liver just before they enter that viscus.

197 Q What bones form the lachrymal groove, or ductus ad nasum and where does it terminate?

A The lachrymal bone, the superior maxillary bone, and the inferior spongy bone. It terminates at the lower and lateral parts of the nose, at the inner and fore-part of the antrum maxillare, under the os spongiosum inferius, in a straight line with the second dens moluris.

198 Q What are the salivary glands called?

A They are the parotid gland, the sublingual glands, the submaxillary glands, the glands of the cheek, the labial glands, and molar glands.

199 Q Where is the thyroid gland situated?

A Upon the trachea, lying on the cricoid cartilage, and horns of the thyroid cartilage.

200 Q Where is the pituitary gland situated?

A In the sella turcica, a cavity in the sphæroid bone.

201 Q Where is the lachrymal gland situated?

A In a depression of the orbital process of the frontal bone within the orbit.

202 Q What is the extent of the peritonæum covering the bladder?

A The peritonæal coat extends over the fundus, sides and back part to near the termination of the ureters.

203 Q From what artery does the inferior thyroid arise?

A The inferior thyroid artery arises from the subclavian.

204 Q How many branches does the axillary artery send off?

A The axillary artery generally gives off four arteries, viz. thoracica longior, thoracica superior, thoracica humeraria, and thoracica alaris.

[For the Botanic Watchman.]

TO DOCTOR "ENQUIRER," OF CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Some person has sent us the Anti-Masonic Register of the 17th June, published in Westchester, Chester county, Pa. It contains a communication which occupies five columns of the most bloated bombastic stuff that we seldom have come across. It is written by a physician, who styles himself An Enquirer. The Enquirer endeavors to refute the theory of Thomson, by denouncing it as quackery, and its practitioners as impostors, but happily does not give us his disgraceful title of 'regular

physician.' If the Enquirer would endeavor to reason upon the fallacy of Thomson's system, we then should have a chance at him; but his course is one open bombastic course of trade and denunciation without reason or argument.

We quote a few sentences from An Enquirer:

"Twenty dollars is demanded, not for a right to practice according to his (Thomson's) system, but for a book which contains a knowledge of it. If Thomson and his agents were disposed to deal honestly with the people, would they not like other patentees, first give the public a chance to examine its principles, and of testing its utility, and then, if they thought proper, put it in practice?"

We would here inform Mr. Enquirer, that Thomson and his agents have many times lent out their system of practice to the laboring classes of community, in order that they might know what they were about to purchase, and they have generally found them honest. But this they cannot say of all the regular physicians, as the writer of this article lent a book to a physician, who verbally agreed to purchase it, and after he had copied what he wished from it, returned the book, and soon after he was dealing out Thomson's medicines to his patients; the directions for the compounding of which he had stolen from the book, which he obtained from us under a pledge, that if he did not purchase, he would not use the medicine. We could mention a number of instances of similar veracity. And on the other hand, there has been some among the physicians who have received the loan of the book, and have fulfilled their verbal contract, by either purchasing the right, or refraining from the use of the medicines. If an Enquirer would strictly confine himself to the truth, we should have some space to spare for reasoning, but his falsehoods are so numerous that after we have refuted them, we have no time for argument. "Thomson and his agents as I have been informed," says an Enquirer, "are or have been in the habit of requiring an oath or affirmation of those who purchase this wonderful book, and have annexed a heavy penalty, which they will make the purchaser obligate himself to pay, on the violation of said oath." Now this is another falsehood. The people to whom the books have been sold, physicians excepted, have possessed a sufficient degree of moral honesty to fulfil the contracts, which were made verbally with them, while the physicians have forfeited their word, but not honor, as there is but a few that have any, especially if they can make a penny by being dishonest.

Again, an Enquirer says, "There is no disgrace attached to a want of knowledge upon this subject, where it is not associated with bloated vanity and unbounded pretensions." Let any one read the Anti-Masonic Register, of the 17th of June, and he will at once discover who possesses bloated vanity and unbounded pretensions.

Again, says our hero, "what can be more ridiculous and disgusting than to hear one prating about Thomson's system. One, too, who knows no more of Hippocrates or his system, than he does of the builders of the pyramids of Egypt; and who knows no more of the different systems of medicines that have succeeded it, than he does of the number and magnitude of all the stars that glitter in the firmament of heaven." What, dear Doctor Enquirer, what is your inducement to admit that different systems in great abundance have been in use since Hippocrates. Why should there be different systems, can you tell us? If not, we

will answer for you. A system that had been brought into use by one man, would be discarded by another. And why? because it was found that the practice was unsuccessful under the treatment as prescribed by the author. What was the effect of the treatment upon the patients that it must be abandoned? Well, the medicines would kill a greater proportion of patients than would have died, had the disease and the patient been left alone without the addition of the greatest of all the curses, the doctors, who would soon despatch their patients, and to so great an extent would the murderous practice be carried on through the country, that, to prevent an extermination of its inhabitants, some person more humane than the rest, would adopt some other system of remedies, of his own invention; and if he was a practitioner of high standing, his practice would take, and be lauded to the skies; and if the practice happened to be bad, his followers would destroy hundreds of thousands before it would be abandoned, to give place to another system of equal merit. So one system must arise to destroy its thousands before its bigotted followers would be satisfied that it was bad. The more destructive it proved, the better for many of the practitioners, whose object is many times to keep the sick down for the sake of fleecing their pockets, and which has been one cause why we have had so many different theories, as they are very profitable to those monsters who traffic in human flesh. A doctor near us said to a student, when about to leave him, "William, if you are ever called to attend a person whose disease you do not understand, you must call it the liver complaint, and down with the calomel; and pretend you know all about it. One grand object you know is to be sure that you make your patient sick." This is a very fair specimen of the advice students receive at the present day, if not so plain as to have the advice given in words, enough is seen in the administration of poison to the sick, to establish the fact, that that is the principle which most of the doctors go upon at the present time.

Again, "To understand the elementary principles of the science of medicine," says an Enquirer, "as taught at the present day, he must have read six thousand octavo pages upon the subject." Now, Mr. Enquirer, before we commence to read the six thousand pages, as taught at the present day, will you have the goodness to inform us whether you have any surety that the present system is any better than the thousands of theories upon whose wreck this has been based. Cast an eye about within your own neighborhood, and inquire whether there is not as much quackery practiced by yourself and associates, as when you first commenced business; also, make a calculation how many patients have been cured by William Thomson, and other Thomsonian doctors, after you have pronounced them incurable, by which course you will be better able to contrast your quackery with that of others. We do not wish nor expect you to give us a catalogue of the cases which have fallen by your hand, but merely to try to reconcile your bad practice with your own conscience (by the by if you have any,) and for the future try to make amends for your past bad practice by adopting Thomson's or some other rational system, that it may be said you were willing, even at the eleventh hour, to abandon error and adopt truth, that you might spend the remnant of your days in striving to benefit your fellow men. "A Thomsonian knows no more of the anatomy and physi-

logy of the human body," says Mr. Enquirer, "than the *chairman* and *secretary* of a meeting held at Doe Run last fall, do of botany. And without this preliminary, though most essential and indispensable knowledge, he may have read all the medical books to little profit. The probability however is, he has never read five pages in his life." Now, Mr. Enquirer, if the knowledge contained in those books was not acquired by experiment, in the first place, before it was communicated by writing through books to the world, do pray tell us where those useful books vegetate and grow so spontaneously for the good of mankind. We really thought that the medical properties of all substances were discovered by accident or experiment (and at the expense, too, of many a life, we have no doubt) before the results could come to the world through the medium of publication. If all the knowledge an Enquirer has of medicine was acquired from studying books on account of his natural abilities, being so deficient as for him not to be able to learn any thing from observation while about his patients, we really pity the poor objects whose misfortune it is or has been to fall into his hands. Why did Doctor Rush say to his students, while lecturing them, these books (pointing to several hundred volumes which were written on fevers) are trash; they are fit fuel for the flames, as they are only calculated to embarrass and mislead the student without any profit. There is but one fever, said he. But we disagree with the doctor in relation to destroying the books, for they should be sent to "An Enquirer," who has no other means to gain information but from what some body else has said or done—nature having never given him a capacity for gaining information, therefore he might as well read trash as any thing else, as such luminaries never dazzle the world with their great learning, especially that kind of knowledge by which mankind can be benefited.

"Did these wild and brainless fanatics pretend only that their incendiary mixtures were useful in certain forms and stages of disease, and that their administration required the utmost skill and discrimination to determine, when they were indicated, their pretensions would not be disputed." Mr. Enquirer seems to think we should presume from the above paragraph, that the Thomsonians were about using his instruments of death, viz: opium, arsenic, nitre, mercury, the lancet, &c. But no, Mr. Enquirer, we leave those deadly remedies to yourself and associates, whose instruments of death they exclusively are, and great execution you have done with them, if we can believe one of your own craft, who has said that mercury, opium, and nitre had destroyed more than powder and ball, and the lancet more than the sword. Now, doctor, if your brother's words be true what a blessing to mankind the medical profession must have been, from the time of the poor woman of whom we read in scripture, who had suffered many things of many physicians, until they had robbed her of all her substance, up to the present time. You will say, we presume, and we admit it, that such imposition was all practised in a regular scientific manner.

"A Thomsonian doctor was called (says friend E.) to see a child seriously ill in Madison county, N. Y. After having tried all his nostrums from No. 1 to No. 6, in vain, he resolved to run counter to Thomson, and applied for and obtained, not nostrums, for with he could not kill the child, but *croton oil*, with which he killed the child imme-

diately." Now, we for once agree with the doctor that this instrument of death (croton oil) belongs exclusively to himself and fraternity, a family all of the same genus.

The doctor says he copied the following from Saturday's Evening Post, but is very careful to conceal the date, which we will refer to:

"Died, in Montpelier, Vt., KELSON GRAY, aged 62 years. Mr. Gray died in his chair under the operation of lobelia, a victim to the Thomsonian system of quackery. The wife of Manasseh Lich; who, as well as her husband, is a practitioner under the Thomsonian system, were both present, and applied steam up to the last gasp of his breath."

Now, Mr. Enquirer, your lying propensity is full as destructive to what little morality you have left, in the estimation of those who happen to know the facts, as your poisons are destructive to the sick, who are doomed to suffer the curse of your attendance. Now, we happen to know something about these murders of the child and man as related. There has been no such trial, as referred to by Doctor Enquirer, in Madison county; if there had been, we should have known it. And as for Gray, who died in Montpelier, under the quackery of the Thomsonians, when, reader, do you suppose he died, and what complaint did he die with? Mr. Gray died on the 27th of October, 1829, five years ago, next October. And what did he die with? Why, being in the last stage of the consumption, but was yet able to be about the house, when an ulcer broke, which strangled him to death, in defiance of the Cayenne pepper, lobelia, steam, &c.: these are the facts. Now, suppose to put the worst possible countenance upon the stories. Suppose the child and Kelsey Gray both enjoyed good health, and are the only ones the Thomsonians have been able to kill in their extensive range of practice throughout the United States, what a blessing it would be to community, and what a vast saving of human life would there be, if these were the only practitioners in community. Now, suppose we should make a mathematical calculation for your edification. Doctor, as you have brought forward all the murders you know of, we presume, and for those you have had to leave home, and let your imagination travel into other states to find victims, notwithstanding you have a number of those murderous Thomsonians all about you. Do they not murder the people? Why come so far this way, to find victims to their quackery, when they are so numerous? Now, doctor, suppose the United States contained 12,000,000 of inhabitants, and there should die of this population 25,000 annually, or one in every 480, which would be a very small per centage, and in five years yourself and brethren had been able to dispose of 125,000, and Thompson with all his imps in the same space of time, in their extensive practice, had only been able to kill two, how long will it take these quacks to overtake you in numbers, and do the business as successfully and scientifically as you do, without using your instruments of death.

The doctor says—"Were it necessary, I might give a long and black catalogue of similar cases too well attested to admit of doubt, but these are sufficient for the present." Now, doctor, this is a cruel cut upon us, to leave your own neighborhood, where these steamers are cutting, carving, roasting, steaming and peppering their great numbers to death, and come into the state of New-York or Vermont to look for victims. Why not expose the

quacks in your own neighborhood. We presume there are quacks there; and believe that specimens of your own quackery might be found in abundance in your own vicinity, without going to the trouble of traversing other states to find victims, and those too who are killed only in your disordered imagination.

The doctor seems to think that all Thomsonians understand a part of his profession *i. e.* knavery. Such cases are generally detected in persons making use of doctors' medicines, and is the greatest knavery they could be guilty of. The most dangerous step is to associate with regular practitioners, who make use of the same medicines to restore the sick to health, that the assassin would to destroy the life of his fellow man.

One of our *regulars* was sometime since boasting about the good qualities of *conium maculatum*, or poison hemlock, and to illustrate its good properties said that a piece as big as a mustard seed would set a man into fits. Now, doctor, we presume from observation, that all the medicine you and your clan use, are equally valuable to the afflicted. The doctor has become so seasoned to telling falsehoods, that we really believe the truth could not be uttered by him. For he says, that Thomson's experiments have been of the most barbarous kind, insomuch that he has been indicted *eight times for murder*.

A few years since, \$1,000 reward was offered for a machine by which a man might be able to scatter shad bones from one corner of his month as fast as he received the shad at the other. Now, if the reward had been for the invention to turn truth into falsehood at a rapid rate, our hero, the doctor, would have been entitled to it by all odds. Now, these eight murders must have been among some of his own patients, but having a strong propensity for perverting facts into falsehoods, we expect he must have shipped off some of his own quackery upon Thompson, to make up the eight murders, as we have never heard of so many from under the hands of any one man, unless he was a regular diplomatized physician, with M. D. or LL. D. attached to his name.

"These and many more equally important discoveries," says Doctor Enquirer, "originated with botanical doctor Thompson, and any one that would rob him of the entire glory of them deserves a double dose of '*screw augur*.'" Now, if a dose of screw augur would make our hero, the doctor, an honest man, we would with pleasure take a jaunt to Pennsylvania for the express purpose of administering him a dose. But we believe his case is hopeless, as we have ever found that deceit, falsehood, and poisonous medicines are brother yoke fellows, and to separate them would be like severing the limbs of a tree from the original body.

"My arguments," says the doctor, (heaven save the mark) "upon the basis of Thomson's faith, remain unanswered and untouched, and so they will remain forever." So we say, if what is said in the doctor's tirade is called argument, we may well say we believe it unanswerable. If bold assertions and false accusations are arguments, the doctor's communication is full of them. But we agree with him they are irrefutable, and the doctor is the proper person to reason in this his peculiar logical way.

Now, to be serious, if the doctor had undertaken, in fair contest, divested of his billingsgate style, to discuss upon the merits of Thomson's system, we would have exchanged; we would

have asked questions for him to explain in relation to his system of practice, and on the other hand should have felt in duty bound to have answered his interrogations upon Thomson's system. But "answer the fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit." We feel much pleased to think a learned doctor, such an one as doctor Enquirer, should have been willing to spend time, aside from attending to patients, to write five columns in the Register against this brainless class of people. Such a fact speaks volumes in their favor. We shall begin to think that the steamers are the very first class (as they should be) in the community where the Doctor resides, and that he is strongly disputing the passage by which they are elevating themselves to fame.

Now, doctor, we have one word more to say before we close. You have called us many hard names, such as quacks, murderers, &c., all of which we can bear very comfortably, and feel ourselves happy that you have not descended to the very dregs of epithets, and irreparably wounded our feelings, by calling us scientific or regular physicians, under the title of which, the world has experienced the greatest curse that was possible to be cast upon afflicted mortals. We now leave you, Doctor Enquirer, in your laboratory of poisons, and all the harm we can possibly wish you is, that you will take your own medicines, which you will think we have no doubt the worst of punishment for your quackery to your fellow men.

A LOOKER ON IN VENICE.

MEETING.

At a regular monthly meeting of the Friendly Botanic Society of the city and county of New-York, held on the 7th of June, a committee of three members was appointed, consisting of H. L. Weeks, John T. Cairns, and L. D. Brady, to report resolutions at the next meeting, expressive of the views of the society, in regard to the merits of the Botanic Watchman, as conducted by Doctor John Thomson, of Albany, and agreeably to said resolution, on the 7th of July, the following resolutions were reported by the committee, and unanimously adopted by the society:

Resolved, That this society would most respectfully request the Thomsonians and all other friends of equal rights, to avail themselves of the only avenue through which their injured rights may be made known to the public, viz: the press; and as a public journal has been established in the city of Albany, entitled the Botanic Watchman, edited by Doctor John Thompson, we do sincerely and cordially recommend that it receive a liberal support from our brethren and friends in the good cause in this state, especially when we are now experiencing the effects of an unconstitutional law, giving to diplomatized physicians, the unjust and unmerited privilege of monopolizing the practice of medicine.

Resolved, That from the well known and tried devotedness of its editor to the rights of the Thomsonians, and from an acquaintance with the numbers of the Botanic Watchman already issued, we would not only recommend a general but that a firm support be given said paper, by all who wish to hasten the day in which shall be restored our legal and equal rights.

Resolved, That the above regulations be signed by the president and secretary of this society, and be sent for publication in the Botanic Watchman, and also that a copy be sent to each society in the state and United States, so far as practicable,

and that the corresponding committee do communicate with the other societies upon the subject of the foregoing resolutions.

DODGE SWEET, President.

LORENZO D. BRADY, Secretary.

A Regular decently dressed out by the Steamers—for the good of the Craft.—By it may they learn wisdom in time to come.

ALBANY JUSTICES COURT, }
July 26, 1834. }

ELIJAH W. SURREIN, } This suit was
vs. } brought by the
DOCT. RICHARD J. DUSENBURY. } plaintiff to recover damage of the defendant for destroying medicines while in his house, which were prescribed by Doct. John Thomson for plaintiff's child.

It appeared in evidence that the plaintiff had a child taken very ill; that he sent for the defendant to attend it, who prescribed calomel and jalap, under the operation of which the child continued to grow worse, insomuch, that the same evening the doctor said in substance, that the child was past medical aid. Thereupon the plaintiff sent for Doctor Thomson, who sent Doctor Amos N. Burton to attend the child. Doctor B. prescribed Thomson's medicine, to be given every half hour during the night, and under its influence the child rapidly improved, insomuch that the next morning the child was better. Doct. Dusenbury called very early in the morning, after the child was relieved, and on learning what had been done for the child, took the remainder of Thomson's medicine that was left by Burton, and threw it into the fire. This action was therefore brought to test the principle, whether one physician has the right to throw away another's prescriptions, when such prescriptions were made at the request of the parents of the child.

The jury, after summing up the evidence by the respective counsellors, gave a verdict for the plaintiff—damage to the amount of the value of the medicine. Also damage, as *smart money*, for the consummate impudence of Dusenbury, in daring to exercise such unprincipled authority over the *goods* and *chattels* of the plaintiff, without his consent.

For Plaintiff—John Van Ness Yates and Heman C. Whelpley.

For Defendant—Hosford and Burr.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(From the Court and Camp of Bonaparte.)

VICTOR.

Victor Perrin, known for many years by the name of Victor, and now by that of Duke of Belluno, was born of humble parents at Marche, department of the Vosges, in 1766. At the age of fifteen, he entered the army as a private in the artillery, and first distinguished himself at the siege of Toulon. He conducted the attack on Fort Aiguillette, the reduction of which led to the evacuation of the town by the allied army.

Passed to the army of the eastern Pyrenees with the rank of general of brigade, he was present at the siege of St. Elmo, and at all the actions previous to the treaty of Bale. Having joined the army of Italy, he displayed great bravery at the battles of Laona, Cossaria, Dego, La Favorita, St. George, St. Lucia, Villafranca, Alexandria, Novi, and lastly at Marengo. A sabre of honor was the reward of his services on that memorable day.

At the peace of Amiens, he was sent ambassa-

sador to Denmark, and remained there till the war with Prussia. He was wounded at the battle of Jena, and in the following year, his gallantry at the great action of Friedland at length procured him a marshal's baton.

On the peace of Tilsit, he was appointed governor of Berlin, and during fifteen months' residence among them, succeeded in conciliating the esteem of the inhabitants. In 1803, being ordered to join the army in Spain, he made the campaign of Madrid, and distinguished himself in the engagements at Espinosa, Sommo-Sierra, and Madrid. In 1809 he gained the battle of Ucles, and took fifteen thousand of the advanced guard of the Duke del Infantado prisoners. The victory was so bloodless, that neither the marshal nor his soldiers could have had any cause to be in a ferocious state of excitement. The prisoners taken in battle were however marched to Madrid. Some of these poor wretches, according to M. de Rocca, expired from hunger; many of them sank down exhausted with fatigue; and when they were unable to go farther, they were mercilessly shot. This sanguinary order was given by Victor, in retaliation for the death of the French prisoners whom the Spaniards had hanged. "If so," says Colonel Napier, "it was a barbarous and a shameful retaliation, unworthy of a soldier; for what justice or honor is there in revenging the death of one innocent person by the murder of another?"

Shortly after this, Victor was ordered to march to the support of Soult in Portugal; but he had scarcely set foot on the Portuguese territory, when he found it necessary to retreat. He effected, however, a junction with Joseph Bonaparte and General Sebastiani, and resolved to attack Sir Arthur Wellesley, who was advancing into Spain in pursuit of the Duke of Dalmatia. The two armies met in front of Talavera, and a sanguinary combat ensued. Victor was completely routed; with the loss of about ten thousand men. Yet he did not retreat far. Having effected a junction with another marshal, and perceiving that he was not pressed by Sir Arthur, who indeed had retreated before the alarming numbers of Soult, Mortier, and Ney, he retraced his steps and took possession of Talavera. And here we readily record an instance of humanity on his part, which makes us the more regret that he should have sullied himself so fearfully at Ucles. When he entered the town, he found some of the wounded, French and English alike, lying on the ground in the Plaza. He spoke kindly to the latter, complimented them on their observance of the courtesies of war, but said there was one thing they did not understand—how to deal with the Spaniards. "He then," says Mr. Southey, "sent soldiers to every house with orders to the inhabitants immediately to receive and accommodate the wounded of the two nations who were lodged together, one Englishman and one Frenchman; and he expressly directed that the Englishmen should always be served first."

After an unsuccessful, though tedious siege of Cadiz, the marshal, whom Napoleon had now created Duke of Belluno, was summoned to the Russian campaign. At the Berezina, at Dresden, at Wachau, and at Leipsic, he fought nobly; and he bore his part equally well in the obstinate attempt to defend the French territory in 1814. After incredible efforts at Nangis and Villeneuve, on the 17th of February, and seeing his son-in-law, General Chateau, slain before his eyes, he failed in dislodging the allies from Montereau. This the

emperor resented as a heinous error; and coming up on the following morning, rebuked him in terms of violent wrath, and formally dismissed him from the service. The marshal, with tears streaming down his face, replied, "No, sire, I will not leave the service! Victor was once a grenadier, and he has not forgotten to use the musket. I will again take my place in the ranks." Napoleon could not resist this mark of attachment. He extended his hand:—"Let us be friends," he replied, "I cannot restore to you your corps, which I have given to Girard, but you are welcome to head two brigades of my guard." The veteran did so, and a few days after was grievously wounded at Craonne.

On the restoration of the Bourbons, the Duke of Belluno was appointed to the command of the second military division. When Napoleon returned from Elba, he did all he could to retain his troops in their fidelity to the king; but being unsuccessful, he followed Louis to Ghent, and remained there until the second restoration. This fidelity to the royal cause did not go unrewarded. He was made a peer of France, and major-general of the royal household. At the marriage of the Duke of Berri he was selected to represent the French army; and in 1821, he was appointed minister at war. On retiring from the ministry in 1823, he was nominated ambassador to the court of Vienna, vacant by the dismissal of the Marquis of Caraman, but never proceeded on the embassy. In August, 1830, the duke gave in his adhesion to the government of Louis Philippe.

[From the London Metropolitan.]
SICILIAN FACTS.

* * * * * Man

Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven,
As makes e'en angels weep.

Military duty took the collector of these stories, when a very young man, to Sicily: he there formed connections to which he has been indebted for some happy incidents in a life in which happy incidents have been rare. Accident, at a later period, carried him again to the island; and circumstances detained him there for several years, affording him an opportunity of renewing and maturing the friendships of his youth. It was during this second visit that he obtained the extraordinary facts now given to the public.

The knowledge of these events, all of them *actual* occurrences, has been chiefly derived from the private history of noble Sicilian families; from sources not open to the casual traveller, or indeed to any one not enjoying the opportunity possessed by the writer, combining a lengthened residence and an intimate acquaintance with many of the principal families of the island.

The variety of the facts and their romantic complexion, may lead persons unacquainted with that singular people to imagine that the writer, in narrating them, had called in his invention for aid; but so far from this being the case, he has rather diminished than exaggerated the surprising, as may be ascertained by the first traveller whom chance or design may conduct to Sicily. Where it has been practicable, he has given them almost in the same words in which they were related to himself.

At the same time he wishes to be clearly understood, that, first in obtaining, and now, in bringing them to light, he has violated no private confidence, divulged no communication not intended to be made public. They have been mostly furnished

him with the express permission to use them as he may think proper. Others, although quite new out of the limits of the island, are current and well known there; for instance, the article which stands first. "The Nuptials of Count Rizzari," was, during the author's stay in Sicily, publicly narrated in the pulpit by the priest, who was actually thrown into prison for the fact. By this means, the story, which had almost sunk into oblivion, was again brought forward. Under these circumstances, the writer conceived that he might, without scruple, avail himself of it.

The majority of these facts, it will be remarked, are of tragic nature; it was the intention of the author to limit himself to such, but the advice of a valued and highly talented friend, has induced him to relieve the harrassing recital of crime and suffering, by lighter anecdotes, which will be found interspersed with them.

It will be observed, that in most of the events related, notwithstanding the power of the offenders, and their impunity from any earthly tribunal, a severe retribution has taken place, and moral justice has been satisfied even in this state. In the instances where this is not so preceptible, it is to be recollected that they have been left to the acute reproaches of a guilty conscience—perhaps the severest of all punishments.

EDWARD D. BAYNES.

THE NUPTIALS OF COUNT RIZZARI.—At La Bruca, a romantic village situated between the cities of Syracuse and Catania, stands the baronial residence of the Dukes of La Bruca, a magnificent old edifice, which about fifty years since was the scene of the tragic event I am about to relate.—The duke, its proprietor at the time, had an only daughter, about 18 years of age, possessed of unusual beauty and accomplishments; these, and the large property to which she was heiress, made her hand eagerly sought after by almost all the young men of family whose birth and fortune could entitle them to the honor of so high an alliance. From amongst these her father would gladly have permitted her to select a suitable companion. But her affections were inalienably engaged by the second son of Count Rizzari, of Catania, an intimate friend of the Duke. The favored lover was about the same age as the young lady, and had, ever since her recollection, been the companion of her childhood. A cadet with little or no fortune, was a match to which, if there had been no other obstacle, the pride of the Duke would never have consented; there was, moreover, the further impediment, that the young man was intended for the church, and consequently destined to celibacy. The cause of the young lady's aversion to her other suitors was soon evident to both families, who were equally anxious to put a period to inclinations likely, if unchecked, to terminate in the misery of both parties. The Count resolved to remove his son from a spot where, enchained by early association, and excited by the continued presence of the beloved object, there seemed but little probability of his overcoming his misplaced passion.

Young Rizzari was accordingly sent to Rome, in order at once to finish his studies, and obtain the advantage of an introduction to individuals of rank and influence in the church. An ecclesiastical life was not Rizzari's natural vocation, and he resolved internally not to embrace it, trusting to chance and time for the birth of some event favorable to his hopes and passion. Indeed, it soon proved so, beyond what his most sanguine ex-

pectations had led him to anticipate. His eldest brother, who had married subsequently to his departure, died unexpectedly, without issue, a few months afterwards. Though really attached to his brother, the vast change in his circumstances and prospects prevented his feeling the loss so acutely as would otherwise have been natural. On receiving a summons to attend his afflicted parents, he lost not a moment, as may be imagined, in returning to Sicily. The heirs of families of distinction are never permitted to enter either the military or ecclesiastical professions, and in the event of the younger brother's succeeding to the prospect of the paternal inheritance, the vows, if taken, are usually dispensed with by the Court of Rome.—The young Count thus saw in an instant both impediments to his marriage unexpectedly removed. His father, at his solicitation, soon proposed to his friend, the Duke, the union of the two families, in the persons of their respective heirs: an offer which was accepted with pleasure by the Duke, and with dignity by his daughter.

An early day was appointed for the nuptial ceremony, which the duke determined should be celebrated at his feudal residence at La Bruca. Invitations were issued to all the nobility of the neighborhood for many miles round. Of such extent were the preparations, that a fete so magnificent as that intended had not been heard of for many years. The whole country was in motion. Congratulations poured in from every quarter, and all seemed interested in the happiness of the young couple.—But there was one person, the Cavaliere ——— (at the request of the friend who favored me with the anecdote, I suppress his name, that of a noble family at present existing in splendor in Catania.) who did not participate in the joy and satisfaction manifested by others. This individual who was remarkable for his wealth, his accomplishments, and his handsome person, though still in the flower of life, was of an age which doubled that of the intended bride of the young count. One of her most passionate admirers, he had, during the residence of young Rizzari at Rome, made proposals to her father. His family and wealth sufficiently recommended him to the duke, but having prevented his daughter from choosing the object of her affections, he resolved at least not to force on her a match disagreeable to herself; and, therefore, while he testified his own readiness to accept the offer, referred the cavaliere to his daughter for a final answer. She at once gave him a negative so decided, as to have extinguished hope in any bosom possessed by a passion less consuming an uncontrollable than that of the cavaliere. Undeterred by refusal, he continued to press his suite with an importunity, and even violence, which, instead of removing difficulties, soon heightened indifference into an aversion; yet calculating on the apparent impossibility of her being united to the object of her early flame, he relied on time and absence for obliterating from her heart the impressions made upon it by young Rizzari, and assiduously persevered in his unwelcome attentions. Great was then his rage and disappointment at the death of the elder Rizzari; and the arrival, proposal, and acceptance of the younger as the husband of the lady, which self-love had persuaded him was sooner or later to be his own. Tortured at once by all the pangs of unrequited passion, and by a devouring jealousy, proud and vindictive by nature, even beyond the wont of Sicilians of rank, the favored lover became the object of a hatred too deadly to be depicted by language, and the ca-

valiere was heard to threaten a vengeance as terrible as were the bad passions which raged with such irresistible sway in his own guilty breast.

Soon after the acceptance of Rizzari, the cavalier disappeared from Catania; some said he had retired to one of his villas in the neighborhood, others that he had gone abroad; in fact, no one knew whither he had betaken himself. The happiness of the lovers left them little time to think of the cavalier, and their fancied security did not permit them, for a moment, to fear, or even dream of, the effects of his disappointment or resentment.

The happy day at length came: the marriage was celebrated in the village chapel, which was thronged to excess by rich and poor, noble and peasant. At the moment when the enraptured bridegroom placed the emblematic circle on the slender finger of his lovely bride, a contemptuous and discordant laugh, so loud, so long, and so strange, in its expression, that it resembled rather that of a fiend than that of a human being, was heard far above the hum and murmur of the assemblage in the chapel. Such extraordinary rudeness instantly drew the attention of all present; but to their astonishment, although the ominous peal still continued, it was impossible to ascertain the individual from whom it proceeded. When it at length ceased, the ceremony continued, and the affront, if it was meant for one, was soon forgotten in the succession of circumstances of a more agreeable nature.

Every room in the superb old mansion, the bridal chamber excepted, was thrown open to the assembled hundreds: neither expense nor labor had been spared, that could in any way add to the luxury and magnificence of the occasion. The table groined beneath the innumerable delicacies placed before the noble company, who were entertained in the vast hall of the chateau; and ample supplies gladdened the peasants and dependants of both houses, who were feasted on the lawns and gardens before the palace. The banquetting at length ceased. The villa and the grounds were alike splendidly illuminated, and soon after nightfall dancing commenced both within and without the building.

The bride, whose present felicity was so greatly in contrast with her late expectations, was observed to be in remarkably high spirits, making no affectation of concealing the happiness which pervaded her. After the ball had continued for some time, and all breathed satisfaction and pleasure, two persons, masked and dressed in the costume of peasants of the country, entered the principal saloon, and instantly began dancing, throwing themselves, with garlands which they held in their hands, into a variety of attitudes; it was observed that they both acquitted themselves surprisingly well, but one, from the contour of figure and lightness of movement, was suspected, though both were dressed in male attire, to be a woman.

It is necessary to remark that the ball was not in mask, and that it is customary in Italy and Sicily for masks, when they join a company, to make themselves known to the master of the house, as a security against the introduction of improper or unwelcome persons. This etiquette was not observed on the present occasion, but the masks entering with gestures expressive of a request for admission, they were received without difficulty, it being probably looked upon as some device for adding to the amusement of the party. Their performance exciting the admiration of the company, the grace and ease of their movements

became the subject of conversation. It then appearing that they were unknown, some of the guests, curious to discover them, hinted that they should unmask, in order to take some refreshment; this they, with signs—for they spoke not—at first declined, but being pressed, signified in the same manner that they would only discover themselves to the master of the house. The bridegroom was accordingly called from the side of his bride for this purpose, good humoredly joining his friends in soliciting the strangers to make themselves known, they gave him to understand, always in pantomime, that since such was his desire they were willing to gratify him, and that if he would retire with them for a moment, they would unmask, but to him alone, as they wished to preserve their incognito from the rest of the company.

The count and the masks withdrew together. In the meantime, the music, the dancing, and all the pleasures of the joyous scene went on. The absence of the bridegroom was scarcely noticed by any one except the bride, who, with eyes wandering in search of him, more than once testified her surprise at his stay. In about twenty minutes, the same two persons, as was evident from their figure, lately masked as peasants, re-entered the ball room, but their dress was changed; they were now in complete mourning. Between them, one supporting the head, the other the feet, they carried a third so carefully and entirely enveloped in a large black vest, that neither his form nor his features were distinguishable. As they moved slowly on with measured pace, they pretended by signs to express their grief for the death of the person they carried. An appearance so ominous on a nuptial night, excited sensations of an unpleasant nature; but no one thought proper to interfere in a pantomime, which, strange and ill-chosen as it was, they conceived permitted by the master of the house. The masks having reached the middle of the room, deposited their burden there, and began to dance round it in a variety of grotesque attitudes, caricaturing sorrow. At this all-boding and unaccountable scene, the high spirits of the bride instantaneously forsook her, and were succeeded by an almost preternatural sensation of dejection and horror. Looking anxiously round, she again, in a faltering voice, inquired for her husband. The sister of Rizzari, one of the bride-maids, struck by her sudden paleness and ill-suppressed agitation, asked if she was indisposed. She replied, that she felt oppressed by a sense of anxiety and alarm, of which she could not conceive the origin. Her sister-in-law told her that it was nothing but the evaporation of her late unusual high spirits, which, as is often the case, was succeeded by a causeless depression. Just then the masks, having finished their feigned funeral dance, advanced to the bride; and one of them, the male, drawing her by the sleeve, spoke for the first time loud enough to be heard by those around, "*Venite a prangere le nostre e le vostre miserie*"—"Come and weep for your own misery and ours."

A chill of horror went through the heart of the bride at these ill-omened words. She drew shuddering back, and fell almost insensible in the arms of her sister-in-law. A murmur ran around—it was manifest that the cause of the bride's alarm was owing to the extraordinary proceeding of the persons in mask, who, perceiving the impression they had excited, hastily withdrew. In an instant they had disappeared; but whither they went or

what had become of them afterwards, was known to no one.

In the meantime, the bystanders remarked in surprise how well the person lying on the floor, performed the part of a dead man, and not a limb stirred or a vessel moved, nor was he perceived to breathe. Curiosity prompted them to touch him, and lift his arms, they fell heavy and motionless by his side; his hands too were cold to the touch—cold as that of a corpse. Surprise led them farther—they uncovered his face—O God! it was that of a corpse, and that corpse was the bridegroom!

Who shall paint the dreadful scene that ensued? Exclamations of surprise, shrieks of horror, cries for the masks—here females swooning in terror—there men running to and fro with drawn swords—this inquiring the cause of the sudden disturbance—that denouncing vengeance on the murderers!—all was distraction and confusion!—Her terrified friends instantly hurried away the trembling bride, anticipating some horrid event, as yet unconscious of the whole extent of her misfortune. As they bore her off, the name of her husband, dead, murdered, strangled, fell on her ears; insensibility for a few moments relieved her from the excessive agony of her situation. They carried her to her bridal chamber—in the chamber had the accursed deed been perpetrated; the disordered furniture showed signs of a struggle: the two instruments of death lay on the floor, and on the nuptial-couch the infernal assassins had cast a branch of funeral cypress, the token of their premeditated and accomplished vengeance.

The duke, in whose bosom, rage and anguish predominated by turns, stationed himself with a party of friends, with drawn swords, at the doors of the palace, while a strict but ineffectual search was carried on within. In a few minutes, the party, late so joyous, broke up in consternation; hundreds instantly went off by different roads, in search of the murderers, but all was unavailing. The police subsequently lent its aid: every angle of the country, for leagues round, was explored in vain. The perpetrators of the atrocious crime had escaped, nor, indeed, were they ever satisfactorily discovered.

Suspicion fell on the cavaliere: but though the most rigid search was made, he was not to be found. Some time after it was discovered that he had left Sicily, to which he never returned, and was residing at Vienna.

It was rumored, but the truth was never clearly ascertained, that he had subsequently confessed himself the author and actor of this horrid tragedy, and gloried in the daring and fiend-like stratagem by which he had so signally accomplished it.

The widowed bride never recovered the shock. As soon as her strength enabled her, she retired into a convent, where death, the best friend of the wretched, ere long put an end to her sufferings.

SCRAPS FOR THE ECONOMICAL.

Have a bottle full of brandy, with as large a mouth as any bottle you have, into which cut your lemon and orange peel when they are fresh and sweet. This brandy gives a delicious flavor to all sorts of pies, puddings, and cakes. Lemon is the pleasantest spice of the two; therefore they should be kept in separate bottles. It is a good plan to preserve rose-leaves in brandy. The flavor is pleasanter than rose-water; and there are few people who have the utensils for distilling. Peech

leaves steeped in brandy make excellent spice for custards and puddings.

It is easy to have a supply of horse-radish all winter. Have a quantity grated, while the root is in perfection, put it in bottles, fill it with strong vinegar, and keep it corked tight.

It is thought to be a preventive to the unhealthy influence of cucumbers to cut the slices very thin, and drop each one into cold water as you cut it. A few minutes in the water takes out a large portion of the slimy matter, so injurious to health. They should be eaten with high seasoning.

Where sweet oil is much used, it is much more economical to buy it by the bottle than by the flask. A bottle holds more than twice as much as a flask, and it is never double the price.

If you wish to have free-stone hearths dark, wash them with soap, and wipe them with a wet cloth; some people rub in lamp oil once in a while and wash the hearth faithfully afterwards. This does very well in a large, dirty family; for the hearth looks very clean, and is not liable to show grease spots. But if you wish to preserve the beauty of a free-stone hearth, buy a quantity of free-stone powder of the stone-cutter, and rub on a portion of it wet, after you have washed your hearth in hot water. When it is dry, brush it off, and it will look like new stone. Bricks can be kept clean with redding stirred up in water, and put on with a brush. Pulverized clay mixed with redding, makes a pretty rose color. Some think it is less likely to come off, if mixed with skim milk instead of water. But black lead is far handsomer than any thing else for this purpose.

SUMMARY.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF A SLAVER.—His Majesty's schooner, *Pickle*, Lieutenant Bagot, during her last cruise off the island of Pines, for the purpose of capturing vessels engaged in the Slave Trade, and while lying in the sight of Cape Francis, observed a large schooner under sail inside the Julian Keys. The *Pickle* immediately weighed anchor, made all sail in chase, and from advantage in sailing, very soon convinced the stranger, that any attempt to escape would be absolutely fruitless. The stranger accordingly anchored, thereby giving the *Pickle* an opportunity of better distinguishing her. She was perceived to carry the royal flag of Spain without a pendant. This, together with her broadside view, and the number of men who crowded her decks, exactly corresponded with the description of the vessel the commander of the *Pickle* had previously received of her, and gave hopes of satisfying the stranger with a broadside (the usual courtesy shown by large slavers to small vessels of war.) The *Pickle* immediately ran under her stern fully prepared to return the usual salutation, and anchored on her quarter, within half pistol shot. A boat was then sent to examine the suspicious stranger, when she proved to be the Spanish schooner "*Carlotta*," carrying two eighteen pounders, with a complement of thirty men, from Santa Martha to Havana. The vessel having an unusual number of water casks on board, and being fitted with a slave deck, created much suspicion on the part of the commander of the *Pickle*, who was not altogether satisfied with the account the master of the slaver gave of himself, and sent back to bring him on board immediately, together with his papers, logbook, charts, &c. From these documents nothing could be elicited to warrant the detention of

a vessel under Spanish colors, and which was to all appearance a vessel of war.

There were, however, strong suspicions on the mind of the commander of the *Pickle*, that she had very recently landed a large cargo of slaves, and which subsequent circumstances fully justified.

About two o'clock in the middle of the watch on the same night, a fishing line which had been unintentionally left trolling overboard, was observed by the quarter-master of the watch to be swerving about in all directions, and he with assistance hauled it in, when it was found that the hook was appended to a shark about four feet long. On opening it in the morning, a bundle of papers was discovered in the belly rolled and tied up, (now in our office, and which were sent to us by the commander of the *Pickle* through our reporter.) These on examination were found to be the papers of the "*Carlotta*," amongst which are the private signals; and also prove that the *Carlotta* was a slaver, and had on board a cargo of 293 slaves, which had been landed about four hours before she was discovered by the *Pickle*.—*West India Paper*.

[From the Philadelphia Herald.]

Gold Coins.—Much anxiety having been manifested by our merchants to obtain information respecting the Gold Coins, we publish the Bill regulating the value of Gold Coins, as amended by the Senate.

It will be seen that this bill takes effect from and after the first day of next August.

The old coin contained 247½ grains pure or 270 grains standard gold. The present coin 232 grains pure or 258 grains standard gold.

The value of the old coin at 94 8 10 cts. the cwt. is \$19 66 5-10, or ten dollars sixty-six and a half cents.

A BILL concerning the Gold Coins of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Gold Coins of the United States shall contain the following quantities of metal, that is to say:—each Eagle shall contain two hundred and thirty-two grains fine gold and two hundred and fifty-eight grains standard gold; each Half Eagle one hundred and sixteen grains of fine gold, and one hundred and twenty-nine grains standard gold; each Quarter Eagle shall contain fifty-eight grains of fine gold, and 64½ grains of standard gold; every such Eagle shall be of the value of ten dollars; every such Half Eagle shall be of the value of five dollars, and every such Quarter Eagle shall be of the value of two dollars and fifty cents; and the said gold coins shall be receivable in all payments, when of such weight, according to their said respective values; and when of less than such weight, at less values, proportioned to their respective actual weights.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all standard gold and silver deposits for coinage, after the thirty-first day of July next, shall be paid for in coin, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, within five days from the making such deposit, deducting from the amount of said deposit of gold and silver, one half of one per centum; Provided, that no deduction shall be made unless said advance be required by such depositor within forty days.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all

gold coins of the United States, minted anterior to the 31st day of July next, shall be receivable in all payments, at the rate of ninety-four and eight-tenths of a cent per pennyweight.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after the 31st day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

Gold.—We give our readers to-day, a table of the rates at which foreign and domestic Gold Coins have been selling in this country, at the times specified:

	Eagles.	Sp. Doub.
January 4, 1828,	\$10 60	\$16 45
March 1st,	10 62½	16 40
May 3d,	10 60	16 12
January 6, 1829,	10 70	16 15
May 4,	10 62½	16 00
January 9, 1830,	10 40	16 00
May 6, 1831,	10 60	16 05
November 3,	10 55	16 05
January 2, 1832,	10 62½	16 12½
March 3, 1833,	10 44	16 95
April 5,	10 33	17 37
May 2,	10 35	17 42
January 2, 1834,	10 30	16 55
May 7,	10 30	16 25

Thus it will be seen, that from January 1828, up to January 1832, a period of four years, the average value of the Eagle, was \$10 60—and that since the removal of the deposits, it has been reduced to \$10 30. What good friends the present administration have been to the gold miners of the South, whom they are now attempting to gain, by the credit they are taking for the Gold Bill. The average value of the Sp. Doubloon for six years, has been \$16 42. We believe that by adding one per cent to the average value of gold for the last six years, we shall have its correct proportion to silver, as near as the changeable nature of their relative value will admit. This would make the Eagle worth \$10 60.—*Mer. Adv.*

Fortifications.—Appropriations were made at the late session of Congress for the following Fortifications, and the specified amounts:

Fort Independence, Boston Harbor,	\$17,594
Fort on George's Island,	100,000
Fort Adams, Newport,	100,000
Fort Columbus and Castle William, near New-York,	50,000
Fort on Throg's Neck, E. River, N. Y.	100,000
Fort Delaware,	79,000
Fort Monroe,	15,000
Fort Calhoun,	120,000
Fortifications in Charleston Harbor,	50,000
Fort at Cockspur Island, Geo.	82,000
Fort at Pensacola,	40,000
Fort at Foster's Bank, Florida,	50,000
Fort at Grand Terre, Lou.	50,000

\$853,594

Acts of Congress.—The National Intelligencer of Tuesday contains a complete list of the acts passed at the late session of Congress, a large portion of which are those for the relief of private individuals, relative to Indian treaties, establishing boundary lines, &c. &c.

SETH LOW & Co., No. 115 Maiden lane, have constantly for sale Bird Peppers, Chillies, Gum Myrrh, Spices, &c. used in the Thomsonian practice. altf

RECEIPTS.

CIDER CAKE.—Cider Cake is very good, to be baked in small loaves. One pound and a half of flour, half a pound of sugar, quarter of a pound of butter, half a pint of cider, one teaspoonful of pearlsh; spice to your taste. Bake till it turns easily in the pans. I should think about half an hour.

ELECTION CAKE.—Old-fashioned election cake is made of four pounds of flour; three quarters of a pound of butter; four eggs; one pound of sugar; one pound of currants, or raisins if you choose; half a pint of good yeast; wet it with milk as soft as it can be and be moulded on a board. Set to rise over night in winter; in warm weather three hours is usually enough for it to rise. A loaf, the size of common flour bread, should bake three quarters of an hour.

SPONGE CAKE.—The nicest way to make sponge cake, or dict-bread, is the weight of six eggs in sugar; the weight of four eggs in flour, a little rose-water. The whites and yolks should be beaten thoroughly and separately together. The eggs and sugar should be well beaten together; but after the flour is sprinkled, it should not be stirred a moment longer than is necessary to mix it well; it should be poured into the pan, and got into the oven with all possible expedition. Twenty minutes is about long enough to bake. Not to be put in till some other articles have taken off the first few minutes of furious heat.

BAKED INDIAN PUDDING.—Indian pudding is good baked. Scald a quart of milk (skimmed milk will do,) and stir in seven table spoonfuls of sifted Indian meal, a tea-spoonful of salt, a tea-cupful of molasses, and a great spoonful of ginger, or sifted cinnamon. Baked three or four hours. If you want whey, you must be sure and pour in a little cold milk, after it is all mixed.

BOILED INDIAN PUDDING.—Indian pudding should be boiled four or five hours. Sifted Indian meal and warm milk should be stirred together pretty stiff. A little salt and two or three great spoonfuls of molasses, added; a spoonful of ginger, if you like that spice. Boil it in a tight covered pan, or a very thick cloth; if the water gets in it will ruin it. Leave plenty of room; for Indian swells very much. The milk with which you mix it should be merely warm; if it be scalding, the pudding will break to pieces. Some people chop sweet suet fine, and warm in the milk; others warm thin slices of sweet apple to be stirred into the pudding. Water will answer instead of milk.

FLOUR OR BATTER PUDDING.—Common flour pudding, or batter pudding, is easily made. Those who live in the city, and are obliged to buy eggs, can do with three eggs to a quart, and more flour in proportion. Boil about three quarters of an hour.

BREAD PUDDING.—A nice pudding may be made of bits of bread. They should be crumbled and soaked in milk over night. In the morning, beat up three eggs with it, add a little salt, tie it up in a bag, or in a pan that will exclude every drop of water, and boil it little more than an hour. No puddings should be put into the pot, till the water boils. Bread prepared in the same way makes good plum-puddings. Milk enough to make it quite soft; four eggs; a little cinnamon; a spoonful of rose water, or lemon-brandy, if you have it; a tea-cupful of molasses, or sugar to your taste, if you prefer it; a few dry, clean raisins, sprinkled in, and stirred up thoroughly, is all that is necessary. It should bake or boil two hours.

THE BEAUTY OF LIBERTY.

In all things that have beauty there is nothing to man more comely than Liberty.—MILTON.

When the dance of the shadows
At day-break is done,
And the cheeks of the morning
Are red with the sun,
When he sinks in his glory,
At eve from my view,
And calls up the planets
To blaze in the blue,

There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see
More proud than the sight of a nation when free?

When the beautiful bend
Of the bow is above,
Like a collar of light
On the bosom of love,
When the moon in her mildness
Is floating on high,
Like a banner of silver,
Hung out in the sky,

There is beauty. But earth has no beauty to see
More proud than the front of a nation when free.

In the depth of the darkness
Unvaried in hue,
When shadows are veiling
The brest of the blue,
When the voice of the tempest
At midnight is still,
And the spirit of solitude
Sobs on the hill,

There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see
Like the broad beaming brow of a nation when free.

In the breath of the morning
When nations awake,
And call up the chorus
To chaunt in the break,
In the voice of the echo
Unbound in the woods,
In the warbling of streams
And the foaming of floods,

There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see,
Like the thrice hallow'd sight of a nation that's free.

When the striving of surges
Is mad on the main,
Like the charge of a column
Of plumes on the plain,
When the thunder is up
From his cloud-cradled sleep,
And the tempest is treading
The path of the deep,

There is beauty. But where is the beauty to see
Like the sun brilliant brow of a nation when free.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE BOTANIC WATCHMAN.

From the flattering prospect before us, in relation to our paper, we have it in contemplation to continue it from the first of January next, 1835, one year, at the following prices, viz: for a single copy \$2 00, and where two or more copies are taken \$1 50, each to be paid always in advance, and the papers will be mailed and sent at the risk of the subscribers. No percentage can be allowed on the \$1 50 on account of postage and heavy discount on foreign money. It is expected that those who have not paid the present year's subscription will pay before the first of January next. The above terms will be rigidly adhered to.

JOHN THOMSON.

Albany, August 1st, 1834.

COMMERCIAL.

Sales at the N. Y. and Stock Exchange Board
Aug 1st, 1834.

01	—	Merchants' Ex. Bank	112½
10	—	Bank of America	115½
250	—	Phoenix Bank	116
20	shares	United States Bank	105½
3	—	Del. & Hud. canal	75
100	—	Life & Trust Ins Co	144½
100	—	Morris Canal	65
3	—	Bank of New-York	122½
200	—	N O Canal Bank	98
25	—	American In Com	155½
75	—	Commercial Bank, N. O.	101½
20	—	Merchants' Bank	111
100	—	Mechanics' Bank	116½
30	—	City Bank	111
10	—	Lafayette Bank	101½
100	—	Butch. & Drivers' Bank	118½
165	—	Leather Manu. Bank	109½
70	—	City Bank, N. Orleans	105½
35	—	State Marine Insu. Co.	78
10	—	Commercial Ins. Co.	102
50	—	Farmers' Loan Insu. Co.	92½
50	—	Mohawk Railroad Co.	104½
10	—	Saratoga do	108
25	—	Bost. & Prov. R. R. Co.	99
35	—	Can. & Am. R. R. Co.	129

Sept. 30, 1833 Aug. 1st, 1834.

Life and Trust Co.	160	do	144½	do
Hud. & Mohawk R.R. Co	136	do	104½	do
Del. & Hudson Canal	125	do	75	do
Boston & Prov. R. R. Co.	111½	do	99	do
Sch'y & Sar. R. R. Co.	128	do	108	do
Harlem Rail Road Co.	95	do	65	do
New-Orleans Canal Bank	113	do	98	do
New-Orleans City Bank	112½	do	105½	do

PRICES CURRENT.

[CORRECTED MONTHLY BY J. AND D. H. CARY.]

Albany, Aug. 1st, 1834.

Produce.—Flour, superfine, per bl. \$4 ¾a4-
½; Wheat, per bushel, 0 99a1 2; Rye, do. 63a66 cts;
Barley, do. 00a00 cts; Oats, do. 36a37½ cts; Corn,
do. 62a65 cts; Flaxseed, do. 1 25a1 50; White
Beans, do. \$1 25a1 50; White Peas, do. 00a00;
cts; Green do. do. \$0 00a0 00; M. Fat, do. do.
\$0 00a0 00; Timothy Seed, do. \$1 25a1 75;
Clover, do. western, per bu. \$4 50a5 00; do. do.
southern, \$4 50a5 00; Hops, do. do. 7a8 cts.
Albany Cattle Market.—Beef, per cwt. \$5 00;
Pork, in hog, \$0 00; Hams, sm'kd, 10a11; Mut-
ton, \$0 00a0 00; Butter, dairy, per lb. 11a13 cts;
do. store, do. 6a8 cts; Cheese, do. 6a8 cts; Lard,
do. 7a8½ cts; Beeswax, do. 18a20 cts; Tallow,
do. 7½ 8½.

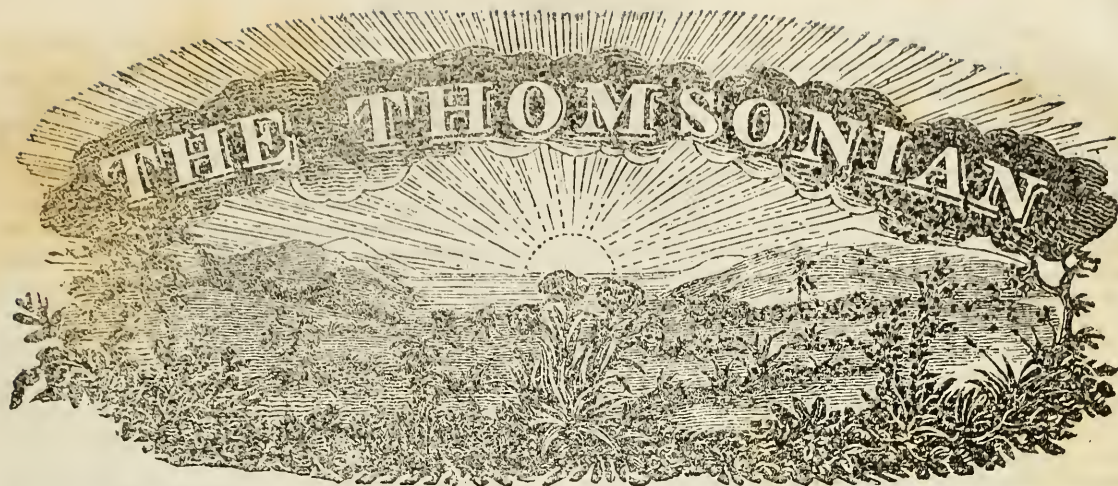
Beef and Pork.—Mess Beef, per bbl. \$9 00
a9 50, city inspection; Prime, do. do. \$5 00a5 50;
Cargo, do. do. \$3 00a3 25; Mess Pork, do.
\$13 00a14 00; Prime, do. do. \$8 75a9 30;
Cargo, do. do. \$7 00.

New York, Aug. 1st.

Pearl and Pot Ashes.—Pearls, per cwt. \$4 20
a4 30; Pots, do. \$4 00.

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lished by JOHN THOMSON, *Botanic Physi-*
cian, No. 91 Beaver street. [F Subscriptions
to the *Watchman* will be received at either of
the above places.



[The Sun of Science arising upon the Flora of North America.]

BOTANIC WATCHMAN.

"We can never be really in danger, until the forms of Law are made use of to destroy the substance of our Liberties."—JUNIUS.

VOL. I.

ALBANY, N. Y. SEPTEMBER 1, 1834.

No. 9.

THE WATCHMAN

Is published monthly at *two dollars* per annum, payable *always* in advance. *Twenty-five cents* allowed agents for each yearly subscriber. A surplus quantity of each number will be kept on hand to supply subscribers during the year.

In Albany the U. S. Bank notes are the only current money from the southern and western states, all others are from 6 to 10 per cent discount.

BOTANICAL MEETING.

We, the undersigned, friendly to the "Thomsonian Botanical System of Practice," believing in its great utility in relieving and restoring health to the sick, even when other practitioners have failed, do feel ourselves aggrieved by the late act of the legislature upon that subject, which prohibits all "Botanical Practice;" and therefore, to the end that the said act of the Legislature may be repealed, do hereby request that all persons friendly to the said System of Practice, residing in this and the adjoining counties, meet at the Court House, in the village of Lyons, on the *23d day of August next*, at 9 o'clock, in the forenoon, to take into consideration the expediency of presenting a memorial to the next Legislature for the repeal of the said act; and for the purpose of appointing delegates, to attend a State Convention, to be held at Geddes, Onondaga county, on the *1st day of September next*; also to transact such other business as the subject may seem to require. At the opening of the meeting an address will be delivered; delineating in strong terms, the advantage and practical utility of the Botanical system of practice, over the long established and injurious effects of the apothecary system.

Justin Gates,
Gilbert Gordon,
Lot Sears,
D. V. Gates,
Edm. T. Aldrich,
Henry Smith,
D. P. Bostwick,
Heman Bostwick,

Z. L. Blakeslee,
Miles M. Rogers,
Alfred Harrington,
Sam. B. Randall,
A. Thompson,
Pliny Hibbard,
Isaac Ryckmar,
Silas A. Hathaway,

H. C. Johnson,
Peter Lusk,
Peter Kip,
Sidney Aldrich,
Wm. J. Kent,
Clark Whitney,
Almerin Dunwell,
William Stansell,
Leon. Whitbeck,
Sherebiah Safford,
Isaac Kent,
James Snow,
Austin Jessup,
Zenas Smith,
Dan. B. Lovejoy,
John Patrick,
Daniel Howell,
J. S. Crosby,
N. Smith,

N. Blodget,
Samuel Hodgdon,
Silas Hyde,
Liberty Sibley,
S. H. McDowell,
Almon Cozier,
Jas. Stanbrough,
Ira Beadle,
E. K. Howig,
Samuel Thorn,
John Braden,
John Thorn,
Joseph Thorn,
Smith Thorn,
Wm. Haight,
Elias Langdon,
Benj. Langdon,
Smith Mitchell.

Dated, July 28, 1834.

The following communication is from an able pen, and will be read with much interest. We are in hopes that he will follow up the example he has set by furnishing us communications often. It will be seen that he has not been a Spectator, without advantage to the botanic cause. Having been a regular physician for a number of years, he consequently saw the imposition practised under the magic influence of the diploma, and being an honest man, he comes out from among them, and informs the public of what he saw behind the curtain among the *scientific*. Gentlemen thus pure in principle are the salt of the earth, and should be venerated as such at the present great drought of honesty.—ED.

(For the Botanic Watchman.)

NEW-YORK DELUSIONS.

The untiring efforts of the diplomatic, legalized medical faculty of the state of New-York, to retard the progress, and check the rising glory of the Thomsonian cause, is without precedent or parallel, except those countries where religion, or rather whose religious opinions have been, or are now

established by law. There, he who doubts, or rather, he who honestly and conscientiously acknowledges his doubts, in relation to the truth of the positions assumed by the predominant party, must ever be liable to be legally consigned to the bloody scaffold or the flaming stake, at least to fine and imprisonment. All attempts to coerce men's religious, political or medical opinions are base, disingenuous, selfish, and crigate in minds intent on monopolizing stratagems and partial indulgences in arrogance and crime.

What do the proud imperious medical faculty of the state of New-York aspire to? Are they more learned, more skilled in useful and indispensable facts in relation to the healing art, and more successful than all the world beside? If so, they can furnish testimony by which these interesting facts can be sustained. Mere assertion and specious argument, cannot satisfy our minds. If the regular diplomatic doctors of the state of New-York are really the meritorious and distinguished characters they pretend to be, if they be really entitled to legal protection, on what basis do they found their claims of such high privileges, lucrative advantages and singular discriminations? If it be really a matter of fact that they are the most skilful of all who practice the healing art, how does it occur that such a vast proportion of reputable citizens who have carefully and specially investigated the subject, and are well acquainted with all the prominent and important facts, in relation to this concern, have very little confidence in all their boasted wisdom? If, indeed, and in truth, they be an order of men absolutely and unequivocally possessed of such rare and extraordinary qualifications for doing good in their profession, for removing sickness and restoring the weak and infirm, the people must know it. The free and independent citizens of so enlightened a state must be certainly apprized of the facts. The faculty in that case possess the means of rivetting a conviction of the justice and reasonableness of their pretensions on the public mind. They have had the fullest opportunity of putting their medical reputation to the test. If they have failed to establish themselves in the confidence of the people, there must be a fault some where. Have we not reason to suspect the fault is in themselves, and that the reason of this failure is of such a nature that it does not reflect any honor upon the craft, save an honor enforced upon them by law. If they have been unable to evince their superior skill; and successfulness, to general satisfaction, then it must be conceded that they have need of legal protection; but the need of such patronage for their particular benefit, plainly shows that such special provision is an insult to the community. If they do not really possess such rare and distinguishing qualifications in the medical profession, as to convince the good citizens far and near that they are entitled to legal preference and peculiar privileges, what guarantee can the legislature furnish that can satisfy all honest men that they have not saddled them with a scurrilous imposition, in a manner revolting to the ingenuous feelings of all benevolent, enlightened and honest minds?

If the community do not every where feel and acknowledge the justice of their claims to distinguishing and exclusive privileges, is it because the people in general are too grossly ignorant rightly to appreciate their superiority in the scale of being? or is it because the people are so well informed, that they know that nothing but an insolent spirit of impudence and pedantic assurance

has prompted them to come forward with such extravagant demands of public homage, and general obsequious adulation? But if the people cannot every where discern that it is right and equitable that they, and they only should receive any compensation for medical services, by what sapient gift, by what extraordinary specific spirit of discernment and discrimination has the N. Y. Legislature discovered that these diplomatised doctors are the only physicians, the only esculapians, the very gods of physic, who ought every where to be acknowledged, revered and *paid* as such?

We must try to look at this matter fairly, and turn it over and over, and examine all its bearings minutely, that we may not be mistaken. From whence then arises the necessity of a law providing for the special and exclusive benefit and protection of the college doctors of the mineral school?

Is it not a scandal and reproach to the medical profession that these diplomafists cannot sustain themselves against botanical competition without calling upon the strong arm of the law for their protection and defence.

Is it possible that the enlightened citizens of the ancient and populous state of New-York, can persuade themselves, that these regular doctors have any more serious and honorable concern for the bodily health and lives of the people than the office holders in ecclesiastico-political governments have for the real welfare of men's souls?

Look round the wide world! we every where discover, that the love of money, the insatiable spirit of venal ambition, prompts many daring adventurers to base, dishonorable deeds. What can be the real object of all the mighty stir that has prevailed among the medical faculty through the states, and agitated the halls of legislation? Has it not all been occasioned by a vile determination to systemise a scheme of monopoly, unreasonable in the extreme, and often cruel in its operation? Can it be thought equitable to confer an exclusive money making privilege on A. for performing certain services for B., and impose a penalty of *fine and imprisonment* on C., for performing more, and better, and more acceptable services for either B. or D.

The system of favoritism is partial in its nature, and mischievous in its operation, and may often preclude the exercise of those offices of humanity to which high minded, honorable persons might be powerfully inclined, but at the same time unable to incur the expense in which they might be involved by carrying their benevolent desires into complete effect, knowing that if the gratitude of the individual, whose pains they had relieved, whose malady they had removed, should induce him to make the most trivial remuneration, it would only be involving himself and his benefactor in pecunial difficulties, for which, the powers that be, have reason to blush and be ashamed. Does not the existence of the medical law of the state of New-York, in its present form, evince that this magnanimous state is fast receding from the high pinnacle of her republican glory, to the dark and gloomy scenes of feudalism?

The honest observing reader cannot fail to notice, that the New-York law for regulating medical practice, "shall not be so construed so as to apply to any person or persons who shall, *without fee or reward*, use any roots, barks or herbs, the *growth or produce* of the *United States*." Fellow citizens, are you blind? Do you not see that it is not a concern for your welfare, but an avari-

cious desire to get hold of your money, that occasions so much toil and labor to put down botanic practice. They feel the effect of its progress, it cuts them to the purse, and if we take away this *pecuniary god*, what have they left? They certainly have not a medical character left sufficient to sustain their standing in opposition to their botanical competitors: if they had, they would not resort to legislative enactments, and seek exclusive patronage under a special statute of the state. The poor laws, as we sometimes name certain statutes, are made for the benefit of the poor, and have ever been designed to relieve the necessities of those whose hapless condition has required such auxiliary aid. Is it customary for persons to resort to staves and crutches who are not crippled, and halt, and in need of such assistance?

The medical literate of the State of New York have long been at variance among themselves—their dissensions have been long and sharp. The whole contention has been for pre-eminence.—Listen a moment to their wailing. “We shall be the greatest! we want laws to be made to favor our high pretensions! to put money in our pockets! but nothing can avail to our satisfaction while these *botanists* stand in our way! they are every where obtaining extensive practice! their successfulness we cannot deny! they are taking the hearts of the people! they virtually snatch the bread out of our mouths, and the money out of our pockets, and they take such a broad swath, and gain ground so fast that it is high time to take some effectual measure for their suppression! This is an eventful crisis! the success of the botanic doctors, during the prevalence of cholera, is still fresh in the minds of the people! As for ourselves, our general failure, and frequent flights, we know have been disgraceful! where any of us have boldly dared to stand our ground and contend with the pestilence, alas! for the general result! “Hark! from the tombs a doleful sound!” We dread to find the sexton in the vocative case!”

Such must be the reflection of the regulars, and they are resolved on seven-fold vengeance to be inflicted on their botanical competitors. They see, they feel, they know that the botanic cause is bearing down opposition like some strong resistless torrent. The diplomatic faculty are alarmed beyond any thing they have ever experienced at any former season, therefore, their efforts have been more desperate to sustain their sinking cause. The flaming dogstar of their pride, ambition and arrogant assumption of exclusive privilege, is about to go down to rise no more. The violent and desperate efforts that have been made are the dying struggles of the CRAFT. We will not insult the death pangs of a fallen enemy.

They are certainly sinking by the weight of their hypocrisy, dissimulation, and persecuting malignity. Like a brute in the mire, the more they flounce the deeper they sink—like a fly caught in a spider’s web, the fiercer they kick the worse they get entangled. All the efforts made to blind the people have only served to open their eyes, and has caused theirs, of course, to see clearer and clearer!

It is worthy of remark, that it is the “*roots, barks, and herbs of our own country*” that the botanist is permitted to use with impunity. They may use the *cicuta*, stramonium, popy, cow-parsonip, deadly night-shade, and all the host of medical poisons, the “growth or produce of the United State.” But, any vegetable substances im-

ported from abroad; for instance, sena leaves, rhubarb roots, aloes, gum myrrh, capsicum, English saffron, &c. however innocent, being exotics, the botanic doctor must not use them. To indulge the botanic physician to use even vegetables, imported from abroad, would be to elevate him too near to the giddy heights, where these superhuman scientific diplomatic medical gentry set enthroned in shadows, clouds and darkness.

In surveying this new fangled law in all its ridiculous provisions, we feel compelled to notice that *some* of the little petty tyrannies, that occasionally spring up, and prevail awhile in our republican country, often produce a certain mandegrading influence in society, that in the oppressiveness of their results, in their abusiveness of our equitable and unalienable rights and privileges, in turpitude and baseness, exceed the tyrannies of eastern despotism.

We consider this a new era in the march of botanic reformation. The legal obstructions thrown in our way, by our anti-botanic persecutors, are like a temporary dam across some tremendous stream—the river is rising: (at a certain height, which it is fast attaining,) it will accumulate a resistless force, move on an overwhelming inundation, and sweep all obstacles, and every refuge of lies, far hence, to sink like a millstone in the vasty deep, where sleeps the lethean wave!

We admonish our brethren to adhere more closely to the botanic standard. Those who have long been at variance among themselves have, by a heterogeneous amalgamation, united to make a common cause against us. Surely then the botanic fraternity should so far renounce *cast* as to be perfectly united in opposing the calomelizing faculty in their preposterous attempts to travel over us rough shod.

We will petition! Tens of thousands, ten times told, can be obtained in the single state of New-York, to depose their *high mightinesses*. We will storm the strong holds of a monopolizing, impudent and shameless faculty, until we break down the high walls of legal protection, and exclusive privileges! Exclusive privileges are incompatible with those civil rights for which the martyrs of the revolution fought and bled, and died! Such monopolising privileges were never intended to be conferred by any republican legislature, uninfluenced by the artful and designing, and can never receive the deliberate sanction of an enlightened honest man.

It is a ridiculous farce to gaze at, when priests make laws to control men’s religious belief and mode of worship. It is equally ridiculous when the mineral college doctors obtain legal privilege to regulate their medical faith, to impose on us their practice, to compel us to swallow calomel by the pound, and be bled by the gallon, and die without botanic aid, unless some humane philanthropic botanist will volunteer his services, and “*without fee or reward*” pluck us from the hands of DEATH and the doctor!

The object of the leaders, as in all such monopolising plans, has ever been to subserve their selfish purposes, or as the vulgar adage goes, to ‘turn water to their own will.’ The botanic family are now so numerous, respectable and influential, that they can regulate the whole of this controversy at the ballot boxes. The Botanic State Convention will undoubtedly pay attention to this subject. By well concerted measures, cooperation and perseverance, our botanic brethren

may awaken many to righteousness, who are dead to all sense of equity and justice, in the trespasses committed by the wanton administration of the mineral poisons, and the college sins of monopolization of all *fees and rewards*!

By an honorable and general union, of all the friends of botanic reform wonders may be wrought that will not only confound this local opposition, but produce results that will ultimately astonish the world.

The coalition of learned quackery, constitutes a bigotted, self-conceited, consequential, pedantic, purse-proud clan, that are combined to oppress the people and put their spirit to the test. A firm and active co-operation among the oppressed, will soon spread terror and dismay into the ranks of the oppressors.

In petitioning the legislature, in relation to this momentous concern now pending before the eyes of an indignant and abused people, the botanic brotherhood have a decided advantage. They are not asking for any exclusive privileges for themselves. They only claim to share in common with other citizens their equal rights and privileges. In relation to their oppressors, they ask not for the smallest advantage over them, but only ask that their opponents should not have any legal and exclusive privilege to exercise any undue advantage over them.

If any of us, being single, should be wanting a companion, shall we not have privilege to choose a wife for ourselves? or shall our legislature direct our choice? This notion of legalized clergymen, and legalized doctors, is too great an insult upon common sense to be extensively patronized in this enlightened era of the world. Every man has a natural and unalienable right to choose his own lawyer, his own preacher, his own doctor, his own companion, his own laborer, &c. When thus employed, having fulfilled their respective engagements, the employed have a right to remuneration, agreeably to contract. Every departure from this rule has a demoralizing tendency on the habits of society. Such a course carried out to a full extent would merge the world in universal tyranny. Indulge this spirit to go on, unrestrained by an intelligent and moral community, universal despotism would soon sway an iron sceptre over a trembling world, and bipedal cannibals, with pyemial appetite, glut their voracious jaws with human gore!

A SPECTATOR.

The following is, in substance, the copy of a letter received from one of our friends in Mississippi, whose frankness in confessing his faults, when ridiculing and persecuting the Thomsonian system and its adherents; and the honest zeal with which he now apparently supports it, ought, and we trust will be imitated, by many others in like circumstances.

WOODVILLE, Miss. July 18th, 1834.

Doctor John Thomson—

The within bank note is to pay for the subscription of seven subscribers to the Botanic Watchman. These gentlemen, I have induced to subscribe from a sense of the importance as well as the benefits arising from the system of practice, supported by that paper, which is often called Thomsonian quackery. This system of quackery I have often ridiculed and laughed at, notwithstanding I was under afflictions of the most painful kind, having suffered five years from rheumatism, with continual pain indescribable. After

having tried what the scientific practice could do for me, and could not obtain rest day nor night, except under the influence of strong stimulants, such as paregoric, opium, blisters, &c., and could not obtain from them but imperfect quietude. My having studied the science and practice of physic, and being acquainted with the operations and effects of such medicines upon the human system, I found, from five years endurance of pain, and a steady perseverance in the scientific mode of practice, for the year 1833, I scoffed at the pretensions of the *quack steamers*, (Wm. E. Matthews and Wm. Bryan) who often solicited me to try this quack system, through their friendly feelings towards me. I thought I must certainly die; for I was daily sinking: my pains, which were in my left hip-joint, knees, and ankles, were still increasing; my feet and legs were cold and insensible to the touch; my appetite failed; my stomach destroyed from long sufferings, loss of sleep, repeated doses of laudanum, &c. Fortunately for me, just as I was parting with all hopes of a recovery, and thinking on a separation, that seemed inevitable, between me and a companion about 26 years of age, and three fine hearty little boys, and to part with this world and my horrid pains, in came the steamer accidentally. I had not eaten nor slept for six or seven days and nights, nor was I able to leave my bed. I raised my sunken eyes; and who should I see but this quack doctor, that had so often importuned me to try his remedies. Yes, that man I had often spoke lightly of as a doctor. When I recognised him, I said, Sir, I will now take your roots; to which he replied, are you in earnest? I answered, Yes; for I shall die any how. So at it he went; and in three hours time, by a Thomsonian course of medicine, I was able to eat a little. After which I fell into a sweet sleep, from which I awoke, after a few hours rest, greatly benefitted. On the next day, a second course was given me with as much success. The third course I had alarming symptoms, which scared my companion much, as she thought they would assuredly kill me; but, thank my Maker, it was all for the better. I have taken at least twenty courses since, and can say with a truth, that I have never taken a course without great benefit. The consequence of my acceding to this Thomsonian system of quackery, independent of my own feelings and prejudices, and also that of the popular opinions, is, that I have been cured of one of the most painful and rheumatic difficulties, of five years suffering, that man or mortal could have endured. I have for the last seven months, been as hearty, rested as well, slept as soundly, and enjoyed myself as well, perhaps, as any man in our government. So much for Thomsonian quackery, that poisonous bug-bear—I am now about 33 years of age. I immediately bought a family right, and the agent left books, medicines, &c. with me to sell, which go off fast, and the system has become common and prevalent throughout Wilkinson county.

For the facts as herein stated, fifty certificates from gentlemen of the highest standing can be obtained; and I should have no objection to their being made public for the benefit of the world.

J. S.

SETH LOW & Co., No. 115 Maiden lane, have constantly for sale Bird Peppers, Chillies, Gum Myrrh, Spices, &c. used in the Thomsonian practice.

altf

[For the Thomsonian Botanic Watchman.]
REFLECTIONS.

There is nothing more to be lamented, or that gives more painful feelings to suffering humanity, than the fallibility of medical science. To see a man seared from his friends, and driven from the stage of action with a disease, which at first proceeds from slight indisposition, often causes the benevolent heart to beat with anguish, and the tender sympathies to burst in tears of grief. Yet how often are we called to witness the affecting scene, where one of our fellow beings is suddenly attacked with a cold, an obstruction or *morbid excitement* locates on some gland or organ of the body that progresses on, defying the medical prescriptions, until at last the vital spark becomes extinguished, and that once animated frame is to be decomposed and resolved into its original elements. How sad the thought, and how thrilling the sensation, when we are compelled to stand over the distressed person, each respiration attended with a convulsive groan, and every moment bringing an increase of pain, to see every prescription issuing from the dogmas of the medical schools, rather aggravating than removing the sufferings of the patient. I was led to these reflections by reading the account of the last illness of the Hon. William Wirt, whose name is familiar to us all. I cannot suppress my sorrowful feelings in looking back upon the first stage of the disease which sunk into the grave the body of that great and good man. But a little more than forty-eight hours prior to his dissolution, he was a picture of renovated health. In walking a few rods to church in a cool and damp air, he took a cold, which settled upon the glands of his throat, causing an unusual soreness and swelling. Attempts were made in order to enforce a perspiration, by putting hot bricks at his feet and sides, but without effect. I should think they had indirectly heard of the "steamers" in Baltimore, who have become renowned for their success in throwing off colds; but they undoubtedly would oppose any hot external applications, alone, as indiscreet and irrelevant to the late Mr. Wirt's case.

But after finding no relief could be obtained from the *bricks*, it was decided to apply cantharides or blisters to his neck, firstly, afterwards they were put on his head, temples, right eye, and lastly on his legs and arms. Forty leeches were also applied to the temple, and under the left ear, at two or three different times; and it is very probable that several doses of calomel were administered. This is in brevity the history of his medical treatment, as given by his amiable daughter.

Marvel, not, reader, that he died in less than two days, for who could endure such tortures? Take a stout robust man, from the ploughfield, subject him to such horrid treatment, and how long could he sustain it? No wonder that his face was so inflamed that he could not open his eyes. This is a fair specimen of the skill of the great and learned, and a fine prospect of the summit of medical science. For his physicians were certainly the most eminent the capital of our nation could afford. Indeed, I say, it is much cause for lamentation that the physicians' skill is so far beneath its requirements. But it is actually the case, and the *Esculapians* of the present day, are not advanced one degree beyond those of the last century.

While pondering upon Mr. Wirt's case, I was forcibly reminded of the death of Washington, the father of our country. I discovered a very striking

analogy between the diseases and deaths of these two eminent men. Washington, by incautiously going out to review his fields in a wet day, was seized with a cold, that brought on the "Cynanche trachealis, or croup." By subjecting himself to scientific treatment, he lost by the agency of the lancet, in a little more than twelve hours, ninety ounces of blood, swallowed three doses of calomel, which was accompanied by an injection, took six grains of emetic tartar; blisters were applied to his throat and extremities, and afterwards a cataplasim of bran and vinegar to his throat. All this and even more, as stated by professor Reid, was done with the kind intention to save him, but the powers of life soon yielded to the force of the disorder. It is not at all surprising that the afflicted man, after various ineffectual struggles for utterance, articulated a desire that he might be permitted to die unmolested.

Who can withhold the tear of sympathy when so many of our fellow mortals, are laboring under an alarming disease; to see them compelled to submit to such inhuman means, with a sincere desire, no doubt, to relieve, but they have a direct tendency to aid the disorder by diminishing the vital principle, and destroying the powers of life? Friends of humanity! how many invalids are there now in our land, that have been driven near to the threshold of death by blood-letting, blistering, mercury, arsenic, antimony, calomel, nitre, preparations of copper and lead, and the whole course of poisonous treatment. Yes, and with candour I would ask the living, to turn their thoughts on past scenes, look into the sepulchres of the dead; and consider how many they have strong reasons to believe, were hurried there, not exclusively by the force of disease, but by depletion, refrigerants, poisons, &c. &c. Alas! drown the recollection, for we cannot enumerate their number, neither can we call them back again.

The living only should be the objects of our concern, and as it is our bounden duty to do as much good as we can in this life, that of the preservation of the health and lives of our race, is of no minor importance. The numerous instances, where so many are deprived of their health, the use of their limbs, and obliged to spend their days in misery in consequence of pernicious medicines, ought to stimulate us to explore the works of nature, and search but the means that providence has allotted, to heal the maladies incident to the human race, without the use of such as are detrimental to health and life. I cannot relinquish the idea of there being medicines, sanative in their natures; that when judiciously applied, will supercede the necessity of all *poisons*, whether mineral, animal or vegetable; and that there may be medicines made use of adequate to the most extreme cases, and far superior to bleeding, blistering, &c., that will entirely do away the supposed necessity of the most popular treatment of the *pretended* health restorer of the present day. It surely is with much delight that I think I can entertain the resplendent hope that such will *in time* be the case. Then we shall not be constrained to stand around the dying bed of the human sufferer, and hear him protest against the prescriptions with an agonizing breath, and a dolorous voice, that ought to pierce the heart of every sympathetic being. "Let me be" as said Mr. Wirt, when strongly importuned to swallow another dose of medicine, and Washington who was only able to say when they were repeating their doses, "go away and let me die unmolested."

A. N. BURTON.

Another Victim.—Mr. Artemas Mann died at Templeton on the 1st instant—another victim to the Thomsonian practice. His physician, after due deliberation declared that it was a case of common cholera, and prescribed his customary remedies. It appears from an examination after death, by a regular practitioner that this Dr. Thomson Moonshine entirely mistook the case; that his case of common cholera was nothing more than an inflammation of the bowels, and that the only reasonable and safe practice had been entirely neglected, and that the means used had a tendency to aggravate the complaint. The man died, and no wonder. —*Greenfield [Mass.] Gazette.*

Remark.—It is so seldom that the M. D.'s have a chance to rejoice over the misfortunes of any of the Thomsonian practitioners, that when a case of death occurs under them, the opportunity is so eagerly embraced by the physicians, that they render themselves contemptible in the eyes of every decent person. Now this case of Mr. Mann is one death in five which has occurred in three years, that we have heard of. The avidity with which these cases have been seized upon by the physicians, reminds us of the joy that beams upon every countenance among the children, when our national jubilee, the 4th of July, is celebrated annually.

But the cases of death are so common among 'the regulars,' that should we undertake to celebrate when they loose patients, we should have no time to attend to anything else. If the regulars were never so unfortunate as to loose a case, they might have some cause to find fault with us. But to loose under their practice 95-100 of all that die, and then try to disgrace another because he did not kill his patient in *their* scientific way, we think it to be contemptible.

People are bled to death fashionably, and poisoned to death scientifically, and starved to death regularly. And when the afflicted complain, the *diplomated* replies, "Why do you complain? 'The Doctor knows best what is for your good.'"

CHANGE OF PLACE FOR THE BOTANIC STATE CONVENTION.—It has been almost the unanimous request of our friends throughout the state, that the Botanic State Convention should assemble at some place upon the Canal, instead of an inland town. We have therefore corresponded with our esteemed friends in the village of Clinton, upon the propriety of a change of place, and their devotion to the cause is such, that all minor considerations have been waved for the general good. Our friends there say, "Hold the convention where it will command the fullest attendance, and where the great Botanic cause will derive the greatest benefit."

Our friends are well aware that *union* of thought and action is the salvation of our cause. We have therefore appointed the house of our brother, Dr. CYRUS THOMPSON, in the village of Geddes, Onondaga county, N. Y., (33 miles beyond Utica, on the Erie Canal) as a suitable place to assemble. Our brother will see that a suitable place be furnished in the village. It is expected that all business will be completed in two days. It is expressly understood that the Botanic State Convention is designed to take into consideration, and to wrest from the *medical pensioners*, our constitutional privileges of which they robbed us last winter. Personal difficulties are not to obtain a hearing. *United we stand, divided we fall.*

JOHN THOMPSON.

ANATOMY. (Concluded.)

205 Q What are the most important fasciæ of the body?

A The fascia covering the temporal muscle; that given off from the biceps covering the forearm; that covering the abdominal muscles and back; the fascia of the lower extremities, and the plantar and palmar fascia.

206 Q What are the ligaments about the shoulder joint?

A The capsular ligament of the head of the os brachii, the triangular ligament which extends from the coracoid process to the acromion, the coroid and trapezoid ligaments that extend from the clavicle to the coracoid process.

207 Q What is the name of the ligament that connects the os femoris to the bottom of the acetabulum?

A The ligamentum teres.

208 Q On what vertebra is rotation of the head performed?

A The head rotates upon the second cervical vertebra, by the intervention of the atlas.

209 Q Where is the female uthera situated?

A The female uthera is situated under the symphysis of the pubis, between the nymphæ and below the clitoris, just about the entrance of the vagina.

210 Q What are the branches which the subclavian artery gives off?

A They are six in number; viz. arteria mammaria interna,—thyroidea inferior,—intereostalis,—vertebralis,—cervicalis profunda, and cervicalis superficialis.

211 Q What are the ligaments of the pelvis?

A The long and short sacro ischiatic ligaments, the ligamentum obturans; the ligamentum poupartii; the transverse ligaments, going from the spinous processes of the ilium to the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebrae, the annular ligament of the ossa pubis; the ligamenta vaga, which pass from the ilium to the sacrum; and the lacertus ligamentosus, that runs from the last lumbar vertebra along the ridge of the os innominatum to the pubes; besides these, there are the capsular and longitudinal ligaments of the sacrum and os coccygis.

212 Q What are the bursæ mucosæ, and their use?

A The bursæ mucosæ are small bags placed under muscles and tendons that are frequently brought into action, they contain a fluid similar to synovia, the use of which is to lubricate the muscles and tendons.

213 Q Where do the corpora cavernosa penis arise?

A The corpora cavernosa penis arise from the edge of the ramus of the ischium and os pubis.

214 Q What vessels does the right pulmonary artery pass, in going to the lungs?

A The right pulmonary artery passes behind the aorta and superior cava.

215 Q What parts do the external and internal carotid artery supply?

A The external carotid artery supplies the face and external parts of the head; the internal carotid artery supplies the brain.

216 Q What does the cœliac artery supply?

A The cœliac artery supplies the stomach, liver and spleen.

217 Q What is the course of the external maxillary artery over the jaw-bone?

A The external maxillary artery passes before

the edge of the masseter over the middle and lateral part of the jaw-bone.

218 Q Between what tendons does the radial artery lie at the wrist?

A The radial artery lies (at the wrist,) between the tendons of the flexor carpi radialis and supinator longus.

219 Q What are the arteries given off from the thoracic aorta?

A The thoracic aorta gives off the bronchial, the œsophageal, and the inferior intercostal arteries.

220 Q What nerve supplies the tongue for the organ of taste?

A A branch of the fifth pair, which is termed the gustatory nerve.

221 Q Where does the posterior meningeal artery arise?

A The posterior meningeal artery arises from the vertebral.

222 Q How is the pia mater nourished?

A The pia mater is nourished by arteries from the brain.

223 Q What is the use of the adeps?

A The adeps guards against the effects of pressure, it lessens the specific gravity of the body, fills up the interstices of muscles, and is a reservoir of nourishment of the body.

224 Q What forms the common integuments?

A The common integuments are formed by the cuticle, rete mucosum, cutis, and adipose substance.

225 Q What are the branches of the fifth pair of nerves?

A The branches of the fifth pair of nerves are the ophthalmic, the superior maxillary, and the inferior maxillary.

226 Q What are the papillæ minimæ, and papillæ mediæ of the tongue formed by?

A The papillæ minimæ and mediæ, are formed by the extremities of nerves surrounded by a lace-work of blood-vessels.

227 Q Describe the contents of the cranium.

A The cranium contains the cerebrum, cerebellum, and medulla oblongata; the dura mater, the pia mater, and tunica arachnoides; nine pair of nerves; the accessory nerves of Willis; the several sinuses, the arteries that nourish the brain and its membranes, and the veins that return the blood into the sinuses; and also absorbent vessels.

228 Q What membrane nourishes the internal table of the skull?

A The external lamina of the dura mater.

229 Q What does the falciform process of the dura mater separate?

A It separates the hemispheres of the brain from each other.

230 Q What vessel runs in the falciform process of the dura mater?

A The superior longitudinal sinus is the principal vessel.

231 Q Where is the tentorium situated?

Between the cerebrum and cerebellum.

232 Q How many lobes has the brain?

A Six; viz. two anterior, two posterior and two middle, or inferior lobes.

233 Q How many hemispheres has the cerebrum?

A Two; viz. the right and the left.

234 Q What are the cavities of the brain called?

A They are called ventricles.

235 Q What separates the lateral ventricles from each other?

A The septum lucidum.

236 Q From what part of the brain does the pineal gland arise?

A From the thalamus nervi optici on each side by peduncles.

237 Q From what part of the brain do the optic nerves arise?

A They arise from the thalami nervorum opticorum.

238 Q What nerves pass through the foramen lacerum orbitale superius?

A The third, the fourth, the first branch of the fifth and sixth pair of nerves.

239 Q Through what foramina do the fifth pair of nerves pass out of the cranium?

A Through the foramen lacerum orbitale superius, foramen rotundum, and foramen ovale, in separate branches.

240 Q Does the arm receive nerves from the brain, or from the spinal marrow?

A From the spinal marrow.

241 Q What nerve supplies the nose for the sense of smelling?

A The olfactory, or first pair.

242 Q What nerves supply the diaphragm?

A The phrenic, or diaphragmatic nerves.

243 Q Where do the great sciatic nerves arise?

A From the plexus of nerves formed by the fourth and fifth lumbar nerves, joined by the first, second, and third sacral.

244 Q What is the name of the ganglion in the abdomen which supplies most of the abdominal viscera?

A The semilunar ganglion.

245 Q What does the foramen magnum occipitale transmit?

A The spinal marrow, the vertebral arteries, and the accessory nerves of Willis.

246 Q How many membranes has the brain?

A Three; viz. the dura mater, the pia mater, and the tunica arachnoides.

247 Q What are the processes of the dura mater called?

A They are three in number; viz. the falciform process, the tentorium, and the septum cerebelli.

248 Q What are the viscera of the thorax?

A The pleura, the lungs, the thymus gland, (in children,) the œsophagus, the ductus thoracicus, the arch of the aorta, branches of the venæ cavæ, the vena azygos, the pericardium, the heart, the par vagum, and the great intercostal nerves.

249 Q How many lobes has the left lung?

A It has two lobes.

250 Q What separates the chest into two cavities?

A The mediastinum, which is formed by the pleura.

251 Q What are contained in the posterior mediastinum?

A The œsophagus, the bronchiæ, the large vessels of the heart, the par vagum, the great intercostals, and the thoracic duct.

252 Q What is there in the anterior mediastinum that disappears towards adult age?

A The thymus gland?

253 Q Describe the heart.

A The heart is a hollow muscular viscus, situated in the pericardium, in the cavity of the thorax, resting upon the diaphragm.

254 Q Do the auricles of the heart communicate before birth?

A Yes, by the foramen ovale.

355 Q Where is the Eustachian valve situated?

A At the entrance of the inferior cava, within the right auricle of the heart.

COOKERY FOR THE SICK.

(Continued.)

To prepare Indian Arrow Root.—Put a dessert spoonful of the powdered root into a basin, and mix it with as much cold new milk as will make it into a paste. Pour on to this half a pint of milk scalding hot, stirring it briskly to keep it smooth. Set it on the fire till it is ready to boil, then take it off, pour it into a basin and let it cool.

This may be made with water instead of milk, and some cold milk mixed with it afterwards. If the stomach be very weak, it will be best without any milk.

Sago Jelly.—Soak a large spoonful of sago in cold water for an hour, then pour off the water, put a pint of fresh water to the sago, and stew it gently till it is reduced to about half the quantity. When done, pour it into a basin, and let it cool.

Sago with Milk.—Prepare a large spoonful of sago by soaking it in water as above, but instead of putting fresh water to it, put a pint and a half of new milk. Stew it gently till reduced to about half the quantity, then pour it into a basin and let it cool.

Tapioca Jelly.—Wash two large spoonfuls of the large sort of tapioca in cold water, and then soak it in a pint and a half of water for four hours. Stew it gently in the same water till it is quite clear. Let it stand to cool after it is poured out of the saucepan, and use it either with or without the addition of a little new milk.

Barley Gruel.—Put two ounces of pearl barley after it has been well washed, into a quart of water. Simmer it gently till reduced to a pint, then strain it through a sieve, and let it cool.

Rice Gruel.—Let two large spoonfuls of whole rice soak in cold water for an hour. Pour off the water, and put a pint and a quarter of new milk to the rice. Stew it gently till the rice is sufficiently tender to pulp it through a sieve, and then mix the pulp into the milk that the rice was stewed in. Simmer it over the fire for ten minutes, and if it appears too thick, add a little more milk very gradually, so as not to damp it from simmering. When done, pour it into a basin to cool.

Rice Milk.—To four large spoonfuls of whole rice, washed very clean in cold water, add a quart of new milk, and stew them together very gently for three hours. Let it stand in a basin to cool before it is used.

Another way of making rice milk is, boiling the rice first in water, then pouring off the water, and boiling the rice with milk. But too much of the nutriment of the rice is thus lost, and both the boilings are bad.

Ditto, the French way.—After washing the rice well, set it over the fire for half an hour with a little water to break it. Put to then, by a little at a time, some warm milk, till it is sufficiently done, and of a sufficient thickness. Let it do slowly. Season it with salt and some sugar.

For children the sugar had better be omitted.

Ground Rice Milk.—Mix a large spoonful of ground rice into a batter, with two or three spoonfuls of new milk. Set a pint of new milk on the fire, and when it is scalding hot, stir in the batter, and keep it on the fire till it thickens; but it must not boil. It should be stirred to prevent its burn-

ing. Cool it by letting it stand in a basin before it is eaten.

Millet Milk.—Wash three spoonfuls of millet seed in a cold water, and put it into a quart of new milk. Stew it gently till it becomes moderately thick. Cool it by letting stand in a basin till wanted for use.

The preparations which require some time in the doing, will also require the precaution of being stirred, to prevent their burning. But if they are done as directed, gently, and consequently set over the fire, not immediately upon it, a moderate stirring now and then will be sufficient.

Whey.—Take a quart of new milk before it is cold, and put in as much rennet as will turn it to a clear whey. Let it stand till it turns properly, and pour it through a cheese-cloth without pressing the curd, that the whey may be the purer. It may be drank cold, or just warmed by setting it before the fire for a little while.

If new milk cannot be procured other milk must be warmed to the degree of new milk.

Apple Water.—Slice two or three spirited ripe apples, according to the size of them, into a jug, and pour on them a quart of scalding hot water. Let this stand till cool or cold, and it will then be fit for use.

The apples should not be pared, as it takes off from the spirit of them.

Toast and Water.—Toast a moderate sized piece of white bread quite dry, and of a very dark brown color; put it into a jug and pour water upon it. Let it stand an hour before it is used.

A very nourishing Broth.—Boil the chump end of a loin of mutton cleaned from the fat, with a large handful of chervil, in two quarts of water till it is half wanted, take off part of the fat when it is cold. Any other herbs or roots may be added. Take half a pint three or four times a day. This is good in any kind of weakness.

Beef Tea.—When you have sliced half a pound of lean juicy beef into small thin slices, pour on it half a pint of boiling water. This tea when cold enough, may be drank without boiling. A little salt may be added.

A Restorative.—Bake calves feet with a pint of water, and an equal quantity of new milk, to each foot, in a jar close covered, for three hours and a half. When cold take off the fat.

Whatever flavor is approved may be given, by baking in it lemon-peel, mace, or cinnamon. Add sugar after. Give about half a pint twice a day the first and last thing.

Barley Gruel.—Wash a quarter of a pound of pearl-barley; then boil it in two quarts of water, with a stick of cinnamon, till reduced one half; strain it off, and return it into the saucepan with three quarters of a pint of port wine, and sugar to the taste. Heat it as wanted for use.

An Agreeable Drink.—Pour a table spoonful of capillaire, and the same of the best white wine vinegar, into a tumbler of cold spring water.

Fresh currants, or in jelly, or scalded currants, or cranberries, but especially tamarinds, make excellent drinks, either with or without sugar, as most agreeable to the palate.

Draught for those who are weak and have a Cough.—Beat up a new-laid egg, and a quarter of a pint of new milk warmed, a table spoonful of capillaire, as much of rose-water, and a little grated nutmeg. It must not be warmed after the egg is put in. Let it be taken twice a day, the first and last thing.

It will ever give us much pleasure to have our writings, in relation to the Thomsonian system of medicine, criticised, as it opens a field for investigation, and leads to means by which the pure and philosophical truth may be obtained. When we publish our own opinions upon any important subject, we know that we are submitting them before an intelligent public, to be subjected to the test of scrutiny, and if they will not bear a philosophical investigation we wish them to be disregarded, provided others more rational can be substituted, that will destroy the substance of our ideas, by the promulgation of such, as will when elucidated and fully verified take the pre-eminence. We would cheerfully open our columns for any investigation tending to throw light upon the pathology of disease or any class of diseases. Accordingly we have received a communication, via Columbus, Ohio, from our friend, C. H., of Edwardsville, Illinois, in which he seems to express some doubts in relation to our cholera theory. He says—"I think Doctor John Thomson's theory is a very ingenious one, if the facts on which it is founded are facts; but they are seriously doubted by one, to say the least." The principal point assumed in our cholera address on which seem to rest his doubts, is, the one in relation to the idea of nitre being generated in consequence of the decomposition of vegetable and animal matter, and that it exists under the pressure and at the temperature of the atmosphere in the state of gas. He refers to our ideas in regard to the insalubrity of the climate in low and marshy lands, being in consequence of large quantities of matter left to undergo the putrid fermentation, where there is always an increased quantity of nitre or poisonous vapor exhaled into the atmosphere.

He says, its specific gravity is such as not to justify the conclusion that it can exist in an æriform state. Now, it appears to us that our friend must be unacquainted with chemistry; unless he is somewhat skeptical in relation to the principles of that science. For we have the authority of many credible authors; besides, it can be proved, that nitre does assume a gaseous form, by a practical demonstration.

Professor Eaton in speaking of saltpetre or nitre says—"It consists of nitric acid and potash. Such is the nature of nitric acid, that at the common temperature, it takes to itself from the surrounding bodies a sufficient quantity of caloric, to become a gas or vapor."

This comes to the point; nitre or saltpetre is nitrate of potash, and such is the nature of its basis, that it assumes heat or caloric from the surrounding bodies, and thereby becomes a gas. Let our friend undertake to prepare nitric acid by combining three parts of nitre with two of sulphuric acid, and let him stand and inhale the fumes that arise when adding the sulphuric, and we think he will be convinced, that it can assume the æriform state. It is the nitre that arises and not sulphur, as may be known by its having a sufficient apparatus for collecting the fumes.

However, we should be pleased to have our friend H. pursue his investigation, and if our cholera theory will not bear criticism, we should be happy to have him show us one that will.—Ed.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The New York State Botanic Convention will assemble at Geddes, Onondaga co., N. Y., the 1st Monday of the present month.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RIVALRY OF MURAT AND DAVOUST.

Notwithstanding the somewhat anti-French opinion of a certain general, who takes pleasure in throwing all the blame of the disasters of the Russian war on Napoleon; notwithstanding all his surprise at the defeats of the Russians during the march of the emperor to Moscow, it is but fair to acknowledge, that there may be found elsewhere than in his imprudence and incapacity material causes of our misfortunes; and that the great man was not so silly as he is represented. Perhaps the lamentations of certain generals who appear to believe that war may be carried on without broken arms or killed men; perhaps also the effeminacy of some and the rivalry of others contribute not a little to scatter disorder and dismay through our army. The following is a fatal proof of that rivalry which left the soldiers irresolute; and frequently deprived them of the enthusiasm which was necessary to that war.

Napoleon had just placed Davoust under the orders of Murat, who commanded the advance guard of the army; and they had reached Slakowe—this was the 27th of August. On the 28th Murat drove the enemy beyond the Osma. With his horsemen he passed the river and briskly attacked the Russians who were posted on a height on the opposite side of the stream; and who could there easily maintain an obstinate conflict. They did so at first with some success; and Murat, wishing to spare his cavalry in a place where the ground was difficult, ordered one of Davoust's batteries to support his operations and annoy the enemy on the heights. He waited a few moments in order to judge of the effect of this new attack; but all was silent; and the Russians, profiting by this singular inaction, rushed down from their eminences, and drove back for a moment the cavalry of the king of the Naples, to the banks of the Osma, which flows through a ravine, to the bottom of which they were in danger of being precipitated. Murat encouraged his soldiers by his voice and example, and sent a new order to the commandant of the battery; but still there was no answer; and the intelligence was soon brought to the king, that the commandant, alledging his orders which forbade him under pain of being cashiered to fight without Davoust's directions, but absolutely refused to fire. For a moment the form of the king of Naples is animated with rage; but a more pressing danger demands his attention. The Russians continue to push the cavalry. He immediately takes the Fourth Lancers, precipitates them on the enemy, and carries in a moment the heights which Davoust might have swept with his cannon.

The next day the two lieutenants of Napoleon met in his presence: the king of Naples, strong in having justified his rashness by success; the prince of Eckmühl calm in his opinion, founded on a skill frequently tested. Murat was complaining bitterly of the orders given by Davoust to his subordinates. The emperor listened to him with his hands behind his back, and his head gently reclining on his breast, concealing an air of satisfaction: and his foot playing with a Russian bullet, which he rolled before him, and which he attentively followed. Davoust provoked did not remain long without replying.

"Sire," said he, addressing the emperor, "is it

necessary that the king of Naples should continue the practice of making these useless and imprudent attacks, which fatigue the advance guard of the army! Never has the blood of men been lavished so inconsiderately; and believe me, sire, they are worth preserving in such a campaign as this."

"And the prince of Eckmuhl has found an excellent method of doing this," said Murat, contemptuously; "it is to prevent his soldiers from fighting. I thought he was keeping this recipe for himself."

The obstinate Davoust, who had sufficiently proved his courage, and who wished above all to prove that he was in the right, addressed the king in an irritated tone.

"And of what service have been all your rash attacks upon an army which affects a retreat, skilfully combined and previously decided on; and upon a rear-guard which abandons none of the positions until it is on the point of being beaten?"

"And can you tell me," replied the king, with something like a sneer, "when it would abandon them, if we did not attack it, and put it in danger of being beaten?"

"It will abandon them a few hours later!" exclaimed Davoust, who had wisely judged of the plans of the Russian general, "because that retreat is a system adopted and invariably resolved on, which they will execute without or with fighting, just as we shall act. What then do we gain by attacking troops which will retire to-morrow, if they are not put to flight to-day?"

"—Glory!" replied Murat.

"And we shall lose half of the advance guard," continued Davoust, tartly, "and reach Moscow without cavalry; and we shall see whether the glory of the king of Naples, without a horseman under his command, will be a great assistance to us there."

Murat enraged, violently interrupted him.

"Marshal," said he, "you would find nothing useless or imprudent in my own conduct if I were under your command, as you are under mine: it is well known that the prince of Eckmuhl does not like to obey any one; that he would like to be reputed the hero of this expedition, even at the expense of the most exalted personages; but I swear that there is a share for all; let him endeavor to find his own."

The reproach had hit exactly: Murat had intentionally laid a stress on these words: *The prince of Eckmuhl does not like to obey any one*—and Napoleon frowned slightly. Davoust who perceived that he had been attacked on the weak side and for a matter of which he had often been accused, even by the emperor, hastened to protest that it was his devotedness alone that caused him to speak and act as he had done.

Murat interrupted him more violently than before.

"Then," said he, "it is hatred to me. Very well; there must be an end of it. Ever since Egypt it has always been so: I am tired of it; and if Davoust will bear in mind that he has been a soldier, as well as myself; if he will bear in mind that he carries a sword as well as one—I gave him—

At these words Napoleon who had hitherto been indifferent to this dispute, raises his head, measures Murat with a look that makes the word expire on his lips; and says to him with a tone of authority that he seldom assumed, but which was invincible.

"The king of Naples has only to give orders to the prince of Eckmuhl."

Murat, satisfied with this remark, which, notwithstanding the severity of the tone, established his right of command, retired to his head quarters. The emperor, who remained with Davoust, spoke to him mildly. But better seconded in his eager march, and in his desire to overtake the enemy, and force him to fight, by the impetuosity of Murat than by the wise circumspection of Davoust, he represented to him in a friendly manner, "that it was not possible to possess all kinds of merit; that to lead an advanced guard was not to direct an army; and that perhaps Murat with his imprudence might have overtaken Bagration whom Davoust had suffered to escape by his slowness." In spite of the mildness with which the emperor spoke to Davoust, he was wounded by these reproaches, and in his turn withdrew more provoked than ever with the king of Naples. In an hour afterwards, the latter was informed that the first who should attempt to push this quarrel any further should be sent back to France.

The next day Murat and Davoust, in concert, and by order of the emperor, seized Frasma. But the second day after, discord recommences. Murat again finds the enemy before him, and immediately the idea of fighting him strikes him: the order for the attack is given. His cavalry immediately rush on that of the Russians; the infantry of the latter follow; Murat wishes his to advance, that is to say, that which Davoust commands under his orders: he hurries towards the division of Compans and puts himself at his head; but at the same instant the prince d'Eckmuhl arrives and bitterly reproaches Murat with the new and useless combat in which he is about to engage, and declares that he will not support him: he forbids Compans to march; Murat renews his orders; Davoust resists more violently. At this insult, the anger of the king of Naples, at first furious, suddenly subsides: he appeals to his rank, to his right: Davoust takes no notice of it; and Compans, uncertain what to do, obeys the reiterated orders of Davoust his immediate commander: the king of Naples then turns towards Belliard, the chief of his staff, with a calm unheard of in his character, and a noble dignity.

"Belliard," said he, "go to the emperor; tell him to dispose of the command of his advance guard: tell him that he has a general less and a soldier more. As for me, I am going to extricate those brave men from the difficulty in which I have placed them."

Then addressing Davoust, he added:

"Marshal, we shall see each other."

"—Undoubtedly, if you return," replied the latter, sharply, showing him his cavalry almost in disorder.

"—I will return," replied Murat, with a look in which was pictured all his resolution.

Immediately whilst the prince d'Eckmuhl is retiring, Murat hastens to his cavalry, rallies them by his voice, and exhibits in the front ranks those noble plumes and those shining ornaments which invite danger; they surround, defend him, and moving onward, they once more triumph!

"Ah!" exclaimed Murat, "the glory again belongs to us alone!"

With these words he quits the field of battle and returns to his tent. He enters it alone, and excited by the combat, his hand still trembling from the blows he had dealt out, he writes a note

on figured and perfumed paper. At this moment Belliard arrives; Murat, without interrogating him as to the result of his message, hands him a note.

"Belliard," says he, in a calm voice, "take this note to Davoust."

"——It's a challenge," says Belliard, without taking the paper.

"——It is a challenge," coldly answers the king of Naples.

"——I will not carry it," answered Belliard, firmly.

This reply was like an electric shock to Murat. He turns to the chief of his staff, more astonished than angry.

"And you, too!" said he in a low voice, smothered with rage.

"——Sire, sire," exclaimed Belliard, "you will not render me an accomplice in your destruction; the emperor is resolved, and your return will follow your first threat."

"——Very well! let him send me back.—There are other places to die besides this," replied the king of Naples with fury. He forgets his army in Spain; let him give it to me; let him give me a regiment; let him permit me to remain a common soldier, if he will. I owe him my blood—my life; but my honor is my own, Belliard! Do you understand, Belliard! my honor is my own; and I was brave before he was emperor.....Go, carry this billet, I tell you.....

"——Sire," quickly replied Belliard, "you also owe him a crown, a crown, a crown of which you ought not to compromise the dignity against an officer of the empire.....

"——A crown!" interrupted Murat, more and more exasperated, "and has that crown prevented me from being insulted to my face, has it caused me to be respected? Here," added he, with a savage joy, seizing his sabre and pistols, "here is what has made me respected all my life, and will never abandon me. Go then, Belliard! go then."

"——You are a king," answered the general, "and Davoust will refuse."

"Then," exclaimed Murat, "that will be a base——"

"That is not true," suddenly cried Belliard, looking haughtily at the king of Naples.

Murat held a sword and pistols in his hands; at the lie thus given he looked for a moment with an air of stupefaction at the chief of his staff, who stood calm and resolved before him. Suddenly the expression of the king's countenance changes to a haughty dignity, and Murat throws down his arms with violence; he breaks them; he tears his clothes; he pulls off his sumptuous decorations to stamp them under his feet; he wishes to speak, he chokes, he bursts into tears.

"You are right, Belliard," said he, "he is not a coward, and he will refuse me. It is myself who am a miserable king that can do nothing, a king who cannot strike the meanest soldier!" Large tears roll from the eyes of the hero; he lets his head sink into his hands. Belliard seizes on the momentary weakness to give him some wise counsel, he calms him, flatters his pride, excites his courage, and concludes thus:

"And, sire, if the emperor gives Davoust the command of the advance guard, he will do all that you could have done."

This supposition arouses Murat from his grief,

he gets up, paces his tent, and his dry and brilliant eyes shoot fire.

"Yes, yes," said he, with animation, "I will remain. We can only fight here, here alone is there war: very well! I will snatch it from him. All for me; nothing for him—not a single skirmish Belliard; I swear to you that he shall not see a single enemy."

He leaves his tent, and rushes to an advance-post.

Now we ask the general historian, what misfortunes have resulted from similar dispositions in such men?

ZIITO.

[From the "Lives of the Necromancere," by Godwin.]

Very extraordinary things are related of Ziito, a sorcerer, at the court of Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia, and afterwards emperor of Germany, in the latter part of the fourteenth century. This is, perhaps, all things considered, the most wonderful specimen of magical power any where to be found. It is gravely recorded by Dubravius, Bishop of Olmutz, in his History of Bohemia. It was publicly exhibited on the occasion of the marriage of Wenceslaus with Sophia, daughter of the Elector Palatine of Bavaria, before a vast assembled multitude. The father-in-law of the king, well aware of the bridegroom's known predilection for theatrical exhibitions and magical illusions brought with him to Prague, the capital of Wenceslaus, a whole wagon load of marriage dancers jugglers, who made their appearance among the royal retinue. Meantime, Ziito, the favorite magician of the king, took his place obscurely among the ordinary spectators. He, however, immediately arrested the attention of the audience, being remarkable for his extraordinary deformity, and a mouth that stretched completely from ear to ear. Ziito was for some time engaged in quietly observing the tricks and sleights that were exhibited. At length, while the chief magician of the Elector Palatine was still busily employed in showing some of the most admired specimens of his art, the Bohemian, indignant at what appeared to him the bungling exhibition of his brother artist, came forward, and reproached him with the unskillfulness of his performances. The two professors presently fell into a warm debate. Ziito, provoked at the insolence of his rival, made no more ado, but *swallowed him whole* before the multitude, attired as he was, all but his shoes, which he objected to because they were dirty. He then retired for a short time, and re-appeared, leading the magician along with him.

Having thus disposed of his rival, Ziito proceeded to exhibit the wonders of his art. He showed himself first in his proper shape, and then in those of different persons successively, with countenances and a shape totally dissimilar to his own; at one time splendidly attired in robes of purple and silk, and then, in the twinkling of an eye, in coarse linen and a clownish coat of frieze. He would proceed along the field with a smooth and undulating motion, without changing the posture of a limb, for all the world as if he were carried along in a ship. He would keep pace with the king's chariot, in a car drawn by barn-door fowls. He also amused the king's guests as they sat at table, by causing, when they stretched out their hands to the different dishes, sometimes their hands to turn into the cloven feet of an ox, and at other

times into the hoofs of a horse. He would clap on them the antlers of a deer, so that, when they put their heads out at a window to see some sight that was going by, they could by no means draw them back again; while he, in the meantime, feasted at his leisure, on the savoury dishes that had been spread before them. On such an occasion, he took up a handful of grains of corn, and presently gave them the form and appearance of thirty hogs, well fattened for the market. He drove these to the residence of one Michael, a rich dealer, who was remarkable for being penurious and fond of thrift in his bargains. He offered them to Michael, for whatever price he should judge reasonable. The bargain was presently struck, Zito at the same time warning the purchaser, that he should on no account drive them to the river to drink. Michael however paid no attention to this advice; and the hogs no sooner arrived at the river, than they turned into grains of corn as before. The dealer greatly enraged at this trick sought high and low for the seller, that he might be revenged on him. At length he found him in a vintner's shop, seemingly in a gloomy and absent frame of mind reposing himself with his legs stretched out on a form. The dealer called out to him, but he seemed not to hear. Finally he seized Zito by one foot, plucking at it with all his might. The foot parted from his body, with the leg and thigh; and Zito screamed out apparently in a great agony. He seized Michael by the nape of the neck, and dragged him before a judge. Here the two set up their separate complaints—Michael for the fraud that had been committed on him, and Zito for the irreparable loss he had suffered in his person.—From this adventure came the proverb, frequent in the days of the historian, when speaking of a person who had made an improvident bargain, 'He has made just such a purchase as Michael did with his hogs.'

SINGULAR ALTERNATIVE.

It was formerly a law in Germany, that a female, condemned to a capital punishment, would be saved, if any man would marry her. A young girl at Vienna, was on the point of being executed, when her youth and beauty made a great impression upon the heart of one of the spectators, who was a Neapolitan, a middle-aged man, but excessively ugly. Struck with her charms, he determined to save her, and running immediately to the place of execution, declared his intention to marry the girl, and demanded her pardon, according to the custom of the country. The pardon was granted, on condition that the girl was not averse to the match. The Neapolitan then gallantly told the female that he was a gentleman of some property, and that he wished that he was a king, that he might offer her a stronger proof of his attachment. "Alas! sir," replied the girl, "I am fully sensible of your affection and generosity, but I am not mistress of my own heart, and I cannot belie my sentiments. Unfortunately, they control my fate; and I prefer the death with which I am threatened, to marrying such an ugly fellow as you are!" The Neapolitan retired in confusion, and the woman directed the executioner to do his office.

A married woman of the Shawneese Indians, replied, to a man who implored her to love him, "my husband, who is ever before my eyes, hinders me from seeing you or any other person."

DENY EVERY THING, AND INSIST UPON PROOF.

Lawyer Acmody figured at the bar in Essex county, Massachusetts, something like half a century ago. He had a student named Varnum, who, having just completed his studies, was journeying to a distant town in company with his master. Acmody, on his way, observed to his student—"Varnum, you have now been with me three years, and finished your studies; but there is one important part of a lawyer's practice, of great consequence, that I have never mentioned."—"What is that?" inquired the student. "I will tell it," replied A. "provided you will pay expenses at the next tavern." The student agreed, and Acmody imparted the maxim at the head of this article. The supper, &c., were procured; and, on preparing to set off from the tavern, Acmody reminded Varnum that he had engaged to pay the bill. "*I deny every thing and insist upon proof,*" retorted Varnum. The joke was so good, that Acmody concluded it best to pay the bill himself.

Two young physicians on their return home, after having received their diplomas, were astonishing the weak nerves of the passengers on board the steam-boat, as well with their display of technicality as learning. The passengers were all dumb. An old gentleman, more bold than the rest, however, ventured to address the following questions to one of the Esculapiusses: "Pray, sir, is the section of the country in which you are about to settle, sickly?" "Very much so, indeed," observed the doctor. "I expect to witness a great many death-bed scenes in the course of next summer." "I have no doubt but that you will," replied the gentleman, "provided you get much practice."

Cardinal Wolsey.—All who know any thing of his history, know that he was proud and ostentatious, and accustomed to the use of gorgeous costume in which he piqued himself in outshining all the other courtiers of Henry VIII. One day, a prodigal nobleman, who was deeply in debt, and paid nobody, came into court in a dress, the splendour of which outshone that of Wolsey, who being piqued, addressed the nobleman, and said, "My Lord, it would be more commendable in you to pay your debts, than to lavish so much money on your dress." "May it please your reverence!" replied the nobleman, "you are perfectly right: I humbly thank you for the hint, and now make a beginning, to show how I value your kind admonition. My father owed your deceased father a groat for a calf's head: here is *sixpence*—*let me have the change.*"

Chromatick.—"My dear," said a gallant to a lady as they were returning from a musical assembly on the ice, "now if you don't C sharpe you will B flat." "That," replied the lady, "would be D basing; but if you saw a lady in such a predicament, wouldn't you come and meet her." "Common metre," said he. "Egad, if a person measures his length upon the ice, I call it long particular metre."

The national debt of Great Britain amounted, in March of the present year, to £779,565,782—equal to \$3,464,736,702.

PAPER.

Of the several kinds of paper, used at different times for writing, and manufactured from various materials, the Egyptian is unquestionably the most ancient. The exact date of its discovery is not known; but according to Isidore, it was first made at Memphis; and according to others, in Seide or Upper Egypt. It was manufactured from the inner films of the papyrus or biblos, a sort of flag or bulrush growing in the marshes in Egypt. The outer skin being taken off, there are next several films or inner skins, one with another. These, when separated from the stalk, were laid on a table, and moistened with the glutinous water of the Nile. They were afterwards pressed together and dried in the sun. From this papyrus it is, that what we now make use of to write upon, hath also the name of papyr, or paper, though of quite another nature from the ancient papyrus. Bruce, the well known Abyssinian traveller, had in his possession a large and very perfect manuscript on papyrus, which had been dug up at Thebes, and which he believed to be the only perfect one known. Pliny says, that the books made of papyrus, were usually rolled up; and that every such roll consisted of an infinite number of sheets, which were fastened together by glue, care being taken always to place the best sheet of papyrus first, that which was next in superiority second, and so in gradation to the last, which was the worst sheet in the roll. This practice is confirmed by an ancient Egyptian MS. taken from a mummy at Thebes, and preserved in the British Museum.

Manuscripts of this kind are by far the most ancient that have reached our times. Many manuscripts, written upon papyrus, have been found in the ruins of Herculaneum, which was destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, A. D. 79. The manuscripts thus obtained are completely calcined, though by incredible labor and patience fragments of some of them have been unrolled and copied.

The Chinese generally make their paper from the bark of the bamboo; and the Japanese make an exceedingly strong paper from the *morus papyrifera sativa*.

It is not known when paper was first made from linen rags, nor to whom we are indebted for the invention. Dr. Prideaux delivers it as his opinion, that linen paper was brought from the East, because many of the oriental manuscripts are written upon it. Mabillion believes its invention to have been in the twelfth century. One of the earliest specimens of paper from linen rags, which has yet been discovered, is that in the possession of Pestel, professor in the University of Rinteln, in Germany; it is a document, with the seal preserved, dated A. D. 1230, and signed by Adolphus Count of Schaumburg. But Casiri positively affirms, that there are many MSS. in the Escorial, both upon cotton and linen paper, written prior to the thirteenth century. This invention appears to have been very early introduced into England; for Dr. Prideaux assures us, he has seen a register of some acts of John Cranden, Prior of Ely, made on linen paper, which bears date in the fourteenth year of King Edward II. A. D. 1320; and in the Cottonian Library are said to be several writings on this kind of paper, as early as the year 1335. The first paper mill erected in this kingdom, is said to have been at Dartford, in 1588, by M. Spilman, a German. Shakspeare, however, refers it to the reign of Henry VI., and makes Jack Cade (Henry VI. pt. ii.) say, in accusation of Lord Sandys, "Whereas, before, our forefathers

had no other book but the score and the tally; thou hast caused printing to be used, and, contrary to the king, his crown, and dignity, thou hast built a paper mill."

EARLY PRINTING.

When the art of printing was first discovered, the printers only made use of one side of a page; they had not yet found out the expedient of impressing the other. When their editions were intended to be curious, they omitted to print the first letter of a chapter, for which they left a blank space, that it might be painted or illuminated at the option of the purchaser. Several ancient volumes of these early times have been found, where these letters are writing, as they neglected to have them printed. When the art of printing was first established, it was the glory of the learned to be the correctors of the press to the eminent printers; physicians, lawyers, and bishops themselves, occupied this department. The printers then added frequently to their names, those of the correctors of the press, and editions were valued according to the abilities of the corrector,

"To let their fame
Live register'd in our printed books."

Shakspeare.

The first book printed in the English tongue, was the Recuyell of the History of Troy, and is dated September 19, 1491, at Cologne; but the Game of Chess, is allowed by all the typographical antiquaries to have been the first specimen of the art.

The early printers used to affix at the end of the volumes which they printed, some device or couplet, concerning the work, with the addition of the name of the printer. In the edition of the Pragmatic Sanction, printed by Andrew Bocard, at Paris, in 1507, the following handsome couplet is inserted:

"Stet liber hic donec fluctus formica marinos
Ebibat; et totum testudo perambulet orbem."

Which may be translated thus:

"May this volume continue in motion,
And its pages each day be unfurl'd;
Till an ant has drunk up the ocean,
Or a tortoise has crawl'd round the world."

ARISTIDES.

Among the most eminent victims of the law of Ostracism, was Aristides the Just. The extraordinary honor and distinction which he attained solely by his merits and his virtues, excited the envy of the Athenians, who, assembling from all the towns in Attica, banished him by common consent; disguising their envy of his character, under the specious pretence of guarding against tyranny.

When he quitted Athens, he lifted up his hands towards heaven, and agreeably to his character, prayed "that the people of Athens might never see the day which should force them to remember Aristides."

Three years afterwards, when Xerxes was rapidly advancing through Thessaly and Bœotia to Attica, the Athenians rescinded this decree, and by a public ordinance recalled all the exiles. The principal inducement was the fear of Aristides; for they were apprehensive that he would join the enemy, corrupt great numbers of the citizens, and draw them over to the interest of the barbarians. But they little knew the man, as before this ordi-

nance for his recal, he had been exciting and encouraging the Greeks to defend their liberty; and after it, when Themistocles was appointed to the command of the Athenian forces, he assisted him both with his person and counsel; not disdaining to raise his worst enemy to the highest pitch of glory for the public good.

WHIG AND TORY.

It is singular, that though the time when the appellation of Whig and Tory was first given to political parties is known, yet there is considerable difference of opinion as to the etymon of the words, or even to the reason why they were thus applied. Hume, speaking of the year 1680, thus notices the introduction of the terms. He says,

"This year is remarkable for being the epoch of the well known epithets of *Whig* and *Tory*, by which, and sometimes without any material difference, this island has been so long divided.—The court party reproached their antagonists with their affinity to the fanatical conventiclers in Scotland, who were known by the name of the *Whigs*: the country found a resemblance between the courtiers, and the Popish banditti in Ireland, to whom the appellation of *Tory* was affixed. And after this manner, these foolish terms of reproach came into public and general use; and even at present seem not nearer their end, than when they were first invented."

Bailey, in his Dictionary, gives us what he conceives to be the origin of both terms. *Whig*, which is a Saxon word, and signifies whey, butter, milk or small beer, was, he says, "first applied to those in Scotland, who kept their meetings in the fields; their common food being sour milk, a nickname given to those who were against the court interest, in the times of kings Charles the Second and James the Second, and to such as were for it in succeeding reigns."

With regard to *Tory*, he tells us, that it was "a word first used by the Protestants in Ireland, to signify those Irish common robbers and murderers who stood outlawed for robbery and now a nickname to such as call themselves high churchmen, or to the partizans of the Chevalier de St. George."

Though the terms *Whig* and *Tory* are applied to politicians of opposite opinions, yet there is this difference: the *Tories* never acknowledge it themselves, while the *Whigs* glory in the appellation. Earl Chatham, in one of his speeches in Parliament, on the subject of the American Revolution, attributed it to *Whiggism*. "It was," says he, "the glorious spirit of *Whiggism* which animated millions in America to prefer poverty with liberty, to gilded chains and sordid affluence; and that made them die in defence of their rights, as men—as freemen. What shall resist spirit?"

ODD SCRAPS FOR THE ECONOMICAL.

Keep a bag for odd pieces of tape and strings; they will come in use. Keep a bag or box for old buttons, so that you may know where to go when you want one.

Run the heels of stockings faithfully; and mend thin places as well as holes. 'A stitch in time saves nine.'

Poke-root, boiled in water, and mixed with a good quantity of molasses, set about the kitchen, the pantry, &c. in large deep plates, will kill cockroaches in great numbers, and finally rid the house of them. The Indians say that poke-root boiled

into a soft poultice is a cure for the bite of a snake.

A little salt sprinkled in starch while it is boiling, tends to prevent it from sticking; it is likewise good to stir it with a clean spermaceti candle.

A few potatoes sliced, and boiling water poured over them, makes an excellent preparation for cleansing and stiffening old rusty black silk.

Green tea is excellent to restore rusty silk. It should be boiled in iron, nearly a cup full to three quarts. The silk should not be wrung, and should be ironed damp.

Lime pulverized, sifted through coarse muslin, and stirred up tolerably thick in white of eggs, makes a strong cement for glass and china. Plaster of Paris is still better; particularly for mending broken images of the same material. It should be stirred up by the spoonful as it is wanted.

A bit of isinglass dissolved in gin, or boiled in spirits of wine, is said to make strong cement for broken glass, china, and sea-shells.

If you wish to clarify sugar and water, you are about to boil, it is well to stir in the white of one egg, while cold; if put in after it boils, the egg is apt to get hardened before it can do any good.

Those who are fond of soda powders will do well to inquire at the apothecaries for the suitable acid and alkali, and buy them by the ounce or the pound, according to the size of their families. Experience soon teaches the right proportions; and sweetened with a little sugar or lemon syrup, it is quite as good as what one gives five times as much for, done up in papers. The case is the same with Rochelle powders.

When the stopper of a glass decanter becomes too tight, a cloth wet with hot water and applied to the neck, will cause the glass to expand, so that the stopper may be easily removed.

COOKERY—RECEIPTS.

TO MAKE ASPARAGUS SOUP.—Put a small broiled bone to a pint and a half of peas, and water in proportion, a root of celery, a small bunch of sweet herbs, a large onion, Cayenne pepper and salt to taste; boil it briskly for five hours, strain and pulp it; then add a little spinach juice and asparagus boiled and cut into small pieces. A tea-spoonful of walnut soy, and a tea-spoonful of mushroom catsup, answers as well as the bone.

TO MAKE COMMON SAUCE.—Soak slices of veal, ham, onions, parsnips, two cloves of garlic, two heads of cloves, then add broth, a glass of white wine, and two slices of lemon; simmer it over a slow fire, skim it well, and sift it; add three cloves of rocambole, bruised.

TO MAKE TOMATO CATSUP.—Boil tomatas, full ripe, in their juice, to nearly the consistence of a pulp, pass them through a hair sieve, and add salt to the taste. Aromatise it sufficiently with clove, pepper, and nutmegs.

TO CLARIFY LOAF SUGAR.—Break the same into a copper pan, which will hold 1-3d more, put half a pint of water to each pound of sugar, mix one white of egg to every 6 pounds; when it rises in boiling, throw in a little cold water, which must be kept ready in case it should boil over; skim it the fourth time of rising; continue to throw in a little cold water each time till the scum ceases to rise, and strain it through a sieve, cloth, or flannel bag. Save the scum, which when a certain quantity is taken off, may be clarified. The latter skimming will do to add to fermented wines.

CHOLERA.

It becomes our duty to announce the reappearance of the cholera in this city. Although the number of cases are few compared with those in 1832, yet the disease seems not to have lost its malignant type. It has, we believe, generally proved fatal where it has been treated in the scientific way. We know not of a single instance where the regulars have managed the real Asiatic cholera that they have succeeded in curing. Their usual course of bleeding, giving calomel, opium and ice, is unremittingly persevered in. On the other hand, we have had the good fortune to relieve nine-tenths of all that have applied to us. We have lost only one case as yet, and that, the patient appeared to be recovering, when a generous hearted M. D. condescended to call and give a handsome pill of calomel and opium, that brought on the relax, which continued till death took place which was in about 12 hours afterwards. In cases where they have had the premonitory symptoms, such as a relax, griping pains in the bowels, &c. our cholera preventive has been used with the greatest success.—Ed.

(From the Detroit Courier.)

Emigration.—Our streets are again thronging with life, and crowds of emigrants are daily arriving, filling our hotels and places of resort to overflowing. It is computed that on Friday and Saturday of the past week alone, not less than 2000 strangers arrived in the different boats at our wharves. Some are reloading their furniture and starting at once in caravans for the interior with their families; while others are more at leisure, or are awaiting public conveyances, are grouped around with pocket maps of the interior in their hands, tracing their separate routes from the great rendezvous of western adventurers. There are expressions of satisfaction and cheerfulness in these strange faces which argue any thing but disappointment or discontent on the first introduction. We are happy also to observe the appearance of robustness and health which these new comers present, in whom we seem already to recognise the hardy and enterprising materials for many new and flourishing settlements. This tide, which is constantly pouring onward along the great thoroughfare of waters, seem speedily to promise to Michigan her complete quota of inhabitants requisite for admission into the Union.

The people at Debuque's Mines, says the Missouri Republican, having no regular system of government, have taken the execution of justice into their own hands. We understand that a man by the name of O'Donnell, who had committed two murders in one week—the last of them his partner in business—was to have been hung during the past week; that being, in the opinion of the inhabitants, the only atonement which could be made for his crimes.

Search for the papers of Lafayette.—It seems by a paper from the National, that the government of Louis Philippe made an effort to obtain possession of certain important manuscripts left by Lafayette, under the pretence of searching for the correspondence of the interdicted Republican Journals. The search took place at the house of a Mr. Carrell, to which it was said the papers had been removed. It was however fruitless. They are said to contain important secrets relative to the late events in France.

NICE BRITISH PICKINGS.

Expressed in British Pounds.

399 Peers sitting in Parliament, and their families, receive from the taxes

£2,754,336

209 Peers, not sitting in Parliament, and their families receive

978,000

£3,732,336

The Marquis of Bute and family receive	65,811
Lord Eldon	50,4600
The Duke of Beaufort	48,600
The Earl of Lauderdale	33,600
Lord Beresford	29,000
The Duke of Newcastle	19,900
Archbishop of Canterbury	41,100 & 176 livings
Bishop of Durham	61,700 livings unkn
Bishop of London	10,200 with 95 liv.
Bishop of Litchfield	12,590 with 48 liv.
Bishop of St. Asaph	7,000 with 90 liv.
Bishop of Bath and Wells	7,330 with 27 liv.
Bishop of Chester	4,700 with 30 liv.
Bishop of Chichester	6,770 with 36 liv.
Bishop of Ely	21,340 with 108 liv.
Bishop of Lincoln	8,280 with 36 liv.
Bishop of Norwick	8,370 with 40 liv.
Bishop of Oxford	3,500 with 11 liv.
Bishop of Rochester	5,400 with 21 liv.
Bishop of Salisbury	14,420 with 40 liv.
Bishop of Cloyne	7,500 and great pa-
tronage.	

467,511

Which added to the aforesaid sum of

3,732,336

Amounts to the sum of 4,199,947

Which will maintain 81,997 families, at £50 a year and upwards, each family.

SPANISH POLITICAL CREED.

The following political creed has been printed at Madrid, and circulated there and in the other principal towns in Spain:

"I believe in Isabella, II. a powerful Queen; the creator of the felicity and glory of Spain, who was conceived of Maria Christiana by Ferdinand VII., who suffered under the power of Calomarde, who has been injured and outraged, who descended into the abyss to redeem thereform all good Spaniards who looked for her coming; who has ascended to the throne of her father, where she is seated on the right hand of her mother the Queen Regent, to judge the good and the bad. I believe in the liberal spirit and holy alliance of France and England; in the forgiveness of past errors, the resurrection of the National Congress, and its eternal duration.—Amen."—*Citizen of the World.*

DIED,

At his residence in Gough-street, after a short illness, Dr. BENJAMIN BURSON, for some time past a Thomsonian practitioner of this city. His loss is mourned by a large circle of friends and deeply regretted by all who knew him.—[*Baltimore paper.*]

THE PROSPECT OF LIFE.

How sweet the hour when fancy's power
 Depictures life in magic hues,
 Nor dreams that sunless scenes may lower,
 Or hope her rainbow tigt refuse;
 That pleasure still may cheer the soul,
 And earth no sombre shadows wear,
 And glory be the exulting goal
 Existence shall in triumph share.

How gladly, too, does Youth pursue
 Lives phantom's, as they fly before,
 Receding from the gazer's view,
 While others rise and still allure;
 Grown happy in the pleasing dream
 That cheats him on his joyous way
 Till launched on manhood's troubled stream,
 He sighs for fortune's favoring sway.

Th' enchantment o'er, the world before
 Is cheer'd with light, or rob'd in gloom,
 And fancy waves her wand no more,
 But round the portals of the tomb;
 And hope may turn for solace,
 'Till reason blunts the shafts of fate,
 And gazing backward on despair,
 May spurn from worth the wrongs of hate.

And age may then, with cloudless ken,
 Look o'er the past as feelings change,
 And through the crowded haunts of men
 With sorrow or with gladness range;
 And mem'ry lift her eyes in tears,
 To view, amid the scenes of time,
 How gaily roll'd the vanish'd years
 Of youth, and manhood's nobler prime.

THE VIENNA OR DUTCH PILLS.

Keyser's Pills—A once celebrated *mercurial medicine*,* the method of preparing which was purchased by the French government and has since been published by Richard. The hydrargyrus acetatus is considered as an adequate substitute for the more elaborate form of Keyser. Richard concludes his account of Keyser's pills with observing that he considers it to be without exception the most effectual remedy for the Venereal disease disease hitherto discovered. *But further trials of this remedy do not justify the sanguine accounts of its properties, though it may sometimes succeed when some of the other mercurial preparations have failed.* See Hooper's Medical Dictionary under the head of Keyser's Pills.

* Sold now in Albany as a vegetable medicine.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE BOTANIC WATCHMAN.

From the flattering prospect before us, in relation to our paper, we have it in contemplation to continue it from the first of January next, 1835, one year, at the following prices, viz: for a single copy \$2 00, and where two or more copies are taken \$1 50, each to be paid always in advance, and the papers will be mailed and sent at the risk of the subscribers. No percentage can be allowed on the \$1 50 on account of postage and heavy discount on foreign money. It is expected that those who have not paid the present year's subscription will pay before the first of January next. The above terms will be rigidly adhered to.

JOHN THOMSON.

Albany, August 1st, 1834.

COMMERCIAL.

Sales at the N. Y. and Stock Exchange Board
 Sep 1st, 1834.

20 shares United States Bank	110½
01 ——— Merchants' Ex. Bank	115½
10 ——— Bank of America	112½
250 ——— Phenix Bank	116
3 ——— Del. & Hud. canal	72½
100 ——— Life & Trust Ins Co	146
100 ——— Morris Canal	57½
3 ——— Bank of New-York	128
200 ——— N O Canal Bank	106½
25 ——— American In Com	161
75 ——— Commercial Bank, N. O.	101½
20 ——— Merchants' Bank	111
100 ——— Mechanics' Bank	118½
30 ——— City Bank	116
10 ——— Lafayette Bank	101½
100 ——— Butch. & Drovers' Bank	116½
165 ——— Leather Manu. Bank	109½
70 ——— City Bank, N. Orleans	111½
35 ——— State Marine Insu. Co.	76½
10 ——— Commercial Ins. Co.	100
50 ——— Farmers' Loan Insu. Co.	95½
50 ——— Mohawk Railroad Co.	104½
10 ——— Saratoga do	108
25 ——— Bost. & Prov. R. R. Co.	103½
35 ——— Cam. & Am. R. R. Co.	141

Sept. 30, 1833 Sep. 1st, 1834

Life and Trust Co.	160	do	144½	do
Hud. & Mohawk R R Co	136	do	104½	do
Del. & Hudson Canal	125	do	75	do
Boston & Prov. R. R. Co.	111½	do	99	do
Sch'y & Sar. R. R. Co.	128	do	108	do
Harlem Rail Road Co.	95	do	65	do
New-Orleans Canal Bank	113	do	98	do
New-Orleans City Bank	112½	do	105½	do

PRICES CURRENT.

[CORRECTED MONTHLY BY J. AND D. H. CARY.]

Albany, Sep. 1st, 1834.

Produce.—Flour, superfine, per bl. \$5 25a5 37
 Wheat, per bushel, 1 00a1 08; Rye, do. 63a64 cts;
 Barley, do. 60a63 cts; Oats, do. 34a35½ cts; Corn,
 do. 62a64 cts; Flaxseed, do. 1 25a1 50; White
 Beans, do. \$1 25a1 50; White Peas, do. 62a65;
 cts; Green do. do. \$1 00a1 25; M. Fat, do. do.
 \$1 12a1 25; Timothy Seed, do. \$1 25a1 75;
 Clover, do. western, per bu. \$4 50a5 00; do. do.
 southern, \$4 50a5 00; Hops, do. do. 8a9 cts.

Albany Cattle Market.—Beef, per cwt. \$5 00;
 Pork, in hog, \$0 00; Hams, sm'kd, 10a11; Mut-
 ton, \$0 00a0 00; Butter, dairy, per lb. 11a13 cts;
 do. store, do. 6a8 cts; Cheese, do. 6a8 cts; Lard,
 do. 7a8½ cts; Beeswax, do. 18a20 cts; Tallow,
 do. 7½ 8½.

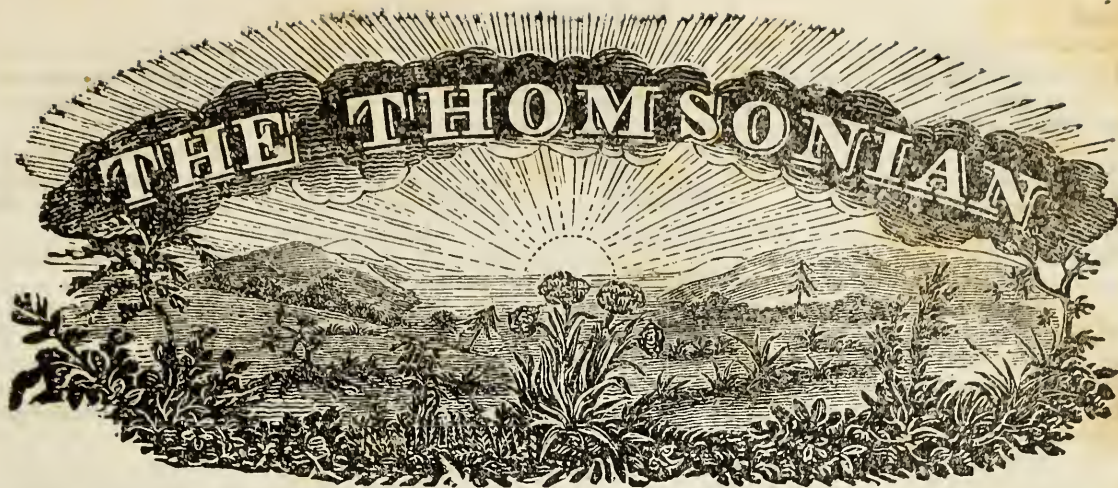
Beef and Pork.—Mess Beef, per bbl. \$9 50
 a10 00, city inspection; Prime, do. do. \$5 00a5 50;
 Cargo, do. do. \$6 00a7 25; Mess Pork, do.
 \$13 00a13 50; Prime, do. do. \$8 50a9 00;
 Cargo, do. do. \$6 00a7 00.

New York, Aug. 1st.

Pearl and Pot Ashes.—Pearls, per cwt. \$4 20
 a4 30; Pots, do. \$4 00.

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cian, No. 91 Beaver street. If Subscriptions
 to the *Watchman* will be received at either of
 the above places.



[The Sun of Science arising upon the Flora of North America.]

BOTANIC WATCHMAN.

"We can never be really in danger, until the forms of Law are made use of to destroy the substance of our Liberties."—JUNIUS.

Vol. I.

ALBANY, N. Y. OCTOBER 1, 1834.

No. 10.

THE WATCHMAN

Is published monthly at *two dollars* per annum, payable *always* in advance. *Twenty-five cents* allowed agents for each yearly subscriber. A surplus quantity of each number will be kept on hand to supply subscribers during the year.

In Albany the U. S. Bank notes are the only current money from the southern and western states, all others are from 6 to 10 per cent discount.

THE BOTANIC STATE CONVENTION.

The delegates to this body, assembled at Geddes on the 1st ult. They were men of talents and patriotism, who left their private business and their homes, and convened together to concert measures, by which they might cast off the yoke of tyranny that was put upon them by the passage of the late law making it penal for Botanic Physicians to take compensation for their services in curing the sick. They seemed to be actuated by the impulse of *this* single motive, a full determination to procure a repeal of the act of 1834, which is prejudicial to the Botanic system of medicine; and conscious of the justice of their cause, they devised means, by which they hoped to effect that object.

A spirit of unanimity pervaded the convention in all its deliberations, and as they felt the weight of their oppression, they were unanimously resolved to apply at the source of evil for a redress of their grievances, and a mitigation of the abuses, that have been unwarrantably heaped upon them, until the right of a free selection of their favorite physician, is left unfettered by legal restraint. If every state in the Union would pursue a similar course, we might ere long, throw off the shackles of despotism, which the lordly faculty are endeavoring to make fast, until the people are entirely lost to a sense of their freedom, and the right to exercise their constitutional privileges.—Ed.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOTANIC STATE CONVENTION.

Geddes, Onondaga Co., N. Y.
Monday, Sept. 1, 1834.

Agreeable to a recommendation of the different Botanic Societies in this State, the Delegates to a State Convention assembled at the above place.—Amos Smith, Esq., acted as Chairman, and L. D. Brady, Secretary. After which the following persons reported themselves as representatives to said Convention, viz.

Solomon B. Vail,	Stanford,	Dutchess co.
Doct. Abial Gardner,	do.	do.
J. C. Dean,	Pleasant Valley,	do.
Daniel Brown,	do.	do.
Doct. Thomas Lapham,	Poughkeepsie,	do.
Doct. Justin Gates,	Newark,	Wayne co.
Dan'l B. Lovejoy,	Palmyra,	do.
Doct. Gideon B. Searle,	Geneva,	Ontario co.
Doct. John Thomson,	Albany,	Albany co.
Doct. S. Streets,	Roxbury,	Delaware co.
Doct. J. R. Cornell,	Clinton,	Oneida co.
Doct. E. R. Vanhorn,	do.	do.
Wm. R. Penfield,	Granby,	Oswego co.
Joel Call,	Truxton,	Cortland co.
Doct. Stephen Fisher,	Endfield,	Tompkins co.
William Conable,	Height,	Allegany co.
Lorenzo D. Brady,	New York City	
Doct. Joseph Bullard,	Ellery,	Chatauque co.
Jonathan Swain,	Boston	Erie co.
Doct. Amos Smith,	do.	do.
John H. Lamson,	Lysander,	Onondaga co.
Doct. Carmi Harrington,	do.	do.
Eri Armstrong,	Camillus,	do.
H. B. Fuller,	do.	do.
A. Dibble, Esq.,	Byron,	Genesee co.
Doct. John Andrews,	do.	do.
S. Shattuck,	do.	do.
Doct. Cyrus Thomson,	Geddes,	Onondaga co.
Doct. Jesse Thomson,	Fulton,	Oswego co.
P. Richmond,	Le Roy,	Genesee co.
A. C. Keith,	Warsaw,	do.
Doct. J. W. Averill,	Albion,	Orleans co.
Asa Bunnell,	Clarendon,	do.
Doct. John Webster,	Ogden,	Monroe co.

Doct. John Cowing, Sweeden, Monroe co.

The meeting being thus organized proceeded to elect the following officers, viz:

SOLOMON B. VAIL, President.

JUSTIN GATES, of Wayne co. and }
THOS. LAPHAM, of Dutchess co. } *V. Pres't.*
L. D. Brady, of N. Y. City, and }
Gideon D. Searle, of Geneva, } *Secretaries.*

John Thomson, of Albany, *Treasurer.*

A resolution was then offered that a committee of five be appointed to draft and report to this convention the form of a petition to be presented to the next Legislature, setting forth our grievances (by the passage of the late medical bill,) and requesting a repeal of the same.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee.

John Thomson, Joseph Bullard, Asa Bunnell, Justin Gates, and Amos Smith.

The convention then adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock, this afternoon.

Monday, 3 o'clock, P. M.

According to previous adjournment, the convention was called to order by the President, after which, the following additional delegates appeared and took seats.

Doct. George Sheldon, Lenox, Madison co.

Chauncey Barber, Onondaga, Onondaga co.

Doct. P. M. Cameron, Salina, do.

Doct. Levi Bixby, Royalton, Niagara co.

The committee appointed to draft a petition reported the following memorial, which was adopted.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly:—

We, your petitioners, inhabitants of the county of _____, state of New York, beg leave to represent, that during the last session of the Legislature, the Medical Society of the state, through their influence, caused a law to be enacted which prohibits the Botanic practitioner from receiving compensation for services rendered, under the penalty of twenty-five dollars for each offence.

We, as free citizens, beg leave to state, that we believe said law is a direct infringement of our constitutional privileges. We have a right, beyond doubt, to employ any person whom we may think proper, as our physician, without jeopardizing his life, liberty or property. If we employ a person to administer to us as our physician, common law and justice should give him a reasonable compensation for his services.

In all matters of business, we have a right to manage our own affairs, and that right we wish to exercise unmolested by those who may make it their interest to thwart and perplex us in our just and legal avocations. We believe that if the good sense of this community is left uncontrolled it will prove a better safeguard against quackery than any legislative act whatever. We, therefore, respectfully request that the law which was passed April 7th, 1830, and which was amended the past winter, may be reinstated to its primitive purity as when first enacted. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

500 copies, on motion, were ordered to be printed. On motion, J. R. Cornell and Cyrus Thomson were appointed a committee to superintend the same.

A motion was submitted for a committee of five to be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views of this convention, in relation to the object for which they met.

Asa Bunnell, L. D. Brady, John Thomson, J. C. Dean, and Justin Gates were appointed a committee.

It was then moved that a committee of five be appointed to report ways and means to defray incidental expenses in the Legislature, &c. The following were appointed:

Andrew Dibble, Esq, Dr. Bullard, Dr C. Thomson, Carmi Harrington, and Dr. Gardner.

Drs. Gates, of Wayne, and Thomson, of Albany, were each requested to deliver lectures at the session room, to commence at 7 o'clock, this evening.

The convention then adjourned to to-morrow, 10 o'clock, A. M.

Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock.

The convention met, and after being called to order by the President, the following members appeared and took seats.

Pardon Lapham, Haverstraw, Rockland co.

Ira H. Fuller, Edon, Erie co.

Doct. Chauncey Barber, Onondaga, Onondaga co.

Travers Swan, do. do.

Doct. M. W. Hill, Geddes, do.

James B. Depew, Lysander, do.

Horace W. Fay, Clay, do.

The committee on resolutions, &c., then reported as follows:

It has been the practice from time immemorial, for the people to assemble and express their views relative to the conduct of their public servants, so far as the interests of the community which they represent were concerned.

At the present time, the feelings of this community are agitated by the usurpation of their rights by the medical men, which the Legislative members were bound by their oath to protect, for the good of the inhabitants of this state.

When one set of men arise to invade in an unjust manner the rights and privileges of any other class of community, it is a public insult to the good sense of the inhabitants, and should be met and promptly put down by the people.

We are all sensitive beings, both in mind and body, and it is to protect these functions from insult and injury, that we object to the innovations above mentioned, from the medical men of this state. If we are distressed in body, what greater privilege can we enjoy than the free and independent right in the selection of our Physicians to relieve our maladies? If our minds were diseased, who would have the audacity to dictate to us our spiritual Physician: would we not all of us consider ourselves fully competent to select the Physician for our souls as well as bodies?

For the few years past, the science of medicine has been left unshackled, and every man has had the right to employ what Physician he chose, without jeopardizing his life, liberty or property, and in the exercise of those rights we have felt as freemen should feel who were enjoying the blood-bought freedom of our venerable sires, which was purchased by them upon the field of battle for their posterity.

But how changed is our situation at this time, when we, in order to have the man of our choice, must necessarily jeopardize his liberty or property, if he receives a penny for relieving the infirmities of our bodies.

When or to whom shall we apply for redress? Shall we say to the Physician, it is not his concern whom we employ? That matters not to him, provided you pay the man of your choice for his services; if he is not a regular Physician, and

takes the compensation, he is made liable to a fine of *Twenty-five Dollars*, and the complainant pretends that he is forced into the act from a sense of duty. Where then shall we apply for redress? It must be at the source of evil, the Legislature. This is the power that has wounded, and to it alone do we look for the remedy. Shall we not then come out, and let our public servants know that they are such, and that they were elected to protect our rights, instead of invading and robbing us of them? If they do not know that we are the bone and sinew of the land, we will inform them that each and every one of us have the sole control of a small scrap of paper once a year at least, called a ballot or vote, and in that vote there is a charm to those at the ballot-box who may wish to receive our suffrages in time of elections. Let us inquire of them if they think us competent to vote for them as our legislators, and if so, (which we have no doubt they will,) then we will ask, are we not as competent to select our Doctors as our legislators?

This is the time to try their liberal principles: they may, it is true, talk smoothly to us at home, and when in council stab our liberties to the heart; in such cases, should they not be held up as traitors to their constituents, and assassins to the principles of a liberal and just government? Upon such men should not the mark of disapprobation be branded, so plainly as to warn all others from encroaching in like manner upon our constitutional rights?

Resolved, Therefore, that in the opinion of this convention, the present law regulating the practice of medicine in this state, is both unjust in its principles, and proscriptive in its operations, and therefore merits the indignation of a free people.

Resolved, That as said law was obtained through the influence of a designing faculty, and expressly calculated to force a monopoly of practice into their own hands by the exclusion of all others, that they should be held responsible for the evils resulting therefrom.

Resolved, That the endeavors of the faculty, to carry into effect their exclusive law, by causing fines to be levied on the Botanic practitioners, justly deserves the disapprobation of every candid and liberal mind.

Resolved, That all laws should be founded on principles of justice and equality, leaving all professions to stand or fall by their own merits, regulated by a fair competition, and an accountability to their employers.

Resolved, That we will use all laudable endeavors to counteract the influence of all medical monopolies in the halls of Legislation, and to produce an equalized system of practice, resting on its respective merits.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, it were better to have no laws regulating the practice of medicine, than to place all power in the hands of a privileged few, and those using the most dangerous poisons for medicine.

Resolved, That as the Botanic system of practice has now been sufficiently tested by experience, and found to answer all purposes in the healing art, that its good effects should not be prevented by proscriptive laws.

Resolved, That we consider a free people as competent to select their Physicians, as to elect their Legislators, and any law preventing the same, charges the people with ignorance, and infringes on their rights.

Resolved, That we deem it expedient, to me-

morialize the Legislature on the subject of Botanic practice, and call on all classes of citizens to lend their names for the repeal of the law of 1834, relative to the Botanic practice.

Resolved, Therefore, that every member of this convention be considered a committee of vigilance and correspondence for their several towns and counties, and to use all honorable exertions to obtain subscribers to our memorials, and that no person fail for the want of solicitation.

One thousand copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions were ordered to be printed; Drs. Cornell and Thomson, were appointed to superintend the same.

A motion was then made and carried, that a *State Convention* be recommended to meet, on the last Monday in September, 1835, at this place.

A resolution was then passed, that each member of this convention who feels disposed to attend, be considered as a delegate to the *United States Convention*, to be held at Baltimore, the 14th of October next.

The convention then adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M.

Tuesday, 3 o'clock, P. M.

According to previous adjournment, the convention met and came to order, and the committee of Ways and Means reported, which report, after being amended was adopted. Agreeable to recommendation of said committee, the convention proceeded to appoint members from each county, to act as a Finance and Corresponding committee, in their respective counties; said committee to procure means to defray incidental expenses in Legislature, &c.; each individual of said committee to forward a *due* proportion of the same to the *order* of the state Treasurer, at Albany, he to procure to said *order* two good vouchers for the correctness of the same; said committee also to superintend the circulation and collection of petitions, and to forward the same to Dr. John Thomson, of Albany.

The following gentlemen were then appointed on the committee.

John B. Thursby, Brooklyn, L. I.

D. Dodge Sweet, New York City.

Wm. Wood, Tarrytown, Westchester co.

Dr. T. Lapham, of Poughkeepsie, for Dutchess, Putnam, Ulster, and Columbia co's

Wm. Penfield, Granby, Oswego co.

Dr. J. R. Cornell, of Clinton, Oneida co. for Herkimer, Lewis, Jefferson, and Otsego co's.

Dr. Averill, Clockville, Madison co.

Levi Birdsey, for Chenango and Broome co's.

Justin Gates, for Wayne, Seneca, Yates, and Steuben co's.

Wm. Conable, for Allegany co.

Dan'l G. Swain, for Cattaraugus co.

Dr. Amos Smith and J. Swain, for Erie co.

Thomas Clapp, for Orleans co.

Dr. Long, for Niagara co.

Monroe Barney, Warwick, Orange co.

Dr. Lapham, Haverstraw, for Rockland and Sullivan co's.

Dr. John Thomson, of Albany, for Rensselaer, Schoharie, Washington, Saratoga, Warren, Essex, Clinton, and Montgomery co's.

Cyrus Thomson, Geddes, for Onondaga, Delaware, and Cayuga co's.

Stephen Fisher, for Cortland, Tompkins, and Tioga co's.

J. D. Searle, Ontario co.

John Webster, Monroe co.

John Andrew, Livingston co.

Dr. Joseph Bullard, Chataaugue co.

Dr. Bingham, Genesee co.

After which the following resolution was passed.

Resolved, That we consider the Botanic Watchman to be a valuable auxiliary in disseminating the Botanic practice and will use every exertion in our power to sustain the same.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the officers for the impartial manner in which they have presided at this convention, also to the two members, who lectured last evening,—Drs. Thomson and Gates.

A resolution was then passed, that the proceedings of this convention be published in the Botanic Watchman, Thomsonian Recorder, and all other publications favorable to the cause—and that a copy of the Watchman be sent to each member.

Dr. Cyrus Thomson, was requested to deliver a Lecture at the close of this convention—after the minutes having been read and approved.

The convention adjourned *sine die*.

SOLOMON B. VAIL, *President*.

JUSTIN GATES, }
TH'S. LAPHAM, } *V. Pres'ts.*

L. D. BRADY, }
G. D. SEARLE, } *Sect'ys.*

JOHN THOMSON, *Treasurer*.

[For the Watchman.]

An extract from an Address delivered before the Medical Botanic Society of Autauga co., Alabama, by their Secretary.

While the Aristocracy, and their servile minions of the state of New York, are filling the columns of their pensioned presses, with the most bitter invectives and malignant aspersions against acts of the United States they deem unconstitutional, Behold!!! The concentrated wisdom of their legislature have made it penal to administer Botanic medicines, the growth of the U. States, unless exhibited "without fee or reward," thus uncontestedly proving the Thomsonian system to be superior to the law-protected poisoning faculty.

How kind, how generous, are those aristocratic legislators, to shield the middling and lower class of people from their worst enemies,—themselves. It is for their sole good they create a privileged order of physicians, that make the rich,—richer, the poor,—poorer. For it is well known, the nobility prefer Calomel to Cayenne, Tartar to Lobelia, the Lancet to Steam. And who among us object to their decision! not one; they are at liberty to die when they please, and select their own mode, whether by the halter, mercury, or cantharides, all Thomsonians ask is equal privileges, and that they will have.

This act of the state of New York is the most infamous that ever disgraced their statute-book, it carries on its face murder, treason and tyranny; these are not assertions without proof. It is tyranny to grant exclusive privileges to an order of men who administer poisons under the pretence of curing diseases, that often terminate in the death of their patients, at best but guess work. If this is not murder produced by moral treason, sanctioned by legislative authority,—what is it?—For the performance of which, the estate of the deceased is made responsible, in numerous instances, to the deprivation of the miserable pittance which should be the inheritance of the widow and orphans; thus, in the state of New York, are their citizens poisoned and beggared, that the calomel, bleeding, blistering system may be sustained, for

the support of a class of men who care not who die, so they live.

Can men who have once enjoyed the prerogatives of freemen, though all has vanished but its deceptive name, submit to be the scorn, contempt and ridicule of the world,—if they can, let them hereafter be stigmatized as the base and cowardly Neapolitans of America, and like the lazaroni of Naples, well do they deserve to be caned by the servants of their aristocratic lords.

Not so, in this fertile and delightful region, here are but few monied institutions, the mercureal poison to liberty, to sway our independent votes, we are freemen, and as such we act. We employ our own physicians, and reward them for their services. Here are no legislative enactments to make men swallow poisons, that a few lordly aristocrats may live in luxury on honest industry, yet, let not our happiness lull us into apathy, let New York be a warning and a watch-word, and if it be known to any member of this society that there is a candidate who is in favor of establishing a privileged order of physicians,—let him speak, for it is in your power, by dropping all minor considerations of party, to ease him of the *heavy burden* of public employment. All other subjects sink into insignificance compared with this,—our life, the lives of those most dear and valuable are involved, nay, our constitutional liberty would be invaded; as well might they compel us to worship at the idol of Juggernaut, as to compel us to employ men who administer poisons, which, they do not produce immediate death, leave us, lingering, loathsome objects, envious only of those whose spirits have fled to realms unknown. Be vigilant, and when the ministers of death apply for exclusive privileges, sound the tocsin—New York.

H. R.

[For the Watchman.]

As there exists a contrariety of opinions respecting the White Pond Lily* in the southern and southwestern part of the U. States, we wish to be informed by yourself, or some correspondent whether the "Bonnet"† of the South, is, or is not, the White Pond Lily.

The description of that plant in the "New Guide," is not sufficiently definite, nor, has the "Improved System," made any improvement in its definition of the plant, with the exception of the plate, which bears a strong resemblance to the blossom of the Bonnet. I am incapable of using the Linnean terms, but shall describe the Bonnet in language of my own.

This plant is common in ponds, rivers, and rivulets, where the bottom is soft, the roots are as large as the arm or leg, and continued, like the

* The "*Lilium Candidum*."

† For our part, we do not know of any plant bearing the description, called Bonnet. According to this description he, R. gives of it. There seems to be a strong analogy between it and the Pond Lilly, if they are not one plant. We never heard, neither can we find the name *Bonnet*, given to the *Lilium Candidum*. Sweet Water Lilly, Toad Lilly, Cow Lilly, and Water Cabbage, are names by which it is sometimes called. This plant called Bonnet in the southern states, possibly, might be the *Nuphar Lutea*, a plant of the same class. However it might easily be ascertained by some of our southern *Botonists* whether it is the *real* Pond Lilly or not.—Ed.

bitter root, sumac, or May apple, sending forth a stem or stalk, which in no instance fails to reach the surface of the water, on the end of which is a large broad leaf that floats. In the ponds of Florida, and lagoons of Arkansas, the leaves are so large and numerous, that I have seen the copper-bellied moccasin, grown venomously green by age, basking on them. There is some difficulty in getting the roots, those that the water has left bare, become green, and are not good, hence the difficulty of getting those under water, in consequence of the numerous feeders that are attached to the main root which reminded me of the millipede.

H. RINGGOLD.

Autauga, Alabama.

THE EFFECTS OF DRINKING COLD WATER IN HOT WEATHER.

The effects of drinking much cold water in very warm weather, are shown to be very deleterious to those who indulge themselves in this dangerous and oftentimes fatal experiment. Injuries and sudden deaths caused by this unrestrained practice have been and still are very frequent. Many persons during the hot weather in the past season in various parts of our country fell victims to the indiscreet use of this, when properly used, wholesome beverage. The cause of water producing such an effect seems not to be generally understood even by the learned physicians of the present day. I will endeavor with as much brevity as possible to give my ideas on the remote predisposing and exciting causes of this distressing complaint, I say "distressing complaint," because those under the influence of this foolish habit experience the greatest distress imaginable, and generally expire with extreme agony.

On the 8th and 9th, also 25th and 26th days of July last, it will be remembered the weather was exceedingly warm, so that it was almost impossible that any person without precaution could endure the intense heat. The temperature of the atmosphere at the surface of the earth in the city of Albany was so great that the mercury in the thermometer stood at 95 degrees Fahrenheit. It might also have been ascertained with the thermometer, that the heat of the human system on these days would not exceed 97 or 98 degrees, and in most people the vital warmth is less. Now a person in an element heated to 95 degrees, and the temperature of his own body not over 2 or 3 degrees above it, must, as is universally the case, experience a great deal of lassitude and weakness. When a person is in this situation the circulation is diminished in force in consequence of the vital warmth of the body, being so near equal to that of the surrounding atmosphere, that the propelling power is less, in proportion to the approach of the external heat, to an equality with the heat of the blood, beyond a due balance of temperature which should be from 8 to 12 degrees higher in the body than in the atmosphere. It is a well known principle in philosophy that bodies of different temperatures have a natural tendency to become equal, by the one imparting, and the other receiving caloric, until an equilibrium is produced, and when that takes place all motion of these bodies must and does cease. Now a person moving in an element and surrounded by an elastic fluid, the temperature of which is almost equal to his own body, and raised to that degree by the influence of the rays of a vertical sun, feels wearied, exhausted, and as he expresses himself, is nearly overcome with the

extreme heat, his appetite impaired, his strength prostrated, and the functions of life deranged.—He is exceedingly thirsty, partly on account of the expansion power of heat rarifying and enlightening the air so that the moisture *rises* to a region where it cannot be subservient to the purposes of respiration. His insatiable thirst prompts him to drink much, and in consequence of the oppression occasioned by the warmth of the air, nature suggests to him the idea of the coldest drink that can be obtained in order to allay the extreme heat.—Indulging himself in this strong propensity he swallows a large quantity of cold water; immediately he becomes chilly, and his stomach and bowels are cramped. It is to be understood that the temperature of the water is considerably below that of the atmosphere, and also that of the body of the person. Now this cold water destitute of any stimulating properties, seeks an equilibrium with the body by distending its frigid qualities through the system, which is effected in a few moments if the water is very cold and the air very warm, and then as we remarked before, there is nothing to propel the circulation of the blood and other fluids, consequently life becomes extinct.—Thus we see there is no motion—no respiration, all the powers of life have ceased to act; the man is dead, and his body in a state soon to be dissolved into its original elements. In this way many have fallen within two hours after taking the fatal draught; yes, I have seen them within forty minutes.

It is evident to all that this man's death was caused by the cold water being taken into the stomach, and that it chilled the whole system; but of the manner in which it effects the body and why death generally takes place in such instances, but *few* seem to understand, much less the proper application of remedies to be made use of in order to reanimate and restore the patient. This cold dense fluid in the stomach rapidly reduces vital action by its requiring the warmth of the body to warm it and rarify the air, consequently the vibrations of the heart are proportionably diminished, and the power to expand the chest and lungs and throw out the useless air is destroyed. It is the influence of what physiologists call "the vital principle" that induces the blood to pass from the heart through the arteries and veins to every part of the system.

The heart, the seat of life, the fountain of circulation, is a large fleshy muscle of various fibres, and is capable of dilation and contraction. It has two large cavities called the right and left ventricles, through which the blood is continually passing and repassing. By the muscles motion or contraction of the heart the blood is conveyed from the right ventricle through the pulmonary artery into the lungs, where it receives oxygen from the air which is conveyed thither through the trachea or wind pipe. After circulating through the lungs it is returned through the pulmonary vein into the left ventricle of the heart. Again by the contraction of this organ, the blood is propelled into the trunk of the aorta or large artery, from whence it is dispersed through various ramifications to all parts of the body, and returned through the veins back into the right ventricle of the heart. And thus by the alternate dilations and contractions of the heart the circulation is continued. And in proportion as the vessels through which the fluids pass are obstructed, from whatever cause or any diminution of the "vital energy," and the natural process of purifying and replenishing the blood is

disturbed, pains and disease are universally experienced. As to the agency, the propelling power, or first cause of the circulation of the blood, there are many vague conjectures and visionary theories afloat, in all of which the writers are obliged to acknowledge their ignorance as to the real knowledge of the cause; but I shall venture to assert it as my opinion that heat or caloric is a powerful inducement to enforce the circulation in this primeval department of human life. Firstly, we know that it has a place at the fountain of life, that it is generated and continued there by the influence of the stimulus in our food and drink; that after the lively current has ceased to flow the animal system is motionless, the vital principle is absent, and heat is extinct. If heat is not the prime mover, it is a powerful agent of life. My object in bringing this to view here is, to illustrate more fully our ideas upon the cause of cold water producing the effect it does upon the animal frame. Cold, we know is a term opposite to heat, and its effect upon the human system when applied externally or internally is directly contrary to that of heat or caloric. I mean to be understood in its visible qualities, for when spoken of chemically, heat is a positive term and cold implies only an absence of this principle.

Now let us suppose a man in good health, strong, robust, and every part of the system perfectly sound—busily employed in his daily avocations without any inconvenience in respect to his health. He is in this situation in a very hot day, the temperature of the atmosphere is 95 degrees and that of his own body about 97 degrees; without drinking any thing cold he must feel faint and very much overcome in consequence of the reduction of the external pressure. He also is extremely thirsty in consequence of the rapid evaporation of the moisture of the system. He takes a large draught of cold water into his stomach which immediately reduces the warmth, impedes the circulation, cramps the stomach and bowels, and chills and benumbs the whole body. The man grows cold, turns black, struggles at every breath and soon dies. Now the question is, how did this water operate upon the system to produce these effects? Before answering this question I will be more explicit in regard to the functions of the body in its healthy state. The blood in its passage from the left ventricle of the heart, in the arteries through the system, accumulates a considerable quantity of labor, which gives the venous blood its purple hue. This blood in its return through the veins to the right ventricle of the heart is carried to the lungs when it comes in contact with the air contained in the vesicles of the lungs, and the redundancy of carbon is thrown off in the form of gas at every respiration. Also a portion of the oxygen of the air inhaled is taken into the blood at each inspiration, which gives it the florid color. And thus the blood is made fit to renew its circulation, when, was it not purified at the lungs it would be unfit to replenish the system. Also, there is a property in the blood called serum, which is dilated, and the whey or watery part is thrown off by perspiration. But when there is a want of action, a deficiency at the fountain, or an absence of heat, whatever be the remote cause, all these functions are more or less deranged.

By the introduction of cold water into the stomach the heat is reduced and the arterial action diminished, consequently the chest is not properly expanded nor the lungs inflated, so there is not action enough to throw out the deleterious acid from the blood at the lungs, neither is the inspira-

tion sufficient to inhale the oxygen to vivify this fluid. Thus if a person has been chilled by drinking cold water in a hot day it will be found on opening a vein that the blood is very dark. This is owing to the carbon that should have been off, being retained, which renders it totally unfit to replenish the system. This excess of carbon in the blood and deficiency of oxygen is the cause of such persons appearing black after death.

It probably will be expected that as long as I have given my views of the cause of cold water producing these effects, that I should point out the remedy properly to be applied in such cases.

In doing this, I will bring nothing to view except such as I have found from observation and a series of experiments to be correct; at least I have good grounds to believe it to be infallible; because it has been thoroughly tested and known to produce the desired effect. According to our theory, we see that the distress and prostration of strength is occasioned by the water being taken into the stomach, which reduces the vital warmth nearly to a level with the surface and the surrounding element by contracting the vessels and reducing vital action, so that the functions of the viscera of the thorax and abdomen are deranged, and the blood is not properly disposed of its impure properties, neither does it imbibe a due degree of oxygen, and the pores of the skin are obstructed, thus the whole system is disordered.

The only safe and salutary means that can be applied in such cases, is, with great precision and moderation, to reduce the temperature of the atmosphere in which the person is surrounded, by bathing the body in cold water, and taking all the measures possible to render the air pure and wholesome that is admitted for him to inhale. Previously, however, there should be administered to him some pure stimulant for to raise the heat of the body and increase vital action. By raising the heat of the body with pure vegetable stimulus, rarifies the air in the chest, increases the velocity of the circulating fluids, throws off the deleterious water by the breath and perspiration, and removes every obstruction, so that all the organs of life and motion will perform their accustomed and due functions.

This course should be followed until there is an unimpeded circulation and breathing effected without difficulty. It sometimes will be necessary to administer an emetic in order to throw the water from the stomach and promote perspiration, at the same time an injection to promote a speedy evacuation from the bowels and stimulate them to a healthy action. And when all this is effected, respiration becomes easy, the circulating fluids assume their natural appearance, and the patient seems disencumbered of an immense impressing load that had burthened him, so that the animal spirits are free, and the whole human machine is restored to health and activity.

How different is this treatment from that pursued by the regular faculty. In the first place they tap a vein in order to enforce the circulation. But then they are under the necessity of making use of all the means they can devise in order to excite action enough to make the blood run, which is seldom effected. In some instances they give a few drops of ether with a view of stimulating, but most generally a powerful dose of calomel is given, and frequently a portion of salts, all of which seldom effects any good. After such a course has been pursued, who ever heard of one in fifty surviving it?

Now we see that their course of treatment is

diametrically opposite to the one I have suggested, and that which we generally pursue. If ours is right theirs is wrong, and vice versa. And there is no other way by which the scrutinizing public can be informed as to the real merits of each, but by a practical demonstration of both. And then we uniformly see a person treated in their scientific way grow cold, languish, swoon away, and die; when under the treatment above recommended, they seem to revive and invigorate from the moment the medicine is first given.

These are my own views in regard to this subject. They are the result of my own observation, which was gathered from witnessing many cases during the past summer which were treated by the regular physicians; and also by treating several cases myself, where, in every instance, I had the pleasing satisfaction of seeing my patients speedily recover.

Whether they are correct or not, I leave it for an intelligent and scrutinizing public to decide.—I should be pleased to have them criticised, and if they will not hear a thorough investigation, I shall hope to receive more light on the subject. At all events I claim the indulgence of the gentle reader, while my heart's desire is continually pressing forward in pursuit of the pure and philosophical truth on all subjects pertaining to the health and happiness of the *human race*.

A. N. BURTON.

Albany, Oct. 1st, 1834.

THE GROWTH OF OUR CAUSE.

One great evidence of the increasing popularity of our system of medicine, is the constant applications of young men to get situations to acquire a knowledge of it. There is scarcely a week passes, but what some one has applied to us for a privilege at our infirmary, to obtain a knowledge of the theory and practice of the Botanic system.

This is what is wanting to spread the system over the globe. When young men of genius and talent embrace the system, and put their shoulders to the cause, it will "go ahead" in spite of the hickerings of a domineering faculty, and the cruel, tyrannical laws, instigated by a monopolizing medical craft.

We anticipate that the day is not far distant, when those who employ Thomsonian physicians will not be ashamed to have it known by their neighbors that they are making use of medicines that grow up on our own soil, and has not got the pompous name of *mineral* or *apothecary*, coupled with it, to give it that peculiar charm which so often entices persons to take that which is frequently their ruin. But all are beginning to realize the importance of safe and salutary medicines when they are in distress, and want immediate relief.

We have correspondence with people in every state in the Union—from whom we are daily receiving testimonials of the great utility of the Thomsonian medicines, and rapid progress of the Botanic cause. We congratulate our friends, and those who have had to stem the torrent of opposition, on the cheering prospect of having the many obstacles removed that we have had to encounter in introducing our system. And we hail the happy day, when such medicines only, shall be used, as are congenial to health, and calculated only to remove disease; and that dangerous and poisonous minerals, such as Calomel, Nitre, Copper, &c., shall be obliterated from the pages of the *Materia Medica*.—ED.

SUPERIOR COURT.

BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE JONES.

James Morison and Thomas Moul, vs. Moses Jacques and Jonathan B. Marsh.—The plaintiffs, who are residents of Great Britain, claim to be the inventors of a certain panacea known as Morison's Hygean Pills. They have an establishment at which they manufacture the article so extensively, that their constant supply on hand is estimated at half a million pounds sterling; while their annual sales in the United States, alone, amounts to two hundred thousand dollars. Their principal agency in this country is established at the corner of Broadway and Canal sts., the agent being a truly certified delegate from an institution denominated the British College of Health.

The distinctive peculiarity of these pills is, that they cure all the ills that flesh is heir to. Not that the ingredients of which they are composed are new to the materia medica—on the contrary, their amazing virtue is the result, solely, of a happy proportion and combination, producing an infallible corrector of the impurities of the blood whence all diseases flow.

It happened that though the plaintiffs kept the secret of their manufacture to themselves, they had no patent for a monopoly of such a blessing—so that the benevolent design conceived by the defendants, (who are druggists in Pearl st.) to disseminate its benefits more widely among mankind, could not, it was thought, be hindered by operation of law. The latter, therefore, analysed the panacea, discovered the drugs, and guessed at the vegetables of which it was compounded, and then commenced, themselves, the manipulation of Hygean Pills, as good, in their own opinion, as those which had the sanction of the British College of Health. Judging, moreover, that the healing, no less than the scaling virtues of the original medicine, might consist somewhat in the name and dress under which it had acquired such celebrity, they gave their production the same appellation, and clothed it with the fac similes of the original printed wrappers and labels; and, finally, that no circumstance might be wanted to its efficacy, they sold it under the modest character of agents for the plaintiffs.

How profitable an operation this proved to be, is not known—except that it transpired in evidence that the real agents of the plaintiffs, having discovered this diversion of a portion of their wonted revenue into the pockets of the defendants, employed a spy, who called upon the latter in the character of a customer; and that they, by way of inducing him to become a sub agent somewhere in the west, boasted within a short period that their sales in this city had amounted to \$2000, and in Rochester to \$1000. It was also evidence that the commission of the agents was 33½ per cent.; and that the cost of the ingredients both of the genuine and spurious pills, was comparatively trifling. Whatever the receipts of the defendants might be, therefore, the plaintiffs conceived that they had a right to them; deducting commissions, and the expenses of the manufacture; and for this they brought the present suit, in the form of a special action on the case.

The present, if we mistake not, was the second trial had in this cause. At all events, it has several times been before the court for argument, interlocutory motion or trial, and, in the hands of the learned council employed, has always afforded matter for merriment which can better be imagined than reported.

The Chief Justice, in his charge, held that though, inasmuch as the plaintiffs had no patent for the medicine in question, the defendants might be justified in compounding and vending a similar article, even calling it by the same name, so that they sold it as made by themselves, or by whomsoever it was made; yet that, in reference to their having falsely pretended that it was a manufacture of the plaintiffs, and falsely professed to sell it as their agents, there had been, under all the circumstances, such an infringement of the equitable rights of the plaintiffs as would, he inclined to think, support the action at least. He should so assume for the present, and leave the question of damages, on that assumption, to be settled by the jury as being their peculiar province.

The jury retired, taking with them a quantity of the several varieties of pills manufactured by each party, and on the following morning returned a verdict for the plaintiffs of \$404.

Anthon and Bixby for the plaintiffs; Gerard for the defendants.—*Courier*.

PERSPIRATION.—"Kell, by a very accurate set of experiments, ascertained that in his own person he perspired thirty ounces in twenty-four hours. Hales, by experiments equally accurate, determined a sun-flower of the weight of three pounds only, throws off twenty-two ounces in the same period of time, or nearly half its own weight."

But what is *perspiration*? Plain as the answer to the question may be, to a portion of the community, it is not understood at all by many. Some attach no definite idea to the term. Others seeing the word "experiments," and several figures in the same connection, conclude at once, that it is something tedious or difficult, or perhaps beyond their comprehension, and pass over it. Others still have no idea that a person *perspires* at all, except when that profuse discharge takes place from the vessels, commonly known by the name of *sweating*.

Now sweating is only increased and *profuse* discharge from the vessels at the surface of the skin, of the same fluid which is passing off, so long as we are in health, at every moment of our lives. If we sit near a white wall in a hot summer's day, while the sun is shining on us and the wall, we may see the shadows of masses of vapor ascending like smoke on the wall. Or take a looking-glass and hold it within an inch of the body or limbs of a person, and you will soon find it dimed by moisture. That this effect is not produced by our breathing is plain, because if we hold our breath, or place the mirror opposite our back, the same result follows.

The truth is that every square inch of the surface of the human body—except perhaps the eye balls, nail, &c. has in it thousands (probably tens of thousands) of small holes or pores, from which so long as we are in health, a vapor more or less abundant, according to circumstances, is constantly issuing. To check this moisture—let it be done by what means it may—and let it remain checked for a considerable time, produces mischief. Sometimes the evil appears in the form what we call colds; at other times it produces rheumatism, fevers, and consumption. To *increase* it very greatly for a considerable time, so that a person is said to sweat *profusely*, unless done for the purpose of removing disease which already exists, is also injurious in the end.

But perspiration may be checked or rendered *profuse*, in a great many ways. Some of these

may be pointed out hereafter, as well as the manner in which such effects operate to produce dangerous diseases. I do not believe all adults in health ought to perspire as *much* in twenty-four hours as Keil says he did. Still they ought to perspire at all times, and in *considerable* quantity; and whether the pores of the skin are stopped by dirt or by uncleanly garments, or by great cold or heat, or by sudden chills, the consequence in time may be equally dreadful.—*Peoples Magazine*.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

How to sleep comfortably.—Man is more the child of habit than any other creature, and the study of it is curious and interesting. I knew a man, Adam Neil, who went into Edinburgh as an apprentice to an apothecary; and his circumstances compelling him to take the cheapest lodgings he could get, he took a room above a smith's, which no person would take at two shillings a week;—but what with the continual pelting on the smithy, and the roar of the bellows and fire, poor Neil could get no sleep, nor, when his landlady or any other body entered the room, hear a word they said; and in consequence, he got a habit of speaking so loud, that even in the shop his voice was heard through all the street. Every night and every morning poor Neil cursed that smithy, and his greatest ambition on earth was to be enabled to change his lodgings. He got at length a superior situation, and the first thing he did was to change his lodgings, and take two elegant rooms in Richmond place, after having occupied his old room for eleven years. But the eternal clink of the smithy was wanting, and not one wink could Adam Neil sleep in his new lodgings. For seven nights, he declared, in my hearing, that he did not sleep seven minutes. He said he sometimes prayed and sometimes swore unto himself; but sleep had utterly departed from his eyes; so that on the eighth day he was obliged to go and beg his old lodgings back again, and there he still remained when I knew him, a rich, hearty, jovial, loud-speaking old fellow.—*Sermons by the Ettrick Shepherd*.

A sound sleeper.—Early on Thursday morning, the floor of an upper chamber in the Brewery of Mr. Sheriff Hotham gave way, and in its descent some of the rafters came in contact with the wall of the next apartment, in which the head brewer slept. The bed head was close to the wall, going straight up at the back, and projecting a short way at the top over the bed. The concussion had forced the head of the bed completely over the sleeper, the top and foot of the bed meeting. But what is most singular, the brewer was not in the least disturbed by the accident. He slept soundly till it was discovered in the morning, and when called up, he refused to leave his "snug berth," till he had finished his nap.—*York Courier*.

FIFTY-THIRD SESSION, CHAP. 126.
AN ACT concerning the Practice of Physic and Surgery in this State.

Passed April 7, 1830.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

§ 1. All that part of section twenty-second of title seventh of chapter fourteenth of the first part of the Revised Statutes after the words "such practice," at the end of the third line, be and the same is hereby repealed.

§ 2. Every person* not authorised by law, who shall practice physic or surgery within this state, shall for each offence of which he may be duly convicted, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars, to be recovered, with costs of suit, before any justice of the peace of the county where such penalty shall be incurred, by any person who shall prosecute for the same; and the justice before whom such conviction shall be had, shall pay the same to the overseers of the poor of the town where such conviction shall be had, for the use of the poor of such town, or of the county poor where the distinction between town and county poor shall have been abolished. But the provisions of this section shall not be deemed and taken to extend to or debar any person from using or applying, for the benefit of any sick person, any roots, barks, or herbs, the growth or produce of the United States.†

N. B. The above law was so amended during the past winter, as to prohibit Botanic Practitioners from receiving compensation for practice under the penalty of \$25 per each offence.

JOHN THOMSON.

* Having reference to those who have gone through with the regular course of study; and have been excluded from the Medical Society for malpractice, or misconduct of any kind.

† Being authorized by statute to practice, common law entitles us to reward for our labor—such are the opinions of the most eminent jurists of the day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUCHET.

LOUIS-GABRIEL SUCHET, the son of a silk manufacturer of Lyons, was born the 2d of March, 1770. At the age of twenty, he entered as a volunteer into a regiment raised by his native town. In 1793, placed at the head of a battalion, he distinguished himself at the siege of Toulon, and took prisoner General O'Hara. In 1794 he passed to the army of Italy, and was present at the battle of Vado, and at Laona, where, at the head of his battalion, he carried off three standards from the Austrians. In 1796 he commanded the eighteenth battalion under Massena, and took a part in the actions at Dego, Lodi, the Borghetto, Rivoli, Castiglione, Peschiera, Trento, Bassano, Arcole, and Cérca, where he was dangerously wounded. Before he was sufficiently recovered, he joined the brigade, and made the brilliant campaign which led to the treaty of Campo Formio. He was again wounded at Tarvis, and a third time at Neumarkt, in Styria; where he was made chief of brigade on the field of battle.

In 1798, having borne a distinguished part in the campaign against the Swiss, he was sent to Paris with twenty-three standards taken from the enemy. He now obtained the rank of general of brigade, and was on the point of proceeding with the expedition to Egypt, when he was suddenly retained to restore discipline and confidence in the army of Italy. He was afterward sent to the army of the Danube, at the head of which he exerted himself in defending the country of the Grisons. Joubert, his friend, having been intrusted with the command of the army of Italy, Suchet joined him, as general of division and chief of his staff. Throughout these and the ensuing campaigns, he was remarkable for the discipline of his troops. Though active and firm, and confi-

dent both in himself and his followers, he never suffered himself to be betrayed into any step where success appeared doubtful. Sometimes his corps formed a part of the grand army, at others he manœuvred at a distance from it; but whether acting in obedience to precise orders, or left to his own sound judgment, he uniformly gave satisfaction to the general-in-chief.

After the treaty of Luneville, he was made inspector-general of the infantry; in 1803 he was named a member of the Legion of Honour; and in 1804 appointed governor of the imperial palace of Lacken. But he was soon summoned to the campaign in Germany, where, at Ulm, at Hollarbrunn, and especially at Austerlitz in 1805, at Saalfeld and Jena in 1806, and at Pultusk in 1807, he greatly contributed to the success of the French arms. In 1808 he was rewarded with the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour, with an endowment of twenty thousand francs, and raised to the dignity of count of the empire.

He was next sent to Spain, and placed at the head of the forces in Aragon. The weakness and the discontented and dispirited state of his army gave him some uneasiness; "but Suchet," says Colonel Napier, "was no ordinary man; and with equal prudence and vigor he commenced a system of discipline in his corps and of order in his government that afterward carried him, with scarcely a check, from one success to another, until he obtained the rank of marshal for himself, and the honor for his corps of being the only one in Spain that never suffered any signal reverse." In 1809 he covered the siege of Saragossa, and twice defeated Blake. In 1810 he took Lerida, defeated O'Donnell, and reduced Mequinanza and Tortosa. In 1811 he reduced San Felipe, and, after fifty-six days' vigorous siege, Tarragona.—Monserat, Oropesa, Sagunto followed the same fate, and Blake was a third time defeated more disastrously than before. But the most important of his conquests was the city of Valencia, which surrendered in January, 1812. He ended this brilliant campaign by the reduction of two fortresses, which completed the subjugation of the ancient kingdom of that name. To mark his sense of Suchet's distinguished services, Napoleon bestowed on him the title of Duke of Albufera, with the investiture of that rich domain.

But his career of victory was now over. The decisive battle of Vittoria, which forced a great proportion of the French troops to flee beyond the Pyrenees, compelled him to evacuate Valencia; but he contrived to maintain himself for some time in Catalonia. One of his last acts was to receive Ferdinand, who had been released from Valençay, and conduct him to the Spanish army.

Receiving official intelligence of Napoleon's abdication, he caused Louis XVIII. to be acknowledged by the army, and handed over his authority to the Duke of Angoulême. By the restored monarch he was made a peer of France, and governor of the fifth military division at Strasburg, at which place he was when Bonaparte returned from Elba. He maintained fidelity among the troops until the king had left France, when the current of opinion and events was too potent to be resisted: he hastened to Paris, and was persuaded to accept a command under his old master. At the head of the army of the Alps, consisting of only ten thousand men, he beat the Piedmontese, and afterward the Austrians. The advance of the grand Austrian army, however, one hundred thousand strong, compelled him to fall back on Lyons,

but he saved his native city from plunder by an honorable capitulation. For a time he lost his civil, but not his military honors; and in 1822 the peerage was restored to him. He died at Marseilles on the 31 of January, 1826, ere he had completed his fifty-sixth year.

Suchet's military career was unstained by rapine and inhumanity. Though compelled to maintain his troops by contributions on the vanquished inhabitants, he never tolerated excesses. His severe discipline, his love of justice, his moderation, and his humanity have rendered his name estimable even in Spain. Shortly before his death, he drew up an historical memoir of his campaign in that country, which has since been published.

Napoleon said at St. Helena, that "if he had had two such field-m Marshals as Suchet in Spain, he should not only have conquered, but kept the Peninsula. His sound judgment, his governing yet conciliating spirit, his military tact, and his bravery had procured him astonishing success.—It is a pity that a sovereign cannot improvise men of his stamp."

(From the Albany Evening Journal.)

Sir—You will recollect in a former number of your paper, I promised the *fraudulent* in the oil trade an untiring perseverance in exposing their fraud. The country is yet imposed upon by large quantities of spurious oil, having no Oleometers to detect it, and they are cheated of their money, and the fair dealer is deprived of a profit by being undersold. The honest may despair of ever making profit until they are hunted out. The Oleometer tells who they are.

In furtherance of that promise, I agree to give to every person an Oleometer that has none, who purchases of me one hundred gallons of oil at the New York wholesale price.

I further agree to every printer, or his order, in this state or out, who will give this article one conspicuous insertion, together with the law, in their paper, a barrel of oil at New York price, together with one dollar in money. Those promises to stand good for one year.

Sperm oil may be tested with a Hydrometer, if pure, will agree 52 per cent above proof. Take spirit 50 per cent above proof, pure oil will swim upon it, and impure will sink. Put pure sperm oil in a wine glass, and drop impure upon it, the impure will be seen going to the bottom in drops. No. 15 State-street, Albany.

SILVANUS J. PENNIMAN.

The following is a copy of the Law passed by the Legislature of this State, 1832, for the prevention of frauds in the sale of Oil.

Sec. 1. All Oils sold under various names of Sperm, Lamp, Summer, Fall and Winter Oils, shall be deemed to be Pure Sperm oil.

Sec. 2. The test of Pure Sperm Oil, is declared to be in Southworth's Oleometer.

Sec. 3. All Oils sold under the names aforesaid, which shall be adulterated from Pure Sperm Oil, shall be deemed *Whale Oil*, and the vender or venders, shall be liable to the purchaser or purchasers, for the difference in value between Pure Sperm Oil and Whale Oil, unless the adulteration is disclosed to the purchaser, at the time of Sale, and to be recovered in the Court in this State, having jurisdiction thereof, with costs of suit.

Sec. 4. Any person, who shall sell any Oil or Oils, commonly known under the names specified in the first section of this Act, which have been

adulterated by a maxim of Whale Oil, or inferior Oils, and not disclosing the full amount of adulteration to the purchaser, shall forfeit for every such offence, fifteen dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit, in an action of debt or assumpsit, in the name and for the benefit of any person who shall prosecute for the same.

ODD SCRAPS FOR THE ECONOMICAL.

Glass vessels in a cyindrcal form, may be cut in two, by tying around them a worsted thread, thoroughly wet with spirits of turpentine, and then setting fire to the thread.

Court plaster is made of thin silk dipped in dissolved isinglass and dried, then dipped several times in the white of egg and dried.

When plain tortoise shell combs are defaced, the polish may be renewed by rubbing them with pulverised rotten-stone and oil. The rotten-stone should be sifted through muslin. It looks better to be rubbed on by the hand. The jewellers afterwards polish them by rubbing them with dry *rouge powder*; but sifted magnesia does just as well—and if the ladies had rouge, perhaps they would, *by mistake*; put it upon their cheeks, instead of their combs; and therefore spoil their complexions.

The best way to cleanse gold is, to wash it in warm suds made of delicate soap, with ten or fifteen drops of *sabvolatile* in it. This makes jewels very brilliant.

Straw carpets should be washed in salt and water, and wiped with a dry, coarse towel. They have a strong tendency to turn yellow; and the salt prevents it. Moisture makes them decay soon; therefore they should be kept thoroughly dry.

Rye paste is more adhesive than any other paste; because the grain is very glutinous. It is much improved by adding a little pounded alum, while it is boiling. This makes it as strong as glue.

Red ants are among the worst plagues that can infest a house. A lady who had long been troubled with them, assured me that she destroyed them in a few days, after the following manner.—She placed a dish of cracked shagbarks (of which they are more fond than of anything else) in the closet. They soon gathered upon it in troops.—She then put some corrosive sublimate in a cup; ordered the dish to be carried carefully to the fire, and all its contents brushed in; while she swept the few that dropped upon the shelf into the cup, and, with a feather, wet all the cracks from whence they came, with corrosive sublimate. When this had been repeated four or five times, the house was effectually cleared. Too much care cannot be taken of corrosive sublimate, especially when children are about. Many dreadful accidents have happened in consequence of carelessness.—Bottles which have contained it, should be buried; cups be boiled out in ashes and water. If kept in the house it should be hung up high, out of reach, with poison written upon it in large letters.

The neatest way to separate wax from honey-comb is to tie the comb up in a linen or woollen bag; place it in a kettle of cold water, and hang it over the fire. As the water heats, the wax melts, and rises to the surface, while all the impurities remain in the bag. It is well to put a few pebbles in the bag to keep it from floating.

Honey may be separated from the comb, by placing it in the hot sun, or before the fire, with two or three colanders or sieves, each finer than the other, under it.

SUMMARY.

Capt. Scet, author of "Recollections of a Naval Life," in which he has occasion to draw largely upon his inventive faculties respecting the Americans, has been presented to the King of England. The book, an English paper says—"possesses a national importance, as placing in their true light many of the circumstances that occurred in the late American war, which have been so misrepresented on the other side of the Atlantic. In all the affairs spoken of by the Captain he was himself personally concerned."

The Austrian General Count de Herzogenberg, who was commander at Paris for the Austrian army in 1814, died a few days ago at Vienna.

In four years ending with 1832, the deaths within the London Bills of mortality, amounted to 65,359, of which 19,261, or considerably more than one-fourth are reported to have died of consumption.

In Wallacha is a Greek monastery, the four towers of which appear as if they would every moment fall in; an optical deception produced by the inclination of the windows and of the filigees which run round the towers.

Mr Welch of Annapolis, freed his hands from warts by sending sparks of electric matter through them, for five minutes daily, during five days.

At the York Assises, Mr Ridsdale obtained a verdict for £500 damages against Mr Gully, for an assault.

In a recent work, published by a Spaniard, the gross value of the annual produce of the coal mines of England, is estimated at 450,000,000 of francs, and that of the gold and silver mines of America is only 220,000,000 francs.

An agriculturalist residing in the Norther part of Gloucestershire, was lately invited to sup with a friend in a neighboring town; the evening was enlivened by music, both vocal and instrumental. On the following morning he met one of the guests, who said, "Well farmer—, how did you enjoy yourself last night?—were not the quartets excellent?"—"Why sir I can't say I didn't taste em, but the pork chops were the finest I ever ate."

ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.—At a recent meeting of this Society, Dr Traill, described an anemoscope of his invention, by which the varying directions of the wind may be accurately registered. Dr. Read made some experiments with the Drummond light, showing that it might be substituted for the iron ball experiments, exhibiting the radiation of heat by reflection; and, as a striking proof of the intensity of its light that the flame of a spirit lamp placed between it and a white surface had a shadow, a fact at variance with common belief.

GAMBLING.—The "ruling passion strong in death" was horribly exemplified a few evenings since at one of those haunts of vice, folly, and depravity, whose emphatic denomination is unfit for "ears polite." An Italian, while playing his martingale at *at rouge et noir*, was suddenly taken ill, but nevertheless he persisted in playing the last stake, 5,000 francs, which he lost. His features became convulsed, his face changed to the hue of *drab vert*, he sank on the floor, and in a few minutes ceased to exist! You may judge of the effect this shocking scene produced in that society, when I state from two credible authorities, that several of the surrounding by-standers almost disputed for the unhappy man's vacant chair. The gentleman who related this dreadful fact said he

had once beheld a similar spectacle in St. James's street, on a Sunday evening, but that he would take care not to complete "the three warnings."—*Morning Herald*.

Several skeletons have been dug up in the parish of Stowe, one of them of colossal size, and one having an antique gold ring round the bone of one finger. It is remarkable that they all have been found in or near gravel pits.—*Bucks Herald*.

Lord Woodhouse who has attained his 94th year, is the father of the House of Peers. Lord Stowell is next in age to the venerable nobleman, having reached his 89th year. There are nearly 70 Peers in the House of Lords, between 76 and 80 years of age.

REVERSE OF FORTUNE.—A noble lord, once the associate of royalty, and giving dinners in St. James's square, may be seen wandering about Park in a state of almost complete destitution.—So much for fortune, or, as Napoleon said, destiny!

RAIL ROADS.—The road from London to Greenwich, is advancing rapidly to its completion, and active measures are taken to carry it on to Dover. Should the French complete their rail road from Calais to Paris, the capitals of France and England will be within a days ride of each other. The distance from Liverpool to London, by the Grand Junction and the Birmingham rail-way will be 210 miles, and the distance will be accomplished in ten hours. From London to Dover, over the Greenwich viaduct, will be seventy-two miles, and be performed in four hours. The steam-vessels perform the twenty-one miles from Dover to Calais in two hours; and as the 180 miles from Calais to Paris will be performed in eight hours by the intended rail way, the traveller will be conveyed from London to Liverpool, via Birmingham in ten hours; from London to Paris in fourteen; and the whole distance from Liverpool to Paris (483 miles) in 24 hours!

The late European papers state that an Irish Baronet, had been lately admitted into the Meath Hospital as a *pauper* patient. So goes the glory of the world. Quere. Where are the friends that hunted on his estates, partook of the hospitality of his castle, and drank his wine?

A Miss Farthing, in Oxford street, died of fright in consequence of breaking a looking glass, from a superstitious apprehension of some calamity. The superstition is just as applicable to any other article subject to being broken.

The congress of Vienna will soon conclude its sittings and publish its Protocol. It is singular to observe the general indifference felt towards this once potent body, and all its acts. England in particular seems to take little interest in its deliberations.

A woman who used to skin cats for a living, stole a child for the purpose of getting its clothes. From her cat-skinning and child-thieving appearance at the Bar, she looked more like a *witch* than a human being.

The Princess Victoria, the future Queen of England, is 15 years old.

A Mr. Dominick Olivera left £80,000 in real estate to three natural sons, on condition of their forfeiting the same if they married Scotch women; but as the sons were proved to be aliens, the bequest fell to the share of the king.

No fights arranged for the last month by the fancy. If they had the weather as hot as it was on Tuesday last, fighting would have been out of the question.

A division of the church treasure took place at Basle. The altar-table, which is of massive gold, fell to the share of Basle county.

A woman and two daughters died almost instantaneously in France, on drinking from a barrel of cider a year old, in which a dead serpent was found. The reptile had probably crept in the bung hole, left open for the liquor to ferment.

A dram-drinking woman by the name of Whittington, claiming to be a descendant of the famous Whittington and his cat, was brought before the Lord Mayor as a *flare-up*, but commuted with his Lordship for a shilling and a pair of shoes, on a positive promise to go into the country, and not disgrace the memory of her sober, industrious, and distinguished ancestor, by such beastly exhibitions.

A man was arrested for murder in Ireland, after an absence of 36 years.

A letter from one of the most respectable houses at Gibraltar, contains further and very decided testimony in favor of the valuable properties of the flour manufactured after the process employed by Mr. Nathan Tyson, of this city. The writer says:—

"I have this day shown to the contractors for the supply of the troops of the garrison son, a barrel of your flour which was landed from the Caroline, in December, 1832. It is perfectly sweet, and free from bad taste or smell, as at the moment of its landing, and without the least appearance of dust or excessive dryness."

This barrel was part of a lot which had undergone the drying process invented by Mr. T. and was shipped nearly two years ago to Gibraltar, for the purpose of proving the value of that mode of manufacture in keeping the article sweet and sound for a great length of time. After this long interval, the testimony which we have just quoted, is given in its favor. The notices which we have heretofore published on this subject contained equally strong evidences of the 'keeping' property of this flour, in ports in the warmest latitudes, both in the Atlantic and Pacific. The efficiency of the process, by which the flour is divested of its moisture and consequent tendency to deterioration, without affecting its nutritious properties, appears, therefore, to be established beyond question. As a further proof of its value, we may be permitted to mention that an entire cargo of this flour sent to one of the most distant Pacific ports, has turned out so well that another has been ordered, and is at this moment making for the same destination. We are surprised that the millers of the West, who send their flour to the New Orleans market, have not turned their attention to Mr. Tyson's invention, supplying as it does an important desideratum for flour destined to hot climates or long voyages.—*Baltimore American*.

WOMEN.—Women are formed for attachment. Their gratitude is unimpeachable. Their love is an unceasing fountain of delight to the man who has once attained it, and knows how to deserve it. But that very keenness of sensibility which, if well cultivated, would prove the source of your highest enjoyment, may grow to bitterness and wormwood if you fail to attend to it or abuse it.—*Id.*

A day or two since, a lady, on a visit to the British Museum, asked the person in attendance if they had a skull of Oliver Cromwell. Being answered in the negative, "Dear me," said she, "that's something very strange; they've one at Exford!" [This lady must have been more *green* than *blue*.]

Washerwoman's Union.—The respectable old ladies of Kensington, yclept washerwomen, suddenly left their suds last week, and struck for an advance. No less than 70 of these fair dames united to demand that they should have, instead of their usual allowance, (2s. 6d. per diem and two half-pints of beer,) 3s. per diem and beer as usual. Prodigious! They elected Mr. Michael Angelo Taylor their Patron, he being M. P. for Sudbury. Their resolutions were rather of a soporific character, in which the King's English was rather mangled; many allusions were made to that great advocate of freedom, Washington. After lathering away at their employers for a while, they gained their point, through the invention of their only friend Mr. *Tubbs*, whose health they drank, in a nip of beer, with all the honors.

Whimsical Horse.—There is a very fine horse in the possession of Sir Henry Meux, & Co., the eminent brewers, which is used as a dray horse, but is so tractable that he is left sometimes without any restraint to walk about the yard, and return to the stable, according to his fancy. In the yard there are also a few pigs of a peculiar breed, which are fed on grain and corn, and to these pigs the horse has evidently an insuperable objection, which is illustrated by the following fact:—There is a long deep trough in the yard, holding water for the horse, to which this horse goes alone with his mouth full of corn, which he saves from his supply. When he reaches the trough he lets the corn fall near it on the ground, and when the young swine approach to eat it, (for the old ones keep aloof,) he suddenly seizes one of them by the tail, pops him into the trough, and then capers about the yard, seemingly delighted with the frolic. The noise of the pig soon brings the man to its assistance, who knows, from experience, what is the matter, while the horse indulges in all sorts of antics, by way of horse laugh, and then returns quietly to the stable.—*London paper*.

The number of the inhabitants of Alexandria, in Egypt, amounts to 36,000 or 40,000 souls; 3,000 of whom are English, Maltese and Ionians, under the protection of England. Under that of the French Consulate are 300 Frenchmen, 40 Germans, 30 Romans, 10 Swiss, 10 Algerenes, and 20 Lenantines. There are, moreover, 400 Greeks, 500 Tuscans, 196 Austrians, 150 Neapolitans, 70 Sardinians, and 60 Spaniards. Total, 4,876 foreigners.

A gentleman and his son from the interior arrived in this city a few days since and took lodgings at one of our public hotels—in the morning they were the first at the breakfast table and with appetites as keen as a brier, on casting their eyes over the good things there congregated, their mouths began to water for the savory dishes displayed—the parent, with a due regard for his son's comfort, inquired what he should help him to?—the son, rising upon his knees in the chair, and extending himself across the table, with a wishful look replied, "Father, I'm not very hungry, but I'll take two of them ere linkems and a tater and two of them ere square nuts and a twister and a d***nd great junk of that ere mince pie."

The above is a fact, and in consequence of the

precocity of the youth, he has been placed in the Compting house of one of our most respectable merchants.—*Boston News*.

☞ The following advertisement is from a New York paper:—

"Chambers to Let.—A set of chambers in a well finished house, situated directly opposite Trinity Church; well calculated for a small family. In addition to the tenement's being in a good neighborhood, and near a church, there is directly in view from the windows a *Grave-yard*, which adds much to the advantages which belong to the situation, and cannot fail to be properly estimated by every contemplative mind—by every man who is at all desirous of preparing himself to leave this *miserable* world, with well grounded hopes of finding a better one.

For particulars inquire of

THOMAS PRATT, K. R. C."

When the late Beparticularasyouvalueyourhealth Conway removed from Green street to the house which he last occupied in Tremont street, the *Galaxy* announced the event thus:

"W. T. Conway has removed from his late residence, and taken a house opposite the *Old Granary Burying Ground*, for the better accommodation of his patients."—*Transcript*.

INTERESTING LETTER.—A friend has handed as a letter from his correspondent at Rome, the envelope of which was dated March 8th, 1834, and the several passages written and dated respectively as follows:

Mount Vesuvius, Feb. 9, 1834.—I am now on the burning mountain, and have just put my stick into the fiery current. The crater is throwing up fire and stones.

Feb. 19.—I am now in the tomb of the great poet Virgil. The beautiful Bay of Naples is spread before me. No poetaster has defiled this tomb with verses.

Feb. 21.—I am now writing on a table in the midst of Herculaneum. I have descended about sixty feet below the surface of the lava, and in the Theatre, the rolling of carriages over the pavement above echoes through this tomb like thunder.

The Pantheon, Rome, March 6.—I finish my letter from beneath the Dome of the Rotunda, I am standing on a marble floor which was trod by man before the Christian Era. For beauty of construction it is truly wonderful. It may stand to tell to Roman taste for centuries after the Malaria shall have drawn down the inhabitants of the Eternal city to the mountains.

Amount of Flour and Meal, inspected for the Port of Philadelphia, for the last six months, ending June 30, 1834.—Wheat Flour 135,600 barrels; do. do. 8,977 half do.; Rye do. 15,026 barrels; Middlins 1,063 do.; Corn Meal 11,837 do.; do. do. 3,174 hhds.

A Good Stick.—A single stick of St. Domingo mahogany, measuring 179 feet, board measure, was sold at auction at Boston on Tuesday last, at \$4 per foot, making the cost and value of the log *seven hundred and sixteen dollars!* It was imported in the brig Baltimore, Capt. Davis.

Quebec, July 9.

The heat of the atmosphere yesterday and today has been most oppressive. Yesterday the thermometer rose to 92. To-day it has risen to 95, 96, 97, (and near 98 at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 o'clock,) in the shade, in the Lower Town.

The Norristown, (Pa.) Register of Wednesday says—

The harvest in this county is abundant, the wheat particularly fine, and is getting in in good condition. From other places the gratifying intelligence is daily received of abundant crops of the staff of life—the crops of corn, oats and potatoes are promising, and the prospect to the farmer truly cheering. We have reason to be thankful to the Giver of all good for his continued blessings.

An eccentric preacher in his address to his congregation lately, observed that "there is as much chance for a drunken man to inherit the kingdom of heaven as there is for a pig to climb up an apple tree and sing like a nightingale.

A Deficiency of Evidence.—A son of Galen, who was very angry when any joke was passed on physicians, once defended himself from railleury. "I defy any person whom I ever attended, to accuse me of ignorance or neglect." "That you may safely do, for you know doctor, *dead men* tell no tales."

Too much sorrow in a man is as much to be condemned, as too much boldness in a woman.—*Bias*.

A Russian nobieman, lately deceased, has left a legacy of 50,000 rubles, to increase at compound interest till the year 1925, when the accumulated capital is to be given as a prize for the best history in Russian of the reign of the Emperor Alexander. The capital, it is calculated, will then amount to nearly 2,000,000 rubles.

A representative from Ireland, in the reformed parliament, has suggested an admirable mode of quelling a strike among the journeymen tailors, by "wearing only ready-made clothes—and the devil a stitch of work would the poor devils have to do."

An individual who saw Lafayette upon his death bed, and tried to gather from him some of his latest opinions on men and things, states, says the London Spectator, that the dying old General said to him of Louis Phillippe, "*C'est une fourbe—et nous avons ete victimes de sa fourberie.*" (He is a cheat—and we have been the victims of his imposture.)

Well done, Nantucket.—The free hearted and open handed Nantucketers have recently made up the handsome purse of six hundred dollars, for the benefit of the Institution for the Blind at Boston.

Edward H. Courtney, of the West Point Academy, has been appointed Professor of Mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania.

The conquest of Algiers by the French has led to the discovery of a *cement* which is said to stand the weather better than any marble, and is used in the public works of that city. It is composed of two parts of ashes, three of clay and one of sand. This composition is called by the Moors "*Fab-bi*."

Montesquien in his Spirit of Laws, cites a practice among the savages of Louisiana, as an excellent illustration of despotism. When they wished to gather fruit, he says "*they cut down the tree on which it grew.*"

An absconding slave from Virginia stabbed Mr J. J. V. Westervelt, the deputy sheriff of the city of New York, a few days since, while executing a precept for his arrest.

Commodore Laborde, and the French consul, died at Havanna, on the 11th April of Cholera.

Messrs Gay & Bottom, of Lisbon, Connecticut, have commenced the manufacture of *silk*. They have invented and constructed power looms, and all the necessary machinery required for the undertaking.

A letter from an American in Constantinople says, "that the frigate United States, made a very sensible impression in our favor; so clever in fact do they consider our nation, that the Turks are convinced the *Vicar of the Prophet will permit us to have a king*, there being but seven crowned heads that reign with his consent."—Now this *Vicar* must be a most condescending and aimable gentleman!

QUICK WORK.—At a marriage of a Mr Sears to Miss Palmer, which took place at Clarkstown, New York, a few days since, a Mr. L. Phillips became so enamored with the sister of Miss Palmer, that after a few minutes conversation, during which they seemed highly pleased with each other, they desired the Dominie to tie them in wedlock's holy bands.

THE BIRCH TO THE CHILD.—Married in Pittsfield, on the 18th inst. Mr Bushrod Birch to Miss Rachel Child. Strange the child should have such an inclination to the Birch!

A FREAK OF NATURE.—A man incrustated with a barnacle or stone like skin, which is covered nearly all over with enormous bony or shell like concretions, resembling clusters of shells or the barnacles adhering to the native oyster, which are of a white color, and to the touch rough and hard, productive of no pain, and the only inconvenience experienced is a sense of tightness and almost entire want of rest, as the pressure of a recumbent posture gives to him the sensation of lying upon a bag of sticks, is exhibiting in Aldersgate-st.

In Staffordshire, England, a young girl about fifteen years of age, who had been employed in weeding a cornfield, went to a pit in the field to wash her hands before she took dinner. She had no sooner put her hands into the water, than one of them was seized by a pike, she drew forth her hand with a jirk, and threw the fish some distance into the field. It was nearly three feet long.

A large whale of the humpback species was seen near Nahant on Thursday last; several of the visitors being able to get a distinct view of his shape and size. It is supposed to be the same whale seen at Gloucester the day before, and that he is still in the outer harbor.—*Boston Traveller.*

EFFECT ON THE AIR OF FIRING CANNON.—Mr. Robertson, the aeronaut, in his last ascension from Castle Garden, states that he was very much annoyed by the firing of cannon, perhaps at the Navy Yard. Every discharge made his balloon shake like an aspen; and at times, he was not without apprehension of danger from the circumstance. The increase of his distance from the earth, did not diminish the effect of the concussion.—*Post.*

In several factories at Lowell, Mass. a capital of five and a half million of dollars is invested.—Nearly 6000 persons are employed in them, 4500 of whom are females. Two of the companies, with nine mills consume 246 bales of cotton, every week, and manufacture 295,000 yards of cotton per week. The Merrimack Company consumes 5000 tons of coal and 1400 yards of wood per annum. The total annual consumption of anthracite coal is 7100 tons, of charcoal, 5000 bushels, of wood, 3,500; of oil 26,00 gallons.—The weekly salaries of the female operatives amount to \$14,868 75—the weekly salaries of the male operatives to \$18,860: Total per annum, \$1,493,894 00! These facts are from a statement recently published in the Bunker Hill Aurora.

At a Meeting of the Thomsonian Friendly Botanic Society of the city of Baltimore and vicinity, held at the Bazaar on the 9th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the National Botanic Convention of the United States to meet in Baltimore on the second Monday in October next. After transacting other important business relating to the Thomsonian system of medical practice, the following persons were appointed delegates to the convention, viz: Roger Brooks, James P. Stables, Leonard Frailey, Edward N. Swency and Joseph Walker.

By order

MAULDEN PERINE, *Secretary.*

N. B. The Convention will meet in the Saloon of the Atheneum in the city of Baltimore on Monday the 13th of October next, at 10 o'clock,
A. M. M. P. Sec.

AGENTS FOR THE WATCHMAN.

The following persons are respectfully requested to act as agents for the Botanic Watchman in collecting subscribers and obtaining pay for the same. Those who receive money on account of the Watchman will please convey the same to us as quick as possible.

NEW-YORK.

Solomon B. Vail,	Stauford,	Dutchess co.
Doct. Abial Gardner,	do.	do.
J. C. Dean,	Pleasant Valley,	do.
Daniel Brown,	do.	do.
Doct. Thomas Lapham,	Poughkeepsie,	do.
Doct. Justin Gates,	Newark,	Wayne co.
Dan'l B. Lovejoy,	Palmyra,	do.
Doct. Gideon B. Searle,	Geneva,	Ontario co.
Doct. S. Streets,	Roxbury,	Delaware co.
Doct. J. R. Cornell,	Clinton,	Oneida co.
Doct. E. R. Vanhorn,	do.	do.
Wm. R. Penfield,	Granby,	Oswego co.
Joel Call,	Truxton,	Cortland co.
Doct. Stephen Fisher,	Endfield,	Tompkins co.
William Conable,	Height,	Allegany co.
Lorenzo D. Brady,	New York City	
Doct. D. Sweet,	do.	do.
Doct. Joseph Bullard,	Ellery,	Chatauque co.
Doct. Amos Smith,	do.	do.
John H. Lamson,	Lysander,	Onondaga co.
Doct. Carmi Harrington,	do.	do.
Eri Armstrong,	Camillus,	do.
H. B. Fuller,	do.	do.
A. Dibble, Esq.,	Byron,	Genesee co.
Doct. John Andrews,	do.	do.
S. Shattuck,	do.	do.
Doct. Cyrus Thomson,	Geddes,	Onondaga co.
Doct. Jesse Thomson,	Fulton,	Oswego co.
P. Richmond,	Le Roy,	Genesee co.
A. C. Keith,	Warsaw,	do.
Doct. J. W. Averill,	Albion,	Orleans co.
Asa Bunnell,	Clarendon,	do.
Doct. John Webster,	Ogden,	Monroe co.
Doct. John Cowing,	Sweeden,	Monroe co.
Doct. Pardon Lapham,	Haverstraw,	Rockland co.
Ira H. Fuller,	Edon,	Erie co.
Doct. Chauncey Barber,	Onondaga,	Onondaga co.
Travers Swan,	do.	do.
Doct. M. W. Hill,	Geddes,	do.
James B. Depew,	Lysander,	do.
Horace W. Fay,	Clay,	do.
Dr. B. W. Sperry,	Union Vale,	Dutchess co. N. Y.
E. Harlow,	Sacketts Harbor	do
Capt. Stanley,	White Creek,	Washington co. do
Stafford Carr,	Wilton,	Saratogo co. do
Lucretia Hall,	Canaan	Four Corners, Columbia co. do

James Burghley, Middleburg, Green co. do
 Dr. Ebenezer Binham, Leroy, do do
 Charles E. Lee, Rochester, Monroe co. do
 A. Dibble and } Byron, Genesee co. do
 J. & R. Andrews, }
 Wm. Tilton, Easton, Washington co. do
 Dr. Samuel Hare, Stonessville, Schoharie co. do
 Elias H. Lapham, Farmington, Ontario co. do
 Dr. Levi Bixby, Royalton Center, Niagara co. do
 W. C. Deforest, Ballston Cen. Saratoga co. do
 Amos Crandell, Veteran, Tioga co. do
 S. Powell, Clinton Hollow, Dutchess co. do
 Capt. P. Milliken, Montgomery, Orange co. do
 Thomas Purinton, Truxton, Courtland co. do
 Dr. W. Brown, Peru Village, Clinton co. do
 Dr. Alex. Ketchum, Westerlo, Sullivan co. do
 Dr. Solomon Douglass, Leyden, Lewis co. do
 L. Northrop, Pleasant Valley, Dutchess co. do
 James Burt, Esq. & } Norwich, Orange co., do
 Moreau Barney, }

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J. A. George, Felicity, Clermont co. Ohio.
 David Rain, Williamsburg, do do
 Dr. Holdridge, Batavia, do do
 Dr. S. Lomis, New Salem, Fairfield co. do
 Dr. Thomas Weir, Stubenville, Jefferson co. do
 Dr. E. Somers, Brunswick, Medina co. do
 Ransom Johnson, Vienna, Trumbul co. do
 Dr. Richard Pawlson, Bridgeport, do
 W. H. Anderson, Clear creek, Warren co. do
 M. Thompson, N. Alexandria, Jefferson co. do
 Wm. Mills, Cynthia Ann, Shelby co. do
 J. Case, P. M. Short Creek, Harrison co. do
 S. Bronson, Medina, C. House, Medina co. do
 D. C. Mather, Boston, Portage co. do

KENTUCKY.

Dr. Wm. Fallen, Augusta, Brocker co. Kentucky.
 Dr. J. Rush, Falmouth, Pendleton co. do
 Dr. J. Records, Shelbyville, Shelby co. do
 Dr. W. C. N. Lush, Elizabethtown, Hardin co. do
 Silas W. Hunt & } New Castle, Henry co. do
 Mr. True, }

INDIANA.

Hugh Barnes, Owen, Spencer co. Indiana.
 A. Laberten and } Bloomington, do
 A. Robinson, }
 Solomon Pough, Bedford, do
 Thomas Hibbard, Patriot, Switzerland co. do
 Dr. J. C. Pattison, New London, Jefferson co. do
 Joseph Neely, Evansville, do
 James Waters, Rockville, do

ILLINOIS.

Dr. C. Hubbard, Edwardsville, Madison co. Ill.
 G. P. Berry, Jacksonville, Morgan co. do

ALABAMA.

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 Dr. Wm. C. Leech, Courtland, Lawrence co. do
 James Jackson, Valley Creek Academy,
 Dallos co. do

Dr. Joseph D. Lee, Hamilton, Augusta co. do
 Dr. J. Peasant, Tuscaloosa do
 Dr. H. Ringgold, Big Swamp, Lowndes co. do
 Dr. W. R. Sadler, Russelville, Franklin co. do

MISSOURI.

Dr. T. L. Crafts, St. Louis.

MISSISSIPPI.

W. B. Ross, P. M. Meridian Springs, Miss.
 John R. Le Grand, Gallatin, Copiah co. do
 Jesse Saunders, Woodville, Wilkinson co. do

LOUISIANA.

Dr. Wm. Bryan, Jackson, Parish E. Filiciana.
 Dr. Joshua Pico, New Orleans.

TENNESSEE.

Dr. A. Borroughs, Westley, Haywood co. Tenn.
 Dr. Samuel P. Arment, Nashville, do
 Dr. J. A. Crawford, Fayetteville, Lincoln co. do
 Dr. L. B. McCormie, Franklin, do
 Levi S. Gilliam, Statesville, Willson co. do
 Richmond Carroll, Van Buren, Hordiman
 co. West Tenn.
 James Carruth, Labanon, Willson co. do
 G. White, Cheek's Roads, Hawkins co. do

GEORGIA.

Dr. M. Griffith, Augusta, Georgia.
 Bennett W. Harris, do do

VIRGINIA.

Dr. T. T. Estes, Petersburg, Virginia.
 Dr. T. H. Brockett, Cumberland C. House, do
 S. Stone, South Hill, Mecklenburg co. do
 Rev. Alexander Campbell, Bethany, do
 Dr. Wm. Homes, Suffolk, do

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Dr. R. D. Montgomery, Liberty Hill, S. Carolina.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Dr. John W. Griffin, Homes Dale, Wayne co. Pa.
 John Townsend, Brownsville, do
 E. L. Bandage, Carbondale, do
 Dr. Isaac T. Washborn, McKean, Erie co. do
 D. Chambers, New Gorden, Chester co. do
 Dr. Wm. Johnson Doe Run, do do

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 A. Forguhar, Mechanics Ville, do

NEW JERSEY.

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 Capt. Isaac P. Kendall, Jamaica, Windham do
 Simean Pratt, Waitsfield, Washington co. do

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Wm. Lee Sanbourn, Enfield, N. Hampshire.

MAINE

Bardford Harlow, Bangor, Maine.
 Stephen Keal, Portland, do

UPPER CANADA.

Alexander Sheriff, Hollowell, U. C.
 John T. Willson, Pickering Township,
 Home District. do

Those wishing to discontinue their paper from
 the 1st of January next, and have paid for the
 year will please to notify us. Those who have not
 paid their subscriptions for the present year, the
 paper will be continued until arrearages are paid.
 —Ed.

Common Qualities.—The ambition of a man
 of parts is very often disappointed for the want of
 some common quality, by the assistance of which
 men with very moderate abilities are capable of
 making a great figure.—*Armstrong.*

POETRY.

THE MARSELOISE HYMN.

FRENCH NATIONAL AIR.

Ye sons of freedom, wake to glory,
Hark! hark! what myriads bid you rise;
Your children, wives, and grand-sires heary,
Behold their tears and hear their cries!
Shall hateful tyrants, mischief breeding,
With hireling host, a ruffian band,
Affright and desolate the land,
While peace and liberty lie bleeding?
To arms! to arms! ye brave,
Th' avenging sword unsheathed:
March on, all hearts resolved;
On victory or death!

With luxury and pride surrounded,
The vile insatiate despots dare,
Their thirst of power and gold unbounded,
To mete and vend the light and air.
Like beasts of burden they would load us,
Like gods would bid their slaves adore;
But man is man, and who is more?
Then shall they longer lash and goad us?
To arms, &c.

Oh, liberty, can man resign thee,
Once having felt thy generous flame?
Can dungeons, bolts and bars confine thee?
Or whips thy noble spirits tame?
Too long the world has wept, bewailing
That falsehood's dagger, tyrants wield:
But freedom is our sword and shield,
And all their arts are unavailing.
To arms, &c.

THE SCREWS IN OPERATION.

We would inform our Botanic friends that we have had a suit commenced against us by Barent P. Staats, who is President of the Albany County Medical Society, for practising contrary to the disgraceful law which was passed against us last winter. We will stand him a trial, which will be on the 17th of November next at nine o'clock A. M., at Albany. If we are beat we shall then appeal to a higher tribunal. We now inform our Botanic friends, that unity of thought and action is necessary. It is understood here, that the editor of this paper is first singled out as an example, and should they succeed, a general prosecution will be carried on through the State, against every practitioner who has not got his sheep skin in his pocket, and we learn that this is only a foretaste for us, as this same scape gallow has twenty-seven suits more to commence against us if he gets judgment upon this one. Our friends may rest assured, that we shall endeavor to render a good account of ourself should we be fortunate enough to pass safe through the fiery ordeal. We would respectfully request that our Botanic friends, would be very diligent in getting signatures to the Petitions, for the repeal of this medical offspring of corruption.—Ed.

ERRATTA.

On page 149 in the 4th line from the top for "expansion" read *expansive*; again in the 19th line from the bottom for "muscles" read *muscular*; and on page 150, 24th line from the bottom for "labor" read *carbon*, and in the 11th line from the bottom for "dilated" read *diluted*.—Ed.

COMMERCIAL.

Sales at the N. Y. and Stock Exchange Board
Oct 1st, 1834.

20 shares United States Bank	109½
01 ——— Merchants' Ex. Bank	115½
10 ——— Bank of America	117½
250 ——— Phenix Bank	120
3 ——— Del. & Hud. canal	74
100 ——— Life & Trust Ins Co	149
100 ——— Morris Canal	48
3 ——— Bank of New-York	131
200 ——— N O Canal Bank	105½
25 ——— American In Com	161
75 ——— Commercial Bank, N. O.	104½
20 ——— Merchants' Bank	111
100 ——— Mechanics' Bank	117½
30 ——— City Bank	116
10 ——— Lafayette Bank	104½
100 ——— Butch. & Drovers' Bank	119½
165 ——— Leather Manu. Bank	113½
70 ——— City Bank, N. Orleans	107½
35 ——— State Marine Insu. Co.	75
10 ——— Commercial Ins. Co.	98
50 ——— Farmers' Loan Insu. Co.	95½
50 ——— Mohawk Railroad Co.	107½
10 ——— Saratoga do	101½
25 ——— Bost. & Prov. R. R. Co	106
35 ——— Cam. & Am. R. R. Co.	141

	Sept. 30, 1833	Oct. 1st, 1834.
Life and Trust Co.	160 do	149 do
Hud. & Mohawk R R Co	136 do	107½ do
Del. & Hudson Canal	125 do	75 do
Boston & Prov. R. R. Co.	111½ do	106 do
Sch'y & Sar. R. R. Co.	128 do	101½ do
Harlem Rail Road Co.	95 do	65 do
New-Orleans Canal Bank	113 do	105½ do
New-Orleans City Bank	112½ do	110½ do

PRICES CURRENT.

[CORRECTED MONTHLY BY J. AND D. H. CARY.]

Albany, Oct. 1st, 1834.

Produce.—Flour, superfine, per bl. \$5 25a5 50
Wheat, per bushel, 1 00a1 04; Rye, do. 70a73 cts;
Barley, do. 56a65 cts; Oats, do. 33a36½ cts; Corn,
do. 63a68 cts; Flaxseed, do. 1 50a1 70; White
Beans, do. \$1 25a1 50; White Peas, do. 62a65;
cts; Green do. do. \$1 00a1 25; M. Fat, do. do.
\$1 12a1 25; Timothy Seed, do. \$1 25a1 75;
Clover, do. western, per bu. \$4 50a5 00; do. do.
southern, \$4 50a5 00; Hops, do. do. 8a9 cts.
Albany Market.—Beef, per cwt. \$5 00; Pork,
in hog, \$0 00; Hams, sm'kd, 10a12½; Mut-
ton, \$0 00a0 00; Butter, dairy, per lb. 11a14 cts;
do. store, do. 10a 12cts; Cheese, do. 6a8 cts; Lard,
do. 7a8½ cts; Beeswax, do. 18a20 cts; Tallow,
do. 7½ 8½.

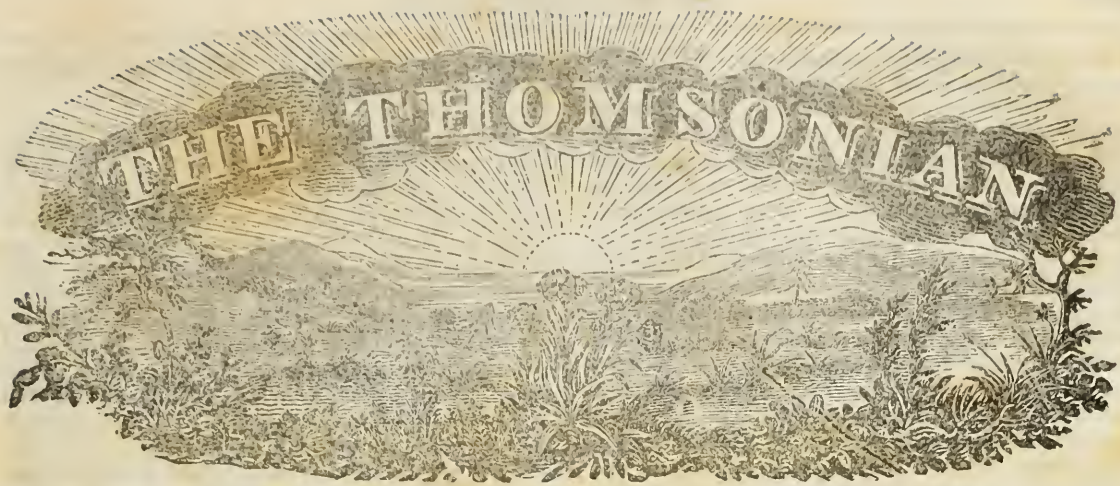
Beef and Pork.—Mess Beef, per hbl. \$9 50
a10 00, city inspection; Prime, do. do. \$6 00a6 50;
Cargo, do. do. \$4 00a4 75; Mess Pork, do.
\$14 50a15 00; Prime, do. do. \$8 50a9 00;
Cargo, do. do. \$6 00a7 00.

New York, Oct. 1st.

Pearl and Pot Ashes.—Pearls, per cwt. \$4 20
a4 30; Pots, do. \$4 00.

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[The Sun of Science arising upon the Flora of North America.]

BOTANIC WATCHMAN.

"We can never be really in danger, until the forms of Law are made use of to destroy the substance of our Liberties."—JUNIUS.

VOL. I.

ALBANY, N. Y. NOVEMBER 1, 1834.

No. 11.

THE WATCHMAN

Is published monthly at *two dollars* per annum, payable *always* in advance. *Twenty-five cents* allowed agents for each yearly subscriber. A surplus quantity of each number will be kept on hand to supply subscribers during the year.

In Albany the U. S. Bank notes are the only current money from the southern and western states, all others are from 6 to 10 per cent discount.

THE UNITED STATES THOMSONIAN CONVENTION.

The Convention met at the city of Baltimore, Md. on Monday the 13th of October last. Judge Brooks of Montgomery Co. Md. was chosen President, and ——— Wood, of Columbus, Ohio, Secretary. After a session of 4 days, they adjourned to meet at Richmond, Va., next season.

The proceedings, which were full of interest to the Thomsonian friends, will be published in our next number.

It is with pleasure that we are enabled to lay before our readers the following address, to the people of the United States.—ED.

ADDRESS,

Of the United States Thomsonian Botanic Convention, held in Baltimore, October, 1834, to their fellow-citizens.

Fellow-citizens of the United States; we live in an age, in which the spirit of inquiry is active in examining all that our fathers have done before us—our attention is often called to the great improvements made in the arts and sciences—We have beheld with admiration, many obstacles which seemed to bid defiance to the powers of man, surmounted by the enterprising spirit of this age. Under our free institutions, the march of intellect is still progressing, and the powers of men are developing themselves, which will unfold many of the hidden treasures of the earth, and promote the happiness of the human family—To attempt to check or paralyze this spirit, therefore, must be an injury to your happiness—Believing

this to be the fact, we wish to call your attention to a subject of vast importance. All that is near and dear to you, requires that you examine for yourselves this important matter—We have met, in the city of Baltimore, for the purpose of examining into, and taking measures to the further extension of the discoveries made by Doct. Saml. Thomson in the healing art; to restore our diseased fellow-beings to the enjoyment of health and happiness—We rejoice to have it in our power to say, that, from a number of states in the union, we have received the most cheering information, that the Thomsonian remedies have been tried in *all forms* of disease, with unparalleled success—That there are but few in many cases, where they have been skillfully and perseveringly administered, to patients possessing life enough to build on, where relief has not been obtained—We do, in the full conviction of our judgements, from our experience and observation, believe they are perfectly safe and salutary, and incomparably superior to all the medicine heretofore received by us from the hands of the regular physicians—We have seen the apparently dying husband, father, wife, mother, child, servant and neighbor, rescued from the hands of the tyrant, death, by the use of Dr. Thomson's Botanic Medicines. The system of the Botanic discoveries of Doct. Thomson, is so adapted, that every intelligent man and woman can with perfect safety administer the medicines to their families.

Our object is to put into the hands of families, the full possession of the discoveries of Dr. Thomson, so that they may always be prepared to meet every form of disease at its commencement, and save much expense, trouble and suffering to the families of our happy country. Let not your prejudices, or the misrepresentations of the ignorant and self-interested, prevent your giving the theory of Doctor Thomson a fair investigation. We ourselves were once ignorant of the medicines used by him—we have felt the influence of education, custom and society, in approaching this invaluable system—we know there never was, nor ever will be a reformation in any established custom, but what

it had, and will have its opponents. As you are not prepared to admit the infallibility of any man or set of men; then it becomes your duty to examine the Botanic System of Doct. Thomson. We only ask you to give him a fair hearing, and a fair trial of his medicines, before you condemn him.—This is your duty to yourself, and to society, or to remain silent. He that undertakes to condemn any discovery without examination, does no honor to his intellect, but rather stands self-condemned.—Beware, therefore, of what you hear from those who will presumptuously condemn without evidence, or those whose interest it may be, to keep you in ignorance of those important discoveries, and privileges enjoyed under the Botanic practice. It has been often said, that Doctor Thomson was an illiterate man, consequently incapable of making improvement in medical science,—that none but the ignorant and fanatical had embraced his system of practice. To those charges we reply—that nearly all the most important discoveries have been made, not by the professedly learned,—like the stilled ox *unfit* for the yoke, but by the *laborious* class of society. Cast your thoughts around you; who are your most useful men in society? Is it the rich and learned or is it the middle class of society? We hesitate not to say, we feel confident there are a number of men who by their labors in the Botanic system of Doct. Thomson, are not inferior in wisdom, and talents, to any of our professedly learned M. D's. In fact, many of these, after examining Doct. Thomson's theory, and after having made a trial of his medicine, have abandoned the regular practice, and are now the strenuous advocates of Doct. Thompson's practice. Let any unprejudiced mind read the number of valuable essays in the Thomsonian Recorder, and he will have the evidence of our assertion. The number of infirmaries rising up in our cities, and the multitude of patients flocking to them, proves the confidence society has in the skill, and practice of the experienced practitioners of the Thomsonian system. Within the last two years, no discovery ever heretofore made, so far as we are able to speak, has more rapidly spread over our happy union than the Thomsonian system of Botanic practice. We are persuaded that a large portion of our fellow-citizens are tired of the dangerous and uncertain remedies of the regular physicians—and we anticipate the day when they will abandon the use of their medicines, and use those of Doct. Thomson only. In fact, we have heard that many of them now use a great many of Doct. Thomson's medicines, but give him no credit for his discoveries.

THOMAS M. HENLY,
BENJAMIN BRIDGFORTH,
FREDERICK PLUMMER,
JOHN L. COLLINS,
JOHN THOMSON.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following communication from our friend in the Botanic cause at the south, exhibits a picture of the indignant feelings of the Thomsonians in Georgia, incited by the existence of the tyrannical Law of the faculty in that state. Loud and frequent are the cries of oppression arising to the bar of public opinion, from every place in the Union, when such a tyrant of usurpation is allowed to wield its iron sceptre over the sons of freedom—and long will they be repeated unless this

branch of aristocracy is soon driven from the soil of acknowledged liberty.—Ed.

Doct. J. THOMPSON,

Sir.—I am pleased to learn from the Botanic Watchman, that the Botanic friends of New York are zealous in maintaining the freedom for which our forefathers fought and many of them have expired. It was for an *act* of oppression, that the colonies first declared themselves an independent people, and the patriots of the revolution maintained that declaration. It appears that there are still *men* of that high minded patriotic spirit who cannot, peaceably, bear oppression. For what is the medical Law that exists here, as well as in New York but oppression? It is to punish the *Botanic*, though he should relieve the sick and distressed, from a state which is pronounced by the "Regulars" as past cure, if he takes pay for the same; while the high-minded self-conceited diplomatic medical gentry are protected, though their acts be the most barbarous and unphilosophical,—deserving punishment instead of protection.

One case I will only give as a sample; for I could give *many* similar ones. A man of this place was attacked a few evenings since with *colic* or *cholera symptoms*, when two or three of the de lunatic's were called, and commenced their tortures, by scalding with water. Their victim's cries were *murder! murder! murder!* declaring that if they would let him alone he should recover; but if they continued, he should die in two hours. His words became true, and he was soon delivered from the hands of those unfeeling tormentors by death. Does such conduct deserve protection? We think not; but rather punishment. I need not consume time citing cases of their ignorant and unfeeling butchery. They are but too well known, wherever the wise "Esculapians" have the management of the sick. The penalty *here* for practice and receiving pay is not exceeding five hundred dollars. They will have to strengthen their bulwarks or their cause will sink, for when their *hypothesis* is compared with the Botanic system, a system founded on practical experience, (which owes its origin to your honored father) down will go their fabric like Dagon, when placed before the ark of the Lord, and with the same loss (*viz*;) the strong arm of the Law. I hope you will still persevere in imparting useful knowledge through the medium of your paper.

M. GRIFFITH.

Augusta (Ga.) Sept. 23d, 1834.

[For the Watchman.]

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE; AND THE IMPORTANCE OF ACQUIRING IT.

There should always be an energetic principle dwelling in the bosom of man to impel him forward for the attainment of useful knowledge.—Let his mind be intently fixed on *this* point, a full determination to prepare himself for usefulness, and he seldom fails of being a friend to himself, and an ornamental blessing to society.

But it may be asked, in what does the most useful knowledge consist? and what are the most effectual measures to adopt in order to obtain it?—That knowledge, which pertains to the good of ourselves, and fellow creatures, certainly, is much to be desired, applauded and cherished; *yes*, that which serves to make smooth the rugged path of human life, directs us in the way to pure joy, and points directly to the harbour of health and comfort, can, without the least equivocation, be styled

useful. And where is the man except the dupe of misery, that will neglect to put himself in an attitude, or use the requisite means which at all times are within his reach, that he may come in possession of it? The means of acquiring this knowledge are scattered around us on every side. The panoply of heaven shines with innumerable objects of delight, the wide scenery around smiles with beneficence and proffers to man the rich pleasures of earthly fruition. These afford a theme for profitable amusement, for serious and sublime meditation. In order to enjoy these, to our advantage, we must make exertions to learn the cause and effect of visible acts, and strive to explore the nature of things.

These studies should be pursued not only with eagerness, but delight. We should strive to be interested, and amusingly entertained with the work. Our minds should uniformly be directed to search for truth, and if obtained, its light should be brought before the world for the common benefit of mankind.

It is of but little benefit to us, to see that every spring puts forth tender leaves; summer blossoms; and autumn yields fruit abundantly; but it is our privilege to *know* what agents combine to produce these beauties in nature, and harmonious effects of natural causes. And it is our incumbent duty to explore the works of creation, to find out by what *means*, the things of earth can be the best adapted to promote the interest and happiness of the human race. Certainly, no employment can afford a more delightful source of rational amusement, than to turn over the leaves, and study unreservedly the book of nature. It diverts the juvenile mind from those fantastical and roving imaginations, which often decoy its flexible inclinations into habits of indolence and vice; and leads it to contemplate those profitable and sublime subjects, which appertain to the increase of human happiness.

Traverse the fields or forest; they are teeming with vegetable or inanimate life. It is these productions, whether they be cultivated or grow spontaneously, that nourish and sustain the animal race. The great variety in the field of vegetation, speaks voluminously of the omnifick hand and infinite wisdom of the deity. One degree in point of eminence above these, we find legions of animals ranging the earth, each filling the measure of his own capacity. Thus the eye may roll, and the imagination may wander from one being to another, and the mind be filled with wonder, until it is lost in the gloomy and obscure regions of wild conjecture. This book of nature, from which *important* and *useful* knowledge may be derived, lies open, inviting all to seek and learn. And why should *man*, the noblest work of God, who has but a short time allotted him to walk among the living, idle away his fleeting moments in slothfulness; or suffer his mental powers to lie dormant, while the ability is given him, to improve, to expand his mind and enlarge his understanding, by treasuring up knowledge in analyzing the complicated forms of matter, and extending the sphere of his influence in doing good, by disseminating blessings among his fellow men, by ameliorating their condition and assuaging the sorrows they often have to pass through in this vale of tears.

Granting that the most useful knowledge consists in the best adaptation of those means laying within the circle of our attainment to the best interest and happiness of man, I shall endeavour to show

in what way they should be adduced or applied to one of the most important subjects that concerns the human race.

This subject, is, the circumstances in consideration of, and pertaining to the health of our bodies.

In the first place, I shall consider the principle upon which the phenomena of life and health depends. Secondly; how these principles are to be maintained, or continued to preserve the body in a healthy state. Thirdly; in case of diminution of these principles or a loss of health, how it they may be renovated and health restored. Here it will not be improper for me to remark, that in elucidating my views on this subject I do not intend to go beyond what I can account for on natural or philosophical grounds. I shall make no observations, or draw any inferences from *hypothetical* reasoning in regard to supernatural agency. I acknowledge a great first cause of life, motion and the existence of matter, and that this acts as a main-spring to the universe of existing things. Allowing this to be the fact, I design to make it appear that, all circumstances pertaining to the health, sustenance and growth of bodies; also, that all inducements to disease or disorder of the same, may be ascribed to some legitimate cause acting in harmony, and working parallel with the line of creative wisdom.

In considering the first point, the principle on which the phenomena of life depends, I shall endeavour to discard all prejudice, and do not intend to raise any mist in the mind of the reader, that may have the coloring of a design to mislead him, but shall offer my views, which I think may be adduced to sustain the position, without any regard to private interest, or any foretaste of the reception they will meet in public.

Man, when born into the world, is in a state of total dependence on some power superior to his own, for sustenance and protection. He is perfectly helpless, without a shield from besetting dangers, and destitute of any means wherewith to perpetuate his existence. Unbind him of that pure affection which entwines his brow and shields his tender frame from the austerities of ungarmented nature, and he must soon sink into that unrefined clay from which he had just arisen. Look at him with all the imbecilities of an infant just entered into existence without breath and without motion. The mouth and nostrils, being naturally distended, are the only orifices for the admission of air into the body, and these intersect at the *larynx*, from which there is a conveyance through the *trachea* to the lungs. Here lies the infant at a temperature considerable above the element in which it is placed, which causes a pressure upon the surface of the body, consequently a rush of air through the windpipe which inflates the lungs, by filling the numerous vesicles which they contain; and the muscular motion causes an expansion of the chest; thus producing a vacuum, consequently an access of air is made therein, and the heart contracts by the force of the air, (it being an elastic fluid and at a lower temperature than this organ,) compressing it which enforces the circulation by propelling the blood into the arteries,—thus respiration has commenced, and this little machine is set in motion. But its motion will soon be retarded, and this principle of life reduced, unless there is a constant resource by which it can be nourished, and the action kept up, by a stimulus that it acquires of the parent. This leads to the second point which is to show how

this principle is to be supported or continued. It is undoubtedly evident to all, that when there is no derangement in the functions of the body and when the child is hearty it continues to increase in strength and stature until it comes to the age of maturity. Now the question is, what agent affects this? We see the child grows, apparently every week and month. But this is merely the effect which is produced by some legitimate cause, and what is it? Remember my pledge that I should avoid any hypothesis, in giving my ideas,—therefore I shall adduce nothing that I cannot reconcile with common sense or support on rational and philosophical grounds. Deprive a child of its daily nourishment, and we see it soon begins to languish and cease growing. And let it continue in abstinence, its strength will decline, its flesh waste away, and the circulation will diminish, until life finally becomes extinct.—Thus we see that food, wholesome food, is the one thing indispensable to the support of animal life; and it acts as such, by stimulating and exciting the principle to which life is subservient. In order to illustrate the manner in which this is effected, we must in the first place suppose, the food in order to have its proper effect is taken into a healthy and sound stomach. It is there subjected to the action of the gastric juice, that with the heat and muscular action of the stomach converts it into a pulpy mass called chyme, which is conveyed into the small intestine, and there undergoes a process that separates a thin white fluid, called chyle, a fluid that replenishes the blood, or from which the blood is formed. So by keeping a supply in the stomach, it acts as a stimulant, by furnishing that nutriment which serves to keep up the fire of life. It generates and distributes heat, the agent of life, and acts upon the body like the weight to a clock. Thus we see that when the system is in good order, the tone of the stomach regular, the digestive organs unimpaired, and the glandular system unobstructed, the periodical renovation with food supports the principles of life, by providing that fuel or nutriment which promotes a genial glow of animal spirits through the human machine.—But in the case of a disordered stomach, impaired digestion and morbid secretions of the fluids, which is caused by a diminution of this principle or a loss of heat, food does not have its proper effect, consequently disease and inaction either generally or locally prevails. A person thus situated is said to be out of health, and the question will arise, how can it be restored to him? This brings us to show, when the vital principle is reduced, how it shall be renovated. Disease is an *obstruction* in some of the organs or vessels of the body, a *morbid excitement* in the system, or in short, a diminution of the vital principle, occasioned either by a deficiency or excess of stimuli, which denotes debility. In order to obviate these effects and remove the disease, we should endeavor to restore to the body the services of that agent of which it has, in a measure been deprived, by promoting an equal diffusion of Rush's "Excitability" through the body; or in the more philosophical language of Thomson, which I am not ashamed to acknowledge as my guide, and experience fully proves to be correct,—which is, to remove the obstruction by aiding the efforts of nature, the principle of life I have considered, in diffusing heat over the system. Heat in rarifying the air, expanding the fluids, and relaxing the solids, throws out the obstructions, regulates a natural ex-

citement, and again leaves the body in a healthy state.

Air, by exciting respiration gives the first impulse to life, and food that follows furnishes the means which assist nature or heat, in keeping up an undisturbed or healthy action.

However much I may have deviated from the strict rules of politeness and economy in treating this subject, and introducing it as a very essential branch of useful knowledge, I leave for the honest reader to determine. But it would afford much pleasure to pursue the subject to a more full extent, did not circumstances forbid.

To let the mind that is susceptible of improvement, and seeking useful knowledge, dwell on such a delightful subject, carries it into the garden of luxurious, enchanting, and useful science. The acquisition of knowledge relating to the supreme benefit of mankind, gives pleasure to the benevolent mind, and kindles a glow of rapture in the sympathetic heart. An acquaintance with *physiological* and *therapeutical* science, strengthens the attachment to virtue, and buoys the youthful inclinations above those frantic scenes where ignorance and its appended shackles,—vice and immorality abound.

A. N. BURTON.

Albany, Nov. 1st. 1834.

SPECULATION WITH THE DEAD.

We learn, upon unquestionable authority that some time last spring, a box containing some unknown article was shipped from New-York to Boston, and there deposited, in a Store-house until an *eminent physician* should call for it. No application was made for it, however; and after several months, some of the men had the curiosity to know what this Box contained. Accordingly they knocked off the sides, and found that the Box enclosed a half-barrel, marked on one head "Cherry." This led them to suppose that it contained spirits of that name; but in order to satisfy themselves more particularly, they took out one head of the cask, and behold! there was the perfect body of a child apparently eight or nine years old, enveloped with spirits for preservation.—This singular circumstance, gave them cause to make enquiry as to the real owner of this illegal article of traffic. Despatch was soon sent to New-York, and there ascertained that it was originally shipped to that city last Dec. from Philadelphia by W. C. C——r, a student of the Medical Institution. The unfortunate circumstance, for these scientific gentlemen, that the man delayed calling for his subject in Boston, was probably the cause of this unrighteous act being detected. Thus this disgraceful business of digging up, cutting and carving, buying and selling, transporting and the many ways of disturbing the remains of the dead, is still carried on to a great extent in our land—even in the city of *brotherly love*; and tolerated by the host of *mineralogical doctors*, or law protected faculty. How long such tragic scenes are permitted to be exhibited in this land of freedom and religious rights, remains for the events of time to bring about.—ED.

THE HYGEIAN PILLS.

It is well known that this *Catholicon* has become quite celebrated both in England and America. The supposed simplicity of the article, and plausible theory of the *Hygeian system*, together with its high recommendations, and numerous certificates of their efficacy in exterminating disorders from the human system.

course of purging have acquired them a reputation, perhaps, beyond what their *real* utility will long be able to sustain. The ingenious combination of the several drugs which enter into these pills has until recently eluded all attempts to particularize fully their component parts. But at a late trial in England of one of the agents, who was indicted for man-slaughter, in consequence of one of his patients that had taken the pills having died; they were chemically analysed, and found to be composed of *Gamboge*, *Aloes*, *Colocynth*, *Cream of Tartar* and *Ginger*. Those marked No. 1, averaged 2½ grains in each pill, and were composed of aloes and colocynth, together one grain, gamboge, half a grain, and cream of tartar three-fourths of a grain, and a very small portion of ginger, but not sufficient to effect the weight. Those marked No. 2, averaged three grains each; aloes and colocynth one grain, gamboge one grain and a half, cream of tartar half a grain, and about the same quantity of ginger as with the former.

Gamboge is obtained from the tree called *Stalagmitis Cambogioides* of the East Indies. It is a concrete juice, partly of a gummy, and partly of a resinous nature, being brought to us chiefly from *Gambaja*. Its medicinal properties is that of a very drastic purge. Experience proves it not to be a safe medicine, when used promiscuously.

Aloes, *Fel naturæ* is the inspissated juice of the aloe plant, a medicine that is considerably used by the "regulars" as a cathartic on account of its peculiar operation on the large intestines.—It is distinguished into three species, *succotrine*, *hepatic* and *cabaline*. We copy from Hooper respecting their nature the following:—"The general nature of the three kinds is nearly the same.—Their particular differences only consist in the different proportions of gum to their resin, and in their flavor." "*Aloes* is a well-known stimulating purgative, a property which it possesses not only when taken internally, but also by external application. Its medium dose, is from 5 to 15 grains, nor does a larger quantity operate more effectually."

The *CUCUMIS COLOCYNTHIS*, or *Colocynth*, is the bitter apple, bitter gourd, and by some called the bitter cucumber. It is an article imported to this country from Turkey. Says Hooper, "Its spongy membranous medulla or pith, is directed for use. It has a nauseous acrid, and intensely bitter taste; and is a powerful irritating cathartic. In doses of ten or twelve grains, it operates with great vehemence, frequently producing violent gripes, bloody stools, and disordering the whole system. It is recommended in cases of worms, mania, dropsy, epilepsy, &c.; but is seldom resorted to except when other more mild remedies have been used without success." The fact is, *Colocynth* is an active vegetable poison, and of itself is a dangerous medicine.

TARTARUM, or *Cream of Tartar*.—The concretion which fixes to the inside of casks containing wine. It is alloyed with much extractive and coloring matter, from which it is purified by decoction with argillaceous earths and subsequent crystalization. By this means it becomes perfectly white, and shoots out crystals of tartar, consisting of a peculiar acid called acid of tartar, imperfectly saturated with potassa; it is therefore a super tartrate of that alkali, which when powdered, is the cream of tartar of the shops.

ZINGER or *Ginger*, a plant of Arabia, and a root well known to all, of mild and harmless, but excellent virtues. It is of stimulating and carmi-

native properties, and was probably combined with the *drastics* to prevent griping, an effect these pills were seldom known to produce.—These pills were to be used in all classes and stages of disease. Their operation is that of a stimulating cathartic, more mild in the composition, than either of the ingredients separately, and they are represented as a universal cure of all disorders. We believe in some instances they have produced good effects, but in others, they reduce the patients to such a degree as to result in an injury.—Ed.

"A FEW THOUGHTS FOR THOSE WHO THINK.—Respiration is the scientific name of the process of breathing, or drawing air into the lungs, and expelling it again. "A full grown person," says some of the papers, "who respire 20 times in a minute, inhales each time 40 cubic inches of air, which is 48,000 solid inches in an hour, or 1,152,000 cubic inches in a day: a quantity equal to nearly 70 hogsheds."

The room in which I sit, is a chamber of modern size, say 15 feet square, and 7½ high. At the above rate, a person would respire once, all the air in it, in about 2½ days; or twelve persons, in five hours. But twelve persons cannot breathe in a close room with safety, 'till the air has all been breathed once over. The whole becomes in a degree impure from mixture, long before. Besides, the bad air is heavier than other air, and is most abundant in the lower part of the room.

I have seen many a school-room, not larger than this, with forty children in it. If shut up closely, and the room air tight, I think they would breathe the whole over, as high as their heads, in about forty minutes. It happens, however, that rooms—school-rooms especially—are not thus air tight."—*The Corrector*.

Atmospheric air is supposed to contain 21 parts of oxygen to 79 parts of nitrogen; and in proportion as either of these principles is increased or diminished, the air becomes more or less unfit for respiration. Heat, that subtle agent in nature, by its powers of penetration, rarifies the air within its influence, so as to cause it to ascend, and the cold or dense air, presses in to supply its place.—So there is, or should be, a perpetual motion in this elastic fluid. But when it is confined, in a tight room, continually receiving heat from a stove, furnace or fire-place, and rarified by the heat, the warm or light air cannot make its escape, neither is there as free access of cool or fresh air by which the body may be continually kept pure. After a room has been thus enclosed till all the air in it becomes heated, let a person enter it, and he immediately experiences symptoms of suffocation; and if a door be left partly open, he may observe a current of air forcing its way out at the top of the door, and pouring in at the bottom. It is the rarified air that passes out of the room, and the pure cool air, that seeks admittance.

One reason why heated air gives suffocating feelings, is because the oxygen is considerably diminished, therefore we inhale too freely of the light air, containing an undue proportion of nitrogen, which causes an unnatural distention of the lungs, closes the air vessels, and hinders the free circulation, by which means respiration, soon becomes laborious and difficult.

Great precaution is necessary in regard to airing rooms where sick people are confined. The effluvia, arising from the sick-bed render the atmosphere in the room very unwholesome, both for

the sick and those persons in attendance. Where opportunity affords, such rooms should be frequently ventilated. The best method is, to drop a window down from the top, when they are constructed so that it can be done conveniently, and the putrid air passes off; or when it has become very much impregnated by filth, to burn vinegar or any vegetable acid on a heated metal supplies the deficiency of oxygen, and destroys the stench. Pure, wholesome, fresh air, is of the utmost importance to the sick.—Ed.

Honey a Cure for the Gravel.—A number of years ago, says a correspondent, I was much afflicted with the Gravel, and twice in serious danger from small stones lodging in the passage. I met with a gentleman who had been in my situation, and got rid of that disorder by sweetening his tea with half honey and half sugar. I adopted this remedy and found it effectual. After being fully clear of my disease about ten years, I declined taking honey, and in about three months I had a violent fit of my old complaint. I then renewed my practice of taking honey in my tea, and am now more than three score and ten, and have not for the last twenty-seven years had the smallest symptoms of the Gravel. I have recommended my prescription to many of my acquaintances, and have never known it fail.—*The Corrector.*

The above is like many other recommendations of a particular article when stated to be a positive cure for a grievous malady. That Honey or any one medicine yet proved, is an infallible cure for the Gravel, is very seriously doubted. But it is a very excellent *article*, used to sweeten drinks and medicine for those afflicted with this distressing complaint.

Spira Ulmaria or Queen of the meadow, steeped 12 hours, and to a quart of the strong decoction, put a pint of Gin and sweetened with honey taking a wine glass full three times a-day, proves to be a very valuable medicine in all kidney complaints.—Ed.

OF THE NATURE AND USES OF THE BLOOD IN THE HUMAN SYSTEM.

The blood is a red homogeneous fluid, of a saltish taste and glutinous consistence, which circulates in the cavities of the heart, arteries and veins. Its quantity is estimated to be about twenty-eight pounds in an adult; of this four parts are contained in the veins, and a fifth in the arteries. Some anatomists and physiologists regard the blood as a fluid possessed of life. Mr. John Hunter, in speaking of the blood, asks the following question: "How could the blood impart life to the various organs of the body, if it possesses no life in itself?" The specific gravity of the blood is a little more than that of water. Blood, upon being drawn and permitted to stand for a short time, forms a soft mass, which separates spontaneously into two parts; the one liquid, yellowish, transparent, called *serum*; the other soft, of a deep brown red, entirely opaque; this is the *cruur* or *clot*. This occupies the bottom of the vessel; the serum is placed above. The spontaneous separation of the elements of the blood does not take place quickly, except where it is in repose. If it is agitated, it remains liquid, and preserves its homogeneity much longer. Mr. Hunter divides the blood into the coagulating lymph, the serum, and the coloring matter, or the red globules. All physiologists are agreed in attaching great importance to the blood: It is the most essential fluid in

the human system. It is called the *vital fluid*, the *pabulum of life*. All parts of the system are made out of it; we grow up out of it. It distends the cavities of the heart and blood-vessels, and prevents them from collapsing; it stimulates to contraction the cavities of the heart and blood-vessels, by which means the circulation of the blood is performed; it generates within itself, by the friction of its particles, animal heat, which it propagates throughout the body; and lastly it is that source from which every secretion of the body is separated. Whatever the vital principle may be, it is continued and supported by the blood. This fluid is formed from the aliment which is taken into the stomach, after this aliment has undergone the *chemico-vital* process of digestion. Hence we must admit with Mr. Hunter, that during disease the quantity of blood is diminished, from the fact that it is constantly expended in the support of the vital functions, while the process of making more blood is mostly suspended for the time. The blood, from various causes, may become mechanically, but not chemically, deteriorated; for whatever extraneous matter may combine with the blood, still the constituent particles of this fluid are unaffected; no chemical union having taken place between the blood and the foreign matter.—*Terry on fever and inflammation.*

EXERCISE.

A certain proportion of exercise is not much less essential to a healthy or vigorous constitution, than drink, food, and sleep; for we see, that people, whose inclination, situation, or employment does not admit of exercise, soon become pale, feeble, and disordered.

Exercise promotes the circulation of the blood, assists digestion, and encourages perspiration; all of which are, in a degree, necessary to a hale constitution.

It may be divided into two species, active and passive: of the former kind, are walking, running, leaping, swimming, and riding on horseback; of the latter, are sailing, swinging, friction, riding in carriages, &c.

There is one species of passive exercise which deserves to be particularly mentioned and recommended; more especially as it often becomes necessary, and is peculiarly adapted to the aged and infirm, and such as cannot partake of any of the active kinds: I mean friction; which, performed either with the naked hands, flannels, or flesh-brushes, may not only be of essential service to those of that description, but, by promoting perspiration and the circulation of the blood, it often becomes useful in arthritic, rheumatic, and paralytic disorders. This appears to have been in much more common use, both as a preventive and remedy, among the ancients and moderns; the former of whom called it chafing.

The effects of the want of exercise are more apparent and destructive, when conjoined with high living and strong drink: hence, the gout and many other diseases are generated; indeed, so evidently so, that it is now become an almost established fact, that, that disorder will never appear, where sufficient exercise, with abstinence from animal food and wine, is practised.

It is a fact which long experience has taught, that idleness and luxury create more diseases than labor and industry; which shows, that an indolent and inactive, as well as an over-delicate and refined mode of life, is inimical to health and longevity: hence, the great number of disorders in

cities, where the inhabitants live high, and use but little exercise, than in country places, where they labor more, and live more sparingly.—*Rickelson on Health.*

PHYSIOLOGY.

The following catechetical illustrations of physiology perhaps will not be interesting to all of our readers. But such as have a taste for the science, a disposition to study the laws and functions of the human body, and have not other means, this brief explanation will prove a source of instruction.—*Ed.*

1. Q. What is the course of the circulation?

A. The blood is received from the arteries by the veins, and is returned by the superior and inferior cava to the right auricle of the heart, which, becoming distended, contracts and empties its blood into the right ventricle. The right ventricle then contracts and propels the blood through the pulmonary artery into the lungs, there to undergo a peculiar change, and to be conveyed by four pulmonary veins into the left auricle. The left auricle being distended evacuates its blood into the left ventricle. The left ventricle propels the blood through the aorta, to be circulated by the arteries, and again to be returned by the veins to the heart.

2. Q. How do you distinguish venal from arterial blood?

A. Venal blood is of a dark color (excepting that which is in the venal system of the lungs).—Arterial blood is of a florid red vernillion hue (excepting the blood of the pulmonary artery, which is dark.)

3. Q. What is the contraction of the heart called?

A. Systole.

4. Q. In what viscus does the change from arterial to venal blood take place?

A. In the lungs

5. Q. What is the color of the blood in the pulmonary artery?

A. Of a dark color.

6. Q. What is the cause of the bile regurgitating into the gall bladder?

A. Because the opening of the ductus communis choledochus is shut, when digestion is not going on, the bile therefore, not finding an access to the duodenum, regurgitates into the gall bladder.

7. Q. What is the use of the urinary bladder?

A. To receive, to retain for a certain time, and to expel the urine.

8. Q. What is the use of gastric juice?

A. To digest the food.

9. Q. What is the theory of ossification?

A. First, the formation of a jelly, this becoming cartilage, the absorbents remove a portion of the cartilage, forming a cavity, and the arteries next deposit the osseous matter in the cavity: it is, however, not always cartilage that the bony matter is deposited in, for in most of the flat bones the deposition takes place between membranes.

10. Q. How is inspiration performed?

A. The intercostal muscles contract, assisted by other muscles, and increase the transverse breadth of the cavity of the chest; the air then rushes down the trachea, and inspiration is performed.

11. Q. What is meant by secretion?

A. The formation of a fluid different from the blood, from the minute ends of arteries.

12. Q. What change is produced on the blood in the lungs?

A. The blood is changed from a dark color to a florid red, it is deprived of hydrogen and carbon, and absorbs oxygen, caloric and a portion of nitrogen.

13. Q. How is expiration performed?

A. By the relaxation of the intercostal muscles and diaphragm, and the thorax assuming its relaxed state.

14. Q. What is meant by animal heat?

A. The natural heat of an animal, which, in the human being, raises the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer to about 98 degrees.

15. Q. Why does not the fluid exhaled to lubricate the different cavities of the body accumulate?

A. Because in a healthy state the inhalents or absorbents counterbalance the exhalents or secreting arteries.

16. Q. How is nutrition effected?

A. By the lacteals, the ostia of which open upon the internal surface of the small intestines, selecting the chyle from the excrementitious part of the food, and conveying it into the thoracic duct which empties itself into the angle of the left jugular and subclavian vein, thereby repairing the blood of its continual losses in nourishing the body.

17. Q. What membrane moderates the effect of light on the retina?

A. The iris, which diminishes or enlarges the pupil, according to the intensity of the light

18. Q. What is the use of the fluid which fills the labyrinth of the ear?

A. It preserves the nervous fibrils soft, and moderates the tremours of sound.

19. Q. Why does not the fat gravitate to the lower extremities after long standing, like the fluid of an anasarca person?

A. Because the fat is contained in vesicles which do not communicate like the cells of the cellular membrane.

20. Q. Why does not the urine excite inflammation of the bladder?

A. Because the bladder is accustomed to its stimulus, and a great quantity of mucus is secreted by the internal membrane to blunt its acrimony.

21. Q. Why do enlarged mesenteric glands cause an atrophy?

A. Because they obstruct the passage of the chyle through the lacteals to the thoracic duct.

22. Q. In what ages and sex is the pulse the most frequent?

A. In children and women the pulse is most frequent.

23. Q. What is the use of the anastomoses of arteries?

A. The use of arteries anastomosing is to allow of blood being conveyed to parts where its passage is prevented in the principal branch or branches that supply these parts with blood; another use of facilitating the passage of blood from one part to another, and prevent the distention of parts.

24. Q. Is the fat solid or fluid in the living body?

A. The fat in a living body is found in some parts in a state of semifluidity, and in other parts it is found absolutely fluid.

25. Q. What is the cause of fainting that sometimes takes place under the operation of tapping?

A. Fainting takes place in tapping in consequence of the sudden removal of the pressure of fluid from the diaphragm and viscera.

26. Q. How does a compression of the thorac-

ic duct, either by an aneurism of the heart or aorta, occasion so frequently a dropsy?

A. The compression of the thoracic duct prevents the lymph from the absorbant vessels being returned into the blood, the absorbants are therefore prevented performing their office, and an accumulation takes place.

27. Q. Why does a person troubled with calculus find great difficulty in passing the urine when he leans forward?

A. Because the calculus falling against the orifice of the urethra thereby prevents the regular flow of urine.

28. Q. Why does not the urine flow back from the bladder to the kidney?

A. The urine is prevented flowing back to the pelvis of the kidney by the valve formed by the inner coat of the bladder over the orifice of the ureter, produced by the ureter's piercing the bladder obliquely.

29. Q. Why is the spine composed of so many small bones?

A. The reason why the spine is composed of so many bones is to allow of great strength with a sufficient degree of mobility.

30. Q. Is there any alteration in the muscles of a paralytic limb?

A. Yes, the muscles of a paralytic limb are paler and more flaccid.

31. Q. How is the voice performed?

A. The voice results from the vibration the air suffers during its passage through the glottis, when expelled from the lungs.

32. Q. Which of the two has the greatest power in preventing luxations of the joint, the muscles that surround the joint, or its own ligaments?

A. The muscles that surround joints give them greater strength than their surrounding ligaments.

33. Q. What is the use of the cartilages of the surfaces of joints?

A. The uses of the articular cartilages are to give the bones a smoothness for easy motion, to assist motion by their elasticity, and to guard against the effects of concussion.

34. Q. What is the most elastic substance in the body?

A. The most elastic substance in the body is cartilage.

35. Q. Are tendons elastic?

A. Tendons are not elastic, for, if they were, the power of muscles would be greatly diminished.

36. Q. What is the use of adeps?

A. The adeps guard against the effects of pressure, it lessens the specific gravity of the body, fills up the interstices of muscles, and is a reservoir for nourishment to the body.

COOKERY FOR THE SICK.

(Continued.)

Toast and Water.—Toast a thin piece of bread, at a distance from the fire, till very hard and brown, but not the least burnt; then put it into a jug of cold water, and cover it close, let it stand an hour before it is used. The water will be of a fine brown color if properly made.

This is of particular use in weak bowels, and by the addition of a small portion of brandy is a very proper drink, when the bowels are disordered.

Orgeat for Invalids.—Beat two ounces of sweet almonds, and a bitter almond or two, in a little orange-flower water; then pour a pint of milk, and as much water mixed together, into the

paste, sweeten with sugar or capillaire. This is an excellent drink for persons who have a tender chest; and is highly beneficial in the gout, and with the addition of half an ounce of gum arabic, tends much to allay the painfulness, and attendant heat.

Half a glass of brandy should be added if thought too cooling in the last mentioned complaints, and the glass of orgeat may be set in a basin of warm water.

Orangeade or Lemonade.—When you have squeezed the juice, pour boiling water on a little of the peel and cover it close. Boil sugar and water to a thin syrup, and skim it well. When thoroughly cold, mix the infusion, the syrup and juice, with as much more water as will make it a rich sherbet, and strain it through a jelly bag; or it may be made by squeezing the juice, straining it, and adding capillaire and water.

Egg Wine.—Beat up an egg, and mix it with a little cold water; set on the fire a glass of white wine, half the quantity of water, and a little sugar, and grated nutmeg. When it boils mix in the egg by degrees, stirring it well all the time; set it on a slow fire again, and stir it one way about a minute, but do not let it boil, for if it boils, or the egg be stale, it will curdle.

Egg wine may be made without warming the egg, which makes it much lighter for the stomach, but it is not so pleasant to the palate.

Whey.—Whey is a very wholesome drink for hot constitutions, as it quenches thirst, promotes sleep, and is the most relaxing and diluting of all drinks, even dissolving and carrying off salts; it is also a most useful remedy in the hot surfeits.

Cheese whey is a most wholesome drink, particularly when the cows are fed on fresh herbage.

White Wine Whey.—Set half a pint of new milk over the fire, as soon as it boils up pour in as much wine as will turn it, and make it look clear; let it boil up, then take it off the fire and set it aside that the curd may settle, but do not stir it. Then pour the whey off, and add to it half a pint of boiling water, and a lump of fine sugar.—by this means you will have your whey perfectly cleared of all its milky particles, and as weak as you may wish to have it.

Butter Milk.—New butter milk is very cooling and moist, and an excellent remedy for a hot thirsty stomach, good for a hoarseness, and very beneficial in consumptive cases, hectic fevers, constipated bodies, ulcers of the kidneys, and the dry scurvy. When stale many prefer it as being lighter on the stomach, it is certainly very serviceable to those who are troubled with great perspirations.

Sweet Butter-milk.—Take milk from the cow into a small churn; begin churning in about ten minutes, and continue till the flakes of butter swim about pretty thick, and the milk discharged of all its greasy particles, appearing thin and blue.

Strain it through a seive, and drink it as frequently as possible.

Rice Milk.—Boil a spoonful of ground rice, rubbed down very smooth with a pint and a half of milk, add a small bit of cinnamon, and of lemon-peel, with a little grated nutmeg; when nearly done, sweeten moderately.

Saloop.—Boil a little water, wine, and sugar, with a bit of lemon-peel together; then mix in a little of the powder that has been rubbed very smooth, with a little cold water; stir it well together, and let it boil for a few minutes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MACDONALD.

Etienne-Jacques-Joseph-Alexandre Macdonald was born at Sancerre, in the department of the Cher, on the 17th November, 1765. He is the son of a gentleman of the family of Clanronald, who, in 1745, was one of the first to join the standard of Prince Charles Edward, and after the battle of Culloden fled to France. After receiving a liberal education, young Macdonald entered the regiment of Dillon, composed chiefly of Scotch and Irish in the French service.

On the breaking out of the revolution, he declared in favor of the new order of things, but without participating in its excesses. For the zeal and talent shown by him at the battle of Jemappe, he was made colonel, and began to be known beyond the ranks of the French army. He was present at most of the actions fought in the low Countries. He led the van of the army of the north, under the orders of Pichegru; and one of the most extraordinary deeds of the memorable winter campaign of 1794 was his passage of the Waal on the ice, under a terrible fire from the batteries of Nimueguen. Made general of brigade in consequence of this gallant exploit, he commanded, in 1796, at Cologne and Dusseldorf, and was shortly after sent, successively, to the army of the Rhine and of Italy.

The French having, in 1793, conquered Rome and the States of the Church, Macdonald was appointed governor. He endeavored to restore tranquility in a city which had long been the theatre of strife between the partisans of the old and of the new orders of things; and in this capacity, like a soldier of fortune, he showed great zeal in executing the order of his employers. Having, at Frosinone, met with a desperate resistance from the insurgents, who made a great havoc of his men from the windows and tops of houses, he, as a last effort, gave directions to set fire to the town, and massacre the armed inhabitants. He published also two decrees, by the first of which every individual who stood convicted of causing the recent insurrection was sentenced to death; and by the second, all the members of the Company of the Faith of Jesus were to be tried by a court-martial. Upon the approach of Mack, he found it necessary to abandon the Eternal City, but returned to it on the defeat of that general. He once more left it, to carry into effect the iniquitous designs of his government on the kingdom of Naples; but he was ere long driven out of Italy by Suwarrow.—He, however, by a masterly retreat, succeeded in leading his army safely into France.

At the period of the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, Macdonald, who commanded at Versailles, rendered considerable service to Bonaparte. For this he was in 1800, raised to the command of the army of the Grisons; and the following extract from a letter written by him from Trent, in January, 1801, to General Regnier, then in Egypt, well depicts the state of the public mind at this time:—“As I was crossing the snow-capped mountains of the highest Alps, I received with inexpressible delight, my dear Reignier, your letter. Since you left us, we have had to bewail the capriciousness of dame Fortune, and have been every where defeated, owing to the pusillanimity of the old tyrannical Directory. Bonaparte at last made his appearance, upset that presumptuous government,

seized the reins, and now directs with a steady hand the car of the Revolution to that goal which all honest men wished it to reach. Unappalled at the pressure of the burden, this extraordinary man reforms the armies, calls back the proscribed citizens, throws open the prisons in which innocence was left to groan, abolishes the revolutionary laws, restores public confidence, extends his protection to industry, gives life to commerce; and the republic, triumphant by his arms, assumes at the present day that first rank in the scale which Providence has assigned to her. I am, my dear Regnier, as great a stranger to adulation as to flattery. I condemn what is wrong, with no less candour than I praise what is right; I am not the trumpeter of Bonaparte, but merely paying homage to truth. I deeply regret the loss of our poor Kleber: he was, like yourself, a great enthusiast for your expedition.”

In March, 1802, he excepted the embassy to Copenhagen, and did not return till the following year, when he was made grand officer of the Legion of Honor. Shortly after, his favour with the First Consul ceased. He had the honesty to reprobate, in no measured terms, the conduct pursued towards his companion in arms Moreau; and interested persons took care that his language should be repeated to Napoleon. Macdonald no longer showed himself at court, and his innate pride of heart prevented his taking any step to be reconciled to a sovereign who did not treat him with that kindness to which he felt he had a claim. Years of glory passed by, and he took no share in what was going forward, until the situation of affairs in 1809 decided the emperor to give him command of a corps under the orders of Eugene Beauharnais.

He penetrated into Styria, compelled the Austrian general, Meerfeldt, to capitulate at Laybach, contributed to the victory of Raab, and at Wagram on the 6th of July forced the enemy's centre, though defended by two hundred pieces of cannon. At two in the day, he had lost fourteen thousand men out of the eighteen thousand who went into action. On the following morning, after surveying the field of battle, Napoleon went to place himself in the midst of the troops about to pursue the retreating enemy. On passing by Macdonald, he stopped and held out his hand to him, saying, “Shake hands, Macdonald—no more animosity between us—we must henceforth be friends; and, as a pledge of my sincerity, I will send you your marshal's staff, which you so gloriously earned in yesterday's battle.” The general, pressing the emperor's hand affectionately, exclaimed, “Ah, sire! with us it is henceforth for life and for death.”

The new marshal was next intrusted with the government of Gratz; in which situation he not only preserved strict discipline among the troops, but so won the esteem of the inhabitants, that, on his leaving them, they presented him 100,000 francs, as well as a valuable box of jewels, intended as a wedding present for one of his daughters. He nobly refused both. “Gentlemen,” said he to the deputation, “if you consider yourselves under any obligation to me, the only way to repay it is to take care of the three hundred sick soldiers whom I am compelled to leave behind me.”

On his return to Paris he was created Duke of Tarentum, and in April, 1810, was sent into Catalonia, to take the command of the corps of Augereau, who, having recently fallen under Napoleon's displeasure, had been recalled. The system pur-

sued by Macdonald was worthy of his high reputation. Sparing of the blood of his soldiers, he avoided engagements which, though almost certain of being crowned with success, could have no influence on the ultimate result of the war. "He endeavoured to conciliate the good will of the inhabitants, and substitute a system of mercy and mildness for one of bloodthirsty vengeance."

In 1812 the marshal commanded the tenth corps in the expedition to Russia; and the campaign of Saxony, in the following year, again found him at the post of danger and honor. He fought gallantly at Bautzen and Lutzen; but the most signal of his services was rendered at Leipsic. After withstanding the assaults of the enemy for two days, in the midst of the unforeseen difficulties caused by the Saxon defection, on him devolved the perilous duty of protecting the French rear during the retreat. When the time for blowing up the bridge arrived, the crowd of men, urging each other on to the point of safety, could not at once be stopped. "Soldiers and horses, cannons and wains, rolled headlong into the deep though narrow river.—Macdonald swam the stream in safety; but the gallant Ponitowski, the hope and pride of Poland, having been twice wounded ere he plunged his horse into the current, sunk to rise no more."

The Duke of Tarentum adhered faithfully to the emperor's fortunes up to the period of his abdication. At Troyes, on the 30th of March, he gave to Berthier this striking opinion—"It is too late to relieve Paris, at least by the rout we follow. I am of opinion, that if the capital fall under the power of the enemy, the emperor should direct his march en Sens, in order to retreat upon Angereau, and give the enemy battle on a chosen field. If Providence has then decreed our last hour, we shall at least die with honor, instead of being taken and slaughtered by the Cossacks." He warmly exerted himself to procure from the allies favorable terms for the fallen chief and his family. In a private interview at Fontainebleau, Bonaparte expressed himself greatly satisfied with his conduct, regretted he had not known his value earlier, and proposed that he should accept a parting gift. "It is only," he said, anticipating the marshal's objections, "the present of a soldier to a comrade."—And it was indeed chosen with great delicacy; for it was the beautiful Turkish sabre which Napoleon himself had received from Ibrahim Bey while in Egypt.

On the restoration of the Bourbons, the Duke of Tarentum was nominated a peer of France. He proposed in the Chamber, that the emigrants whose possessions had passed into private hands should be indemnified by the formation of a fund, and he calculated that twelve millions of livres annually would pay off all just claims. He also proposed that the grant to Napoleon's veterans, who had been reduced to distress by the discontinuance of their pensions, bought with their blood in so many battles, should be held inviolate, and that three millions more of livres should be set apart to discharge this sacred obligation. There was wisdom, manliness, and generosity in these suggestions. Both were rejected, but with Macdonald rests the praise of having, at this early date, proposed measures which might have conciliated two powerful and discontented parties, and probably prevented the disasters which have since taken place.

On Bonaparte's escape from Elba, Macdonald, though solicited to accept a command, continued faithful to the royal cause. He proceeded to Ly-

ons to join Monsieur in repelling the invader, but soon found that the troops were resolved to desert their standards. He harangued them, but to no purpose. No sooner did they hear the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" raised by the advance-guard of Napoleon's little band than they flew into the arms of their ancient comrades. He was forced to retire, and would have been taken prisoner by his own troops, had not some of them, more honorable than the rest, insisted on his escape being unobstructed. He thereupon returned to Paris, where he once more hoped to make a stand; but, on Bonaparte's approach, being abandoned, he accompanied the fugitive Louis to the frontiers.

In 1816 the duke succeeded M. de Pradt as chancellor of the Legion of Honor. He was also soon after appointed governor of the twenty-first military division, and major-general of the royal guard. A few years afterward he passed some time in England, visited the localities of Charles Edward's campaign in Scotland, and showed much kindness to his relatives in the Highlands and Hebrides, most of whom he found in humble circumstances.

On the abdication of Charles X. he lost no time in giving in his adhesion to Louis Philippe. The Duke has been twice married, and has had three daughters. The eldest married Regnier, Duke of Massa; the second, Count Perregaud, the son of the eminent banker.

CAMP MEETING.

The following is from the revivalist, a paper published in Nashville Tennessee. There is a vein of poetry running through it with which we think the reader will be pleased, while it serves at the same time to illustrate the state of religious opinion and feeling in the West.

We have passed through many scenes in life,—we have trod the streets of some of the most magnificent European cities,—we have been present when, with the most soul thrilling interest thousands have listened to the soul stirring voice of Kean or Miss O'Neil, in the tragedy of Richard the III, and Macbeth,—we have witnessed ten thousands of the pride of the British army pass in review of the first Generals of the age,—we have heard the heart rending appeal of a Jeffrey, pleading for the life of a fellow being with emotions not easily described,—we have viewed the field where Bruce with his small heroic band, put England's proudest army to flight,—we have climbed the rough mountains brow, near which James Fitz-James engaged in deadly strife with Roderick Dhu,—we have trod on the dreary moors, where the last of the Stuarts was hunted wanderer on his own domain,—we have gazed on the rocks of Moryen, where Ossian sung and Oscar fell,—we have seen the king of the deep playing with the mighty waters, in those regions where the bright lamp of day but dipped in the northern wave and then shone forth in a moment, in all his glory,—with emotions of horror we have been surrounded with magnificent and awfully threatening icebergs,—we have listened to the dread sound of the hurricane, when the waves ran mountains high, and we and all on board expected to be engulfed in a watery grave,—lone in the deep wilderness, we have travelled far from the abode of the white man, where the Indian hunted the deer, and exulted in his freedom from the shackles of a civilized life,—in the midst of the wild and uncultivated prairie, we have witnessed the gathering storm,—we have beheld the lowering cloud, and where no

human habitation was near, our heart has cowered within us, on witnessing the vivid lightning flash athwart the heavens, and then the loud thunder warned us of the approaching deluge;—these and a thousand other scenes we have witnessed in our journeys through life, but never; no never! was our attention so arrested, and such a solemn awe put upon our soul, when in the tender grove with the silvery moon shining through the thick foliage of the sturdy oak that had stood the storms of centuries, our eyes were fixed upon the man of God proclaiming salvation to a perishing world, when the Lord Jesus rode triumphant through the large congregation, and hundreds felt the poisoned arrows of the wrath of JEHOVAH drinking up their spirits, and scores found salvation in the blood of the Lamb, and by their loud hallelujahs proclaimed to all around, that they had obtained delivering grace. Then we felt as if we were in the house of God, and at the gate of heaven, and our soul has leaped with joy, when, surrounded by these solemn and impressive circumstances, we have seen the wandering sinner coming home to God, and beheld those we loved, and for whom we have often prayed, bowing before the mercy seat, and taking upon them the yoke of CHRIST, which is lined with love. Those who esteem themselves the wise and learned of this world may view such scenes with contempt, may deride what transpires there, and style those who are engaged in such exercises as fanatics or madmen; but we prize them above all other earthly scenes, for if ever we have enjoyed a heaven upon earth it was when thus circumstanced. And how many, who will read these lines, will peruse them with flowing tears, from the recollection that they found a pearl of great price—there they became children of God—there they were made heirs of heaven, there they were begotten a lively hope of an inheritance that shall never pass away; and which is worth ten thousand worlds—there they were enabled first to overcome the awful fear of death, and they began to live a new life, which shall be perfected in glory.

HEAT PRODUCED BY FRICTION.—We stated a few weeks since, that a machine had been invented in this state, to warm factories, and all large public edifices by *Friction*. We had but little definite knowledge then of its merits or structure, but within a few days we have seen it in operation in this town. We now speak from personal observation. The machinery which generates the heat consists of a pair of horizontal circular plates of cast iron enclosed in a brick oven, about 4 feet in diameter, and weighing 1600 pounds. They operate upon each other precisely like a pair of mill stones, with this exception, the upper one is stationary and the lower one revolves. The ordinary speed is eighty revolutions a minute, and the velocity is sufficient in two hours to raise the thermometer in the oven in which they are enclosed to 500 degrees. The size of the plates, their thickness and the velocity with which they revolve, are considerations which the size of the building to be heated must regulate. From the top of the brick enclosure or oven, a funnel is projected, and from this heat can be thrown off, as through ordinary furnaces, to any part of the building. We saw the machine put in operation when cold, and in fifteen minutes, the heat from the mouth of the funnel in an upper story, was almost too much for the naked hand to bear. There is yet much scepticism as to its final success, but we can see no

reason for it ourselves. It has been thought the iron plates will soon wear out, and it is ascertained by experiments that these smooth, hard surfaces will abstract from each other but very little. The machine is exceedingly simple in itself, can be put up and kept in operation by a band passed round a shaft inserted in the lower cylinder, and without danger or attendance, kept in operation day and night, with the aid of a water wheel.—*Northampton Courier*.

STEAM—In comparison with the past, what centuries of improvement has this single agent comprised, in the short compass of fifty years!—Every where practicable, every where efficient, it has an arm a thousand times stronger than that of Hercules, and to which human ingenuity is capable of fitting a thousand times as many hands as belonged to Briarerus. Steam is found in triumphant operation, upon the seas; and under the influence of its strong propulsion, the gallant ship

‘Against the wind, against the tide
Still steadies, with an upright keel.’

It is on the rivers, and the boatman may repose on his oars; it is in highways, and begins to exert itself along the courses of land conveyance; it is at the bottom of mines, a thousand feet below the earth’s surface; it is in the mill, and in the workshops of the trades. It rows, it pumps, it excavates, it carries, it draws, it lifts, it hammers, it spins, it weaves, it prints. It seems to say to men, at least to that class of artisans, ‘Leave off your manual labor, give over your bodily toil; bestow but your skill and reason to the directing of my power, I will bear the toil,—with no muscle to grow weary, no nerve to relax, no breast to feel faintness.’ What further improvements may still be made in the use of this astonishing power it is impossible to know, and it were vain to conjecture. What we do know, is, that it has most essentially altered the face of affairs, and that no visible limit yet appears beyond which its progress is seen to be impossible. If its power were now to be annihilated, if we were to miss it on the water and in the mills, it would seem as if we were going back to the rude ages.—*Daniel Webster*.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT,

By Honorable Joseph Hopkinson, L. L. D.

“The American parent does an injustice to his child which he can never repair, for which no inheritance can compensate, who refuses to give him a full education because he is not intended for a learned profession—whatever he may intend, he cannot know to what his son may come; and, if there should be no change in this respect, will a liberal education be lost upon him because he is not a lawyer, a doctor, or a divine? Nothing can be more untrue or pernicious than this opinion.—It is impossible to imagine a citizen of this commonwealth to be in any situation in which the discipline and acquirements of a collegiate education, however various and extended, will not have their value. They will give him consideration and usefulness, which will be seen and felt in his daily intercourse of business or pleasure; they will give him weight and worth as a member of society, and be a never-failing source of honorable, virtuous and lasting enjoyment, under all circumstances, in every station of life. They will preserve him from the delusion of dangerous errors, and the seduction of degrading and destructive vices. The gambling table will not be resorted to, to hasten

the slow and listless step of time, when the library offers a surer and more attractive resource. The bottle will not be applied to stir the languid spirit to action and delight, when the magic of the poet is at hand to rouse the imagination, and pour its fascinating wonders on the soul. Such gifts, acquisitions, will make their possessor a true friend, a more cherished companion, a more interesting, beloved and loving husband, a more valuable and respected parent."

ANECDOTES.

ATTEMPT TO BRIBE COLONEL ETHAN ALLEN.

A Revolutionary anecdote.

The success of the American arms had a happy effect on the continental officers who were on parole at New York. A number of us assembled, but not in a public manner, and, with full bowls and glasses, drank General Washington's health, and were not unmindful of Congress, and our worthy friends on the continent, and almost forgot that we were prisoners.

A few days after this recreation, a British officer of rank and importance in their army, whose name I shall not mention in this narrative, for certain reasons, though I have mentioned it to some of my close friends and confidants, sent for me to his lodgings, and told me, "That faithfulness, though in a wrong cause, had, nevertheless, recommended me to General Sir William Howe, who was minded to make me a Colonel of a regiment of new levies, alias Tories, in the British service; and proposed that I should go with him, and some other officers, to England, who would embark for that purpose in a few days, and there be introduced to Lord G. Germaine, and probably to the King; and that, previously, I should be clothed equal to such an introduction; and instead of paper rags, be paid in hard guineas; after this, should embark with General Burgoyne, and assist in the reduction of the country, which infallibly would be conquered; and, when that should be done, I should have a large tract of land, either in the New Hampshire grants, or in Connecticut, it would make no odds, as the country would be forfeited to the Crown." I then replied, "That if by faithfulness, I had recommended myself to General Howe, I should be loth, by unfaithfulness, to lose the General's good opinion; besides, that I viewed the offer of land to be similar to that which the devil offered Jesus Christ; 'To give him all the kingdoms of the world, if he would fall down and worship him;' when, at the same time, that the d—d soul had not one foot of land upon the earth." This closed the conversation; and the gentleman turned from me with an air of dislike, saying, I was a bigot; upon which I retired to my lodgings.

Warming a Bed.—A good old lady in the city of Portland, whose husband was tormented with the rheumatism, was advised by a neighbor to warm his bed with a pan of coals, and throw in a little sugar. She accordingly threw upon the sheets something like a pound of brown Havanna sugar, and proceeded to draw a pan of hot coals briskly between the sheets, by which operation the sugar was nigh restored to its primitive state, and made as hot as when it came from the cauldron. Meanwhile the old man had denuded himself, and when the pan was withdrawn, crawled between the sheets as his lameness would permit. But the bound from the bed gave the lie to his complaint—

no member of the Ravel family could have vaulted to the floor with more agility than the sugar scald old codger, and no Senator could have roared louder than he did. In the jump, he struck the dame, and man, woman, two children, and the hot coals came to the floor together. But the coals were scarce less comfortable than hot sugar, and the evening's entertainment concluded with "ground and lofty tumbling by the whole company." But the exercise thus taken was productive of good, and, barring the scald skin, the old man was rendered more free from pain than he had been for years before.

Misery in High life.—"Did you hear of a woman of quality, an Earl's daughter, perishing for want the other day, near Cavendish square? The sad story is, that she had married an attorney, a bad man, and had several children; they all frequently experienced the want of a morsel of bread. Lady Jane grew extremely ill and faint with hunger. An old nurse, who had never forsaken her mistress in her misfortunes, procured by some means a sixpence; Lady Jane sent her out to buy a cow heel; the nurse brought it in, and carried a piece to her mistress. No, she said, I feel myself dying—all relief is too late; and it would be cruel to rob the children of a morsel, by wasting it on one who must die. So saying, she expired. I leave you to make your own comments on this domestic tragedy, in a metropolis drowned in luxury. What will Sally say to side-dishes and third courses now?"—*Lord Monboddo.*

A Chance for Life.—A faggot man carrying a load, by accident brushed against a doctor. The doctor was very angry, and was going to beat him with his fist. "Pray don't use your precious hand, good sir—kick me, and welcome." The bystanders asked him what he meant. Says the woodman, "If he kicks me with his foot, I shall recover, but if I once come under his hands, it will be all over with me."

A wood-be wit asked a barber's boy, if he had ever shaved a monkey. "No," said the boy, "but if you will take a seat I will try."

RECEIPTS.

To preserve Green Currants.—Currants may be kept fresh for a year or more, if they are gathered when green, separated from the stems, put into dry, clean junk bottles, and corked very carefully, so as to exclude the air. They should be kept in a cool place in the cellar.

Candles.—Very hard and durable candles are made in the following manner: Melt together ten ounces of mutton tallow, a quarter of an ounce of camphor, four ounces of beeswax, and two ounces of allum. Candles made with these materials burn with a very clear light.

Varnished Furniture.—If you wish to give a fine soft polish to varnished furniture, and remove any slight imperfections, rub it once or twice a week with pulverised rotten-stone and linseed oil, and afterward wipe clean with a soft silk rag.

Cream.—The quantity of cream on milk may be greatly increased by the following process:—Have two pans ready in boiling hot water, and when the new milk is brought in, put it into one of these hot pans and cover it with the other. The quality as well as the thickness of the cream is improved.

Teeth.—Honey mixed with pure pulverized charcoal is said to be excellent to cleanse the teeth, and make them white. Lime-water with a little Peruvian bark is very good to be occasionally used

by those who have defective teeth, or an offensive breath.

Tainted Butter.—Some good cooks say that bad butter may be purified in the following manner: Melt and skim it, then put into it a piece of *well-toasted* bread; in a few minutes the butter will lose its offensive taste and smell; the bread will absorb it all. Slices of potatoe fried in rancid lard will in a great measure absorb the unpleasant taste.

SUMMARY.

The parish clerk of a village in Devonshire was directed by the Church Wardens to give notice to the congregation that Parson R. and Parson C. would preach there alternately, for which he read thus:

"The congregation be desired to take notice that Parson R. and parson C. will preach here eternally!"

A dancer said to a Spartan, "You cannot stand on one leg so long as I can."

"Perhaps not," said the Spartan, "but my goose can."

A newly invented locomotive engine ran from Liverpool to Manchester in sixty-seven minutes.

"What a pity it is," said a lady to Garrick, "that you are not taller!" "I should be happy, indeed, madam," replied Garrick, "to be higher in your estimation!"

When Jack Marten, the pugilist, married Elizabeth Martin, St. Giles, that incorrigible punster, remarked, "That it was too bad to knock his wife's *I* out on the very first day of her marriage."

In a bookseller's catalogue appears the following article: "Memoirs of Charles the First with a head capitally executed!"

Milton was asked if he intended to instruct his daughter in the different languages, to which he replied: "No, sir, one tongue is sufficient for a woman."

Mr. Parker very lately tried to get up into the clouds from Norfolk, but his balloon would not take him there, but dragged him along just above the ground, and bobbed him in a small creek till the poor fellow was nearly drowned.

The Alphabet.—The twenty-four letters of the Alphabet may be transposed 620,448,401,733,229,360,000 times. All the inhabitants of the globe, on a rough calculation, could not, in a thousand million of years, write out all the transpositions of the twenty-four letters, even supposing that each wrote forty pages daily, each of which pages containing forty different transpositions of the letters.

Loafer.—This term, we believe, originated on the New York canal, and was intended to convey the idea that an individual on whom the appellation might attach, was more idle than vicious; oppressed with ennui; living upon a loaf; having no regular place of lodging, and sauntering about with raiment as scant as that which covered the forms of old Falstaff's soldiers.

Wedlock in Snarl.—The Legislature of Missouri, has lately led the ladies and gentlemen of that State into difficulty that must puzzle all parties to get out of. At a late session of that body, some thirty or forty discontented husbands and wives were separated *vinculi matrimonii*, in a lump, and several of the parties have since taken new partners. In the meantime, the legality of these legislative divorces having been brought before the

Supreme Court of the State, that tribunal decided against the act, and pronounced the whole proceedings "unconstitutional, null and void." Such of the persons, heretofore, as have been married upon the strength of the statute, are in no very enviable plight.—*Courier and Enq.*

Filial account of one's Father's Attractions.—Though my father was neither young, being forty-two; nor handsome, having but one eye; nor sober, for he spent all he could get in liquor; nor clean, for his trade was oily; nor without shackles, for he had five children; yet women of various descriptions courted his smiles, and were much inclined to pull caps for him.—*Hutton's Autobiography.*

WOOD SET ON FIRE BY THE HEAT OF THE SUN.—On Tuesday, the 5th of August, three men being at work at hay in a meadow, about one mile east of Winchester, about two o'clock, P. M., they discovered a few rods from them on a piece of barren upland which had been cleared some 7 years since, a small smoke arising; the sun shining excessively hot at the time, which induced them to go and examine it. They found the fire was just kindled and had not commenced blazing, nor consumed any of the fuel in which it commenced, which was the remains of an old decayed hemlock log. It immediately burst into a blaze and burned vividly; and when the writer of this saw it, more than twenty hours after, it had consumed most of the old log mulch for more than four feet square, and was then burning.—From the locality of the place, and all the other circumstances, the fire cannot be accounted for at all, but from the direct influence of the rays of the sun, which shined brighter and hotter at that time than any time previous this season. The men who saw it are respectable men of the strictest integrity.—*Hartford Review.*

IMPROVED BUSTLES.—Air-tight bustles filled with wind have recently been introduced as substitutes for the heavy pads formerly worn by the fair sex; they have the double advantage of being used as air cushions where hard seats are inconvenient. If filled with rarified air, in the manner of a balloon, they will also give the wearer a graceful airiness and buoyancy in walking. This is said to be one of the secrets of Taglioni and Celeste. If, however, the bustle be thus inflated, care must be taken not to extend it very much beyond its present preposterous dimensions, lest the wearer, overtaken by a strong gust of wind, should suddenly find herself careering among the house-tops and chimney-tops.

PARALLEL OF THE SEXES.—Man is strong, woman is beautiful; man is daring and confident, woman is diffident and unassuming; man is great in action, woman in suffering; man shines abroad, woman at home; man talks to convince, woman to persuade and please; man has a rugged heart, woman a soft and tender one; man prevents misery, woman relieves it; man has science, woman taste; man has judgment, woman sensibility; man is a being of justice, woman of mercy.—*My Daughter's Book.*

HINT TO SPORTSMEN.—In carrying loaded guns, care should be taken not to allow the hammer to lean on the cap; good caps are so easily exploded that the slightest pressure will fire them. The safest method is to half-cock the gun, for in that case, if there be any pressure, the only effect which can be produced is the full cocking of the gun. Even taking off the cap will be found to be ineffectual, as it is well known that the cap, hav-

ing once been placed on the cone, leaves a portion of its composition there, which, when suddenly operated on by friction, very frequently explodes. In cases where the cap is taken off for safety attend to the cone.

Interesting developments have recently been made in regard to the antiquities of Mexico. Towards the middle of the last century, isolated travellers who had penetrated into the wilderness part of Mexico, found themselves suddenly amid the ruins of an immense city. Their recitals determined the king of Spain to order an expedition in 1786 to explore these ancient vestiges; the existence and great extent of the deserted city was established, and drawings were taken of the principal edifices. In 1805 and 7 similar expeditions were taken with more adequate preparation, and a detailed description was given, accompanied by 235 designs, of a number of ancient monuments. These precious documents, from various causes, but chiefly owing to political events, remained undivulged in the port folios of the Mexican Museum until 1827, when M. Abbe Baradere a French servant, instigated by zeal for discoveries of this nature, and after having visited most of the places discovered, became possessor of them in virtue of a legal agreement with the Mexican government, on condition of having them all published, with the greatest care, in France. The publication is about to be commenced in Paris, and the National Intelligencer contains a translation of the prospectus, from which we derive the above account.

Among the discoveries, are ancient idols of granite or porphyry, pyramids, subterranean sepulchres, walls of hewn stone six feet thick, colossal bas-reliefs sculptured in granite, or modeled in stucco, zodiacs, and hieroglyphics differing from those of Egypt, notwithstanding their original similitude. It is thought probable that the zodiac will enable astronomers to determine the age of its construction, by the then position of the heavenly bodies.

RELICS OF THE POET BURNS.—On Friday last the household property &c. of Mrs Burns was offered for sale by public auction, at her late residence, in Burns' street, and which excited great interest amongst the admirers of the bard in that town, in consequence of a portion of the furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, bed and table linen, clock, &c., having once been the property of the poet. The latter article was made at Mauchlin, in Ayrshire, and was sold on Friday for thirty-five guineas, although its original cost, when new, could not have been more than 7*l.* or 8*l.* Other articles brought equally high prices.

An occurrence, similar to that at Toulon occurred a number of years since, at the Sandwich Islands, by which Captain Kendrick, an American Shipmaster, lost his life. Captain K's vessel was the first, or one of the first American vessels which visited these Islands. While she lay there the anniversary of the Captain's birth day arrived; and the master of an English ship then in the roads, being personally acquainted with him, resolved to *celebrate* the day. He accordingly notified Capt. K. of his intentions, and hoisted his colors:—this Capt. K. answered. The Englishman then prepared for a Salute of cannon; on the first discharge of which, a shot, from a gun which was omitted to be drawn, struck Captain K. and killed him on the spot.

Bartholomew Fussell's communication, in the Anti-Masonic Register, of the 22d of July last, in which he labored to make it appear, that the corrected copy of his letter, published in our fourth number, and re-published *verbatim* in our eighth number, was a wilful fabrication, come into our hands some time ago; it contains nothing worthy of our attention. But those of our friends, who may wish to examine the original letter which he sent to us last January, can have the opportunity by calling on William Gawthorp, Union Village, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in whose hands we have lodged it for the investigation of the curious, who may wish to examine the latest improvements in literature, either in style of composition, orthography, or penmanship.—Ed.

AGENTS FOR THE WATCHMAN.

The following persons are respectfully requested to act as agents for the Botanic Watchman in collecting subscribers and obtaining pay for the same. Those who receive money on account of the Watchman will please convey the same to us as quick as possible.

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 Home District. do

POETRY.

ON THE DEATH OF NAPOLEON.

"The fifth of May came, amid wind and rain.
Napoleon's passing spirit was deliriously engaged
in a strife more terrible, than the elements around.
The words "tete d'armee," (head of the army,) the last
which escaped from his lips, intimated, that his thoughts
were watching the current of a heavy fight. About eleven
minutes before six in the evening, Napoleon expired."

[Scots life of Napoleon.

Wild was the night, yet a wilder night
Hung round the soldier's pillow,
In his bosom there raged a fiercer fight,
Than the fight on the wrathful billow.

A few fond mourners were kneeling by,
The few his stern heart cherished;
They knew by his glazed, unearthly eye,
That the soldier's life had perished.

They knew by his awful and kingly look,
By the order hastily spoken,
That he dreamed of the days when the na-
tions shook,
And the nation's hosts were broken.

He dreamed that the Frenchman's sword still
slew;

And triumphed the Frenchman's eagle,
And the struggling Austrian fled anew,
Like the hare before the beagle.

The bearded Russian he scourged again;
The Prussian's camp was routed,
And again on the hills of haughty Spain,
His mighty armies shouted.

Over Egypt's sands, over Alpine snows,
At the pyramids,—at the mountains,
Where the wave of the lordly Danube flows,
And by the Italian fountains.

On the snowy cliffs, where mountain streams
Dash by the Switzer's dwelling,
He led again, in his dying dreams
His host's, the broad earth quelling

Again Marengo's field was won,
And Jena's bloody battle,
Again the world was overrun
And pale at his cannon's rattle.

He died at the close of that darksome day,
A day that shall long live in story,
In the rocky land they placed his clay,
"And left him alone in his glory."

TO THE PATRONS OF THE BOTANIC
WATCHMAN.

From the flattering prospect before us, in relation to our paper, we have it in contemplation to continue it from the first of January next, 1835, one year, at the following prices, viz: for a single copy \$2 00, and where two or more copies are taken \$1 50, each to be paid always in advance, and the papers will be mailed and sent at the risk of the subscribers. It is expected that those who have not paid the present year's subscription will pay before the first of January next. The above terms will be rigidly adhered to.

Note.—25 cts will be allowed to our agents as usual for each new yearly subscriber.

JOHN THOMSON.

Albany, Nov. 1st, 1834.

COMMERCIAL.

Sales at the N. Y. and Stock Exchange Board

Nov 1st, 1834.

50 shares United States Bank	108½
01 — Merchants' Ex. Bank	115½
10 — Bank of America	117½
20½ — Phenix Bank	122½
203 — Del. & Hud. canal	72½
100 — Life & Trust Ins Co	149
175 — Morris Canal	48
3 — Bank of New-York	131
100 — N O Canal Bank	105½
25 — American In Com	161
200 — Commercial Bank, N. O.	105½
20 — Merchants' Bank	111
100 — Mechanics' Bank	117½
30 — City Bank	116
50 — Lafayette Bank	107½
100 — Butch. & Drovers' Bank	119½
80 — Leather Manu. Bank	113½
200 — City Bank, N. Orleans	108
35 — State Marine Insu. Co.	75
10 — Commercial Ins. Co.	98
50 — Farmers' Loan Insu Co.	95½
50 — Mohawk Railroad Co.	107½
10 — Saratoga do	103
25 — Bost. & Prov. R. R. Co	105
35 — Cam. & Am. R. R. Co.	141

Sept. 30, 1833 Nov. 1st, 1834.

Life and Trust Co.	350 do	115 do
Hud. & Mohawk R R Co	136 do	109½ do
Del. & Hudson Canal	125 do	75½ do
Boston & Prov. R. R. Co.	111½ do	105 do
Sch'y & Sar. R. R. Co.	128 do	103½ do
Harlem Rail Road Co.	95 do	64 do
New-Orleans Canal Bank	113 do	105½ do
New-Orleans City Bank	112½ do	108 do

PRICES CURRENT.

[CORRECTED MONTHLY BY J. AND D. H. CART.]

Albany, Nov. 1st, 1834.

Produce.—Flour, superfine, per bl. \$5 00a5 12
Wheat, per bushel, 1 00a1 04; Rye, do. 70a73 cts;
Barley, do. 59a66 cts; Oats, do. 33a44 cts; Corn,
do. 62a65 cts; Flaxseed, do. 1 50a1 63; White
Beans, do. \$1 00a1 25; White Peas, do. 60a63;
cts; Green do. do. \$0 90a1 00; M. Fat, do. do.
\$0 94a1 00; Timothy Seed, do. \$1 25a1 75;
Clover, do. western, per bu. \$5 00a5 50; do. do.
southern, \$5 00a5 50; Hops, do. do. 14a15 cts.

Albany Market.—Beef, per cwt. \$5 00; Pork,
in hog, \$0 00; Hams, sm'kd, 10a12½; Mut
ton, \$0 00a0 00; Butter, dairy, per lb. 13a15 cts;
do. store, do. 10a 12cts; Cheese, do. 6a8 cts; Lard,
do. 7a8 cts; Beeswax, do. 17a19 cts; Tallow,
do. 7 7½.

Beef and Pork.—Mess Beef, per bbl. \$8 00
a8 25, city inspection; Prime, do. do. \$5 00a5 25,
Cargo, do. do. \$4 00a4 75; Mess Pork, do.
\$12 50a13 00; Prime, do. do. \$8 50a9 00;
Cargo, do. do. \$6 00a7 00.

New York, Nov. 1st.

Pearl and Pot Ashes.—Pearls, per cwt. \$4 20
a4 30; Pots, do. \$4 00.

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THOS. G. WAIT, No. 58 State-street, and published by JOHN THOMSON, *Botanic Physician*, No. 91 Beaver street. [P] Subscriptions to the *Watchman* will be received at either of the above places.



[The Sun of Science arising upon the Flora of North America.]

BOTANIC WATCHMAN.

"We can never be really in danger, until the *forms* of Law are made use of, to destroy the *substance* of our *Liberties*."—JUNIUS.

VOL. I.

ALBANY, N. Y. DECEMBER 1, 1834.

No. 12.

THE WATCHMAN

Is published monthly at *two dollars* per annum, payable *always* in advance. *Twenty-five cents* allowed agents for each yearly subscriber. A surplus quantity of each number will be kept on hand to supply subscribers during the year.

The following discourse was written by Dr. Hiram Wright, of Coshocton, Ohio, now, Saline, Michigan.

It was received several months ago, but unfortunately; its publication has been delayed until the present time. The perspicuity of its style, the peculiarity of its application, and soundness of its doctrines, render it a worthy article, entitled to the attentive perusal, and just consideration of every reflecting mind. The broad principle established in the text, and applied to that system of medical practice, which is clearly shown to produce misery wretchedness and death, exhibits more truth than the devotees of mercury would be willing to have the people brought into the light of. Whether the passage of scripture selected as the foundation; is perverted or not in its application to medicine, is not our province to judge; but suffice it to say, it is as appropriate to the subject of poisoning or poisonous medicine as to intemperance or partialism.

If a diplomatised physician, deals out pernicious medicines, to his fellow man, or plunges the sharp-end steel into his veins which not unfrequently causes misery, and premature death: the plea of innocence does not palliate the crime in the eye of public opinion, and should not screen him from the hand of justice, notwithstanding New York law may shield him from a just retribution.—Ed.

THE OX DISCOURSE.

"If an ox gore a man or a woman, that they die; then the ox shall surely be stoned, and his flesh shall not be eaten; but the owner of the ox shall be quit. But if the ox were wont to push with his horn in times past, and it hath been testified to the owner, and he hath not kept him in, but that he hath killed a man or a woman, the ox shall be

stoned, and his owner shall also be put to death." Exod. xxi: 28, 29.

My attention has been directed to this portion of scripture, by a perusal of that production, called "A mate to the Temperance Ox," which has excited considerable interest in community. So highly has Mr. Williamson's production been esteemed, that it has been published in the "Gospel Advocate," and received the applause of many of our most intelligent citizens.

After admitting that the passage of scripture has been somewhat perverted in order to make it apply to the use of ardent spirits, as it has been to the doctrine of partialism; I cannot help tendering my thanks to the author of the discourse alluded to, for the arguments and reasonings which he has so ably advanced in support of his doctrines; to which arguments I feel somewhat indebted for the following discourse. I shall make use of the author's own language and reasoning so far as they seem applicable to the subject under consideration.

The text has been applied to those who deal in ardent spirits by one. It has been applied to those who propagate partialism by another. This being the case, I conclude that the same liberty will be given me to apply the principles to another subject, without rendering myself liable to be impeached for perverting the oracles of divine truth.

"It is no part of my purpose to controvert any of the positions advanced in the *sermon*, nor do I intend to quarrel with the principles advocated, or the reasoning by which they are supported. I give the general principles of the discourse my approbation, and I am only about to carry these principles over to another subject, and ask you to apply them there."

We have no objections to the inferences drawn from the text and those reasons that have been advanced in support of such inferences. I come without further introductory remarks, to the work before me.

The following broad principle, established by the text is laid down as the foundation of the discourse: "Every man is responsible for the evil

consequences which result from his selfishness and indifference to others." The following extract will give a specimen, of the clearness with which the principles are illustrated. "Your dog has gone mad. You hate to kill him, for he has, or had some good qualities. You hate to tie him up, for it is too much trouble; and you hate most of all, to believe that he is mad. It has been testified to you that many have died of his bite already, raving mad, and many more in the same stages of the disease, are coming to the same miserable death. But still you will neither shoot nor tie up the cause of so much wretchedness. You affect to doubt whether any one of them had the real hydrophobia, or whether the bite will produce the same effects again; and so you leave him loose among your neighbors and their children. Is it not a dictate of common sense, that you ought to be responsible for the results? And you are. All that perish by means of this animal, are virtually slain by your hands. They owe their death to your carelessness, or your selfishness, and it is in vain that you say—I had no malice—I did not set the dog on—they might have kept out of the way—and if he was mad, it is none of my concern.—Let every one look out for himself. Would not this be adding insult to injury, and instead of proving your innocence, prove you a wretch past feeling? To make a man responsible for results, it is not necessary to prove that he had malice, or that he intended the results. In the trial of the man that owned the ox, the only questions to be asked were these two: Was the ox wont to push with his horn in times past? Did the owner know it when he let him loose? If both these questions are answered in the affirmative, the owner was responsible for all the consequences."

"After this clear statement of the general principles on which the discussion is to be conducted," the writer proceeds to apply his subject to those who traffic in ardent spirits, as follows: "Is ardent spirits wont to produce misery, wretchedness and death? Has this been testified to those who deal in it? If these principles can be established, the inference is inevitable; they are responsible on a principle perfectly intelligible."

"The remainder of the discourse is occupied in establishing these two propositions: 1. Ardent spirits is wont to produce misery. 2. Those who make or sell are perfectly aware of these effects. The inference is, they are responsible for the evils which flow from the use of ardent spirits."

"In the case of the ox, the destruction of man or woman, is supposed to be inevitable; but with the consumer of ardent spirits it is his own voluntary act. The difference however is slight—the abatement small. The man who will stand by and see his infatuated neighbor voluntarily, yet madly rush upon the horns of a peaceable ox, without an effort to save him, can scarcely be considered less criminal than the one who lets loose the unruly ox to destroy human life."

"The broad principle is established by the text, ably advocated in the discourse alluded to, and sanctioned by the community at large, that every man is responsible for the known results of his doings, whether it be an omission of duty or a violation of law—he is responsible." I am not about to dispute the principle, or controvert the application. I only intend to apply the principle to another case, and ask you to practice it there.—The author of the *Ox Sermon* has applied it to the use of ardent spirits. Mr. Williamson has applied

it to the doctrine of partialism. I am a going to apply it to the practice of medicine.

I see a man engaged in the practice of medicine, a *Physician*, he deals in medicines. I maintain that the rule is applicable to him in all its extent. He is responsible for the known results of his practice, and for the effect of those remedies which he gives the people; no "benefit from the practice," can exempt him from the principle of this law. "In the trial of the owner of the Ox," says our author, "were these two: Was the ox wont to push with his horn in times past? Did the owner know it when he let him loose? If both of these principles can be established—the man is responsible for the result." I take the same ground in the trial of the *Physician*, at the bar of public opinion, the only questions that need to be asked are these: Has the effect of his practice been bad hitherto? Does he know it while practising? If both of these questions are answered in the affirmative, he is responsible for the result.

I will name one class of Physicians, to whom I intend to apply this Law, and the reasoning of its author. I shall call the practice *poisoning*, and the advocates *poisoners*. I use these terms not in reproach but simply because they convey my meaning better than any other. By poisoning I mean all systems of practice that contain poisonous medicines, under the false name of remedies, and holds forth the unmerciful dogma of poisoning a man to death, in order to restore him to health. I call them poisoners, who are administering such remedies, and advocating such principles. These terms convey my meaning, and I shall try them by the standard of justice established by the text, and weigh them in the balance.

In view of these principles of equity, the author of the Temperance Sermon, asks with much propriety, "Is ardent spirits wont to produce misery, and wretchedness, and death? Has this fact been certified to those who deal in it?" and concludes:—"If these principles can be established, the inference is inevitable,—they are responsible for the results." Good reasoning—I carry it over to another, and ask, Is the practice of poisoning wont to produce misery, wretchedness and death? Have its advocates been certified that such is the fact? If these two principles can be established, the inference is inevitable, they are responsible for the results.

Our author continues, by establishing the following positions, 1. Ardent spirits is wont to produce misery. 2. Those who sell it are perfectly aware of these effects. I take another subject, and shall attempt to establish the following positions:—

1. Poisoning is wont to produce misery, wretchedness and death.

2. Those who practice and advocate it, are perfectly aware of these facts.

I have told you what I mean, by poisoning. I mean that practice of medicine that is recommended by the popular theories, of the present day, containing those poisonous drugs, that are destroying the lives of our fellow beings; and producing so much misery, wretchedness, and death.

1. That it produces misery. I need not go into a laboured argument to prove the truth of this proposition. I lay it down as a fact, upon which I fear no controversy, that there never has been a man, woman, or child, that has taken to any considerable extent those poisonous *remedies*, that has not in proportion to the use they have made of

them, rendered themselves miserable. Our good Father in heaven has given us all things richly to enjoy. He has spread our nature around us, arrayed in her most smiling robes, and caused the earth to yield her fruit, and lay the golden treasures at the feet of man, inviting him to partake and live. But man, ungrateful man, has spurned those stores of blessings, that are spread over the surface of creation, refuses to partake of those remedies provided in the vegetable kingdom, and receive from nature's rich provision, those means which are so congenial to his nature, and so powerful to remove his diseases. But alas! He has been seduced, by artful and cunning men, who lie in wait to deceive, making ship-wreck of our bodies for the sake of gain.

How many have been made miserable, by the use of those destructive means contained in that practice of medicine, that crams the system with poison, and sinks the victim into an untimely grave. I say untimely, because those remedies, (as they are called,) shorten our lives; cut off our blooming youth, and spread a terror to all the unfortunate sons of disease. How many have been made miserable by this destroying angel. How many widows have been left desolate, their prospects blasted, their comforts destroyed, and their little all sacrificed to pay the doctor for making them so. When friends look upon friends, and give the parting hand to all that is near and dear in this life, the painful thought comes like the blighting mildew, there is no hope, our prospects are cut off, and we will meet no more. When the father looks upon his children where all of his affections are garnered up; the same canker-worm is gnawing the fibres of the heart. His children are seized with disease. His fears are excited.—The Poisoners (or Regular Doctors) are called, down goes the cold and deadly drug of death; every warm and lively emotion of joy is chilled.—The tender mother fondly clasps her afflicted child to her maternal arms, the silent tear steals from her sleepless eye, while life's glimmering taper is fast wasting its form, without one cheering prospect of recovery. When children behold their parents, dear to them by the ties of consanguinity, and on whom they depend for sustenance, about to bid their final farewell; what daggers seize the soul? How heart-rending is the thought to that parent, who must leave his children orphans, and destitute, to the care of an unfeeling world, for want of safe and efficacious means to prolong his days, while he is sacrificed to the shrine of the mineral practice.

Here friends, is the serpent that coils around the heart, and calls forth sighs, and groans, and tears, from the children of men. Here is the great Dragon, that pushes with his horn; the beast, that is permitted to deceive and torment the nations for a season. He is loose in the world, and at every step of his devastating march, the moan of the widow and the cry of the orphan load the passing gale, and the river of wo accumulates and swells and rolls its dreadful tide from under our feet. The practice of poisoning produces misery; It diffuseth itself through every period of life, rendering nourishment insipid, pleasure disgusting, and life itself a cruel bitter. I pass on,—

2. Poisoning produces wretchedness. It will take no laboured argument, to establish this position. Those who have given any tolerable degree of attention to things around them, know

full well, that poisoning is considered indispensable in order to effect a genuine cure. This is done by giving *Calomel, Arsenic, Nitre, Antimony, Opium, Tartar Emetic, &c. &c.* All that is wanting, to be convinced of the truth of this position, is to look around you, and behold the long train of chronic diseases, that have been entailed on the human family, and produced evils almost innumerable; "vetchings in the morning, disturbed sleep, frightful dreams, impaired visions, aches and pains in different parts of the body, sudden failures of strength as if just dying, violent palpitations of the heart, difficult breathing, with nervous agitations, tremours, paralysis, shocking depression of spirits, intolerable feelings, mental derangement, fatuity, suicide, deformity, bones of the face destroyed and miserable death." "These maladies," says Dr. Falconer, "have embittered life in such a degree, and rendered existence so intolerable that it is more than probable that many of the suicides which disgrace our country, have resulted from this state of the nervous system, produced by mercurial, or poisonous practice." You need not go out of your own neighborhood to find persons thus affected. A sullen gloom shrouds their future prospects, and renders life, full of wretchedness.

And besides all of this, if we should nume-rate the loss of property, the waste of time, and the trouble it causes in families, by calling some from the sphere of their daily concerns, to attend to the afflicted, who may have been so unfortunate as to partake of some deadly poison, administered by the hand of some learned Doctor, under the false name of Remedies. I say, if I should numerate all of these, it would swell to millions of volumes, and of itself, it would be sufficient to sink the practice into disrepute. I doubt not here, the position cannot be denied, that poison produces wretchedness. I remark—

3. That poison produces death. Here I need only to appeal to facts, and these are stubborn things. Since the commencement of the poisonous or Regular practice of medicine, (for as Mr. John Wesley in his writings observed, "As theories increased, simple medicines were more and more disregarded and disused; till, in a course of years, the greater part of them were forgotten, at least in the more polite nations.") there has not a day passed by, that has not brought along with it the tidings of some poor victim who has passed from time into eternity. Some blooming female, some promising youth, some tender mother, or kind father has gone down to the grave. You need not go out of your own country for instances; for even here, have we seen the wild rolling eye, which once beamed with intelligence, and heard the incoherent mutterings of a voice, that once spoke wisdom and knowledge. We can trace the date of this shipwreck of our bodies to the fatal effects of these poisonous medicines. I scarcely need say that the regular practice of medicine, produces death, but refer you to the authors of their systems, and to those writers which have laid the subject before the public. A writer in the medical reformer observes that, "among the various means made use of to restore the sick to health, there is none so irrational and absurd as blood-letting. It is at present considered almost a universal remedy, and resorted to, for the cure of the slightest indisposition; and although daily slaying its thousands, it still continues to be the main pillar in the profession."

"Those who are so unfortunate as to fall victims to disease, were doomed to suffer the most extravagant effusions of blood. The poor sufferers were soon hurried to an untimely grave."

Mercury. "Among the numerous poisons that are used for the alleviation of disease, there are few which possess more active, and of course more dangerous powers than mercury." A correspondent in his writings observed, "Could the ghosts of those who fill an untimely grave re-appear, like that of the king of Denmark, and tell the cause of their disease, how many would accuse the giant *Calomel*!—Yea, see the number of disfigured faces, crippled limbs, toothless mouths, broken constitutions, diseased livers, incurable ulcers; now existing relics of calomel, and the picture will be sad enough!" Death comes as a welcome messenger to terminate the sufferings of the dying victim.

"Opium is a most deadly drug; and seems to destroy the vital actions, of the whole system.—"Many a poor infant," says Dr. Robinson, "has suffered death from the use of this deadly drug." It is not necessary to dwell here, for it is a given point. All physicians will admit the truth of this position. All are aware, that by using a sufficient quantity of *opium*, that it will produce immediate death, even so, in proportion to the use made of it, it shortens our lives.

In addition to these, are used as medicines, arsenic or rats-bane, which Dr. Thatcher tells us, used in cancer powders (as it often is) has been so absorbed by the patient, as to cause his death in the course of one year. Connected with the above, we might add antimony, cicuta or garden hemlock, fox-glove, corrosive sublimate, white vitriol, nitre, tartar emetic, iron, preparations of lead, and copper, the deadly night shade, and a number of other articles equally pernicious."

"This is the terrible array mustered by the masters of the healing art, against the life and peace of the wretched, and miserable."

"It is really astonishing that since these articles are known and acknowledged to be poisonous and the administration of them attended with the most deleterious and dangerous effects, that men should persist in the use of them."

If I were to tell the aggregate number of those who have been hurried to an untimely grave by the influence of that poisonous practice, which has become so popular, in this our day, it would be sufficient to sink the regular practice of medicine into disgrace and contempt, and the propagators of it would be shunned as murderers. It is not one man or woman, but as Dr. Robinson observes, there have been more lives destroyed in this way, than there have by wars, or by the use of cannon and ball; but men, still persist in their dangerous course. It is not a few who have been gored by this unruly ox unto death, but there are many.—Who shall be responsible for their blood? Let the owners look to it. When a man gives another poison, and he dies by this means, you say, and you say correctly, that he is responsible.

But when a physician pours out his deadly poison, can you not see? All I ask is to carry the reasoning out, and abide by the rules of justice.—But ah! how strangely are men constituted!—When a wicked neighbor's ox gores a man, or a woman, that they die, you cry out that he shall answer for blood. But when the arrows of truth, enter the temple, where your poisonous system, emanates; and it appears that your ox has done

mischievous, like the crafty lawyer in the fable, you cry out, "ah! that alters the case, I must enquire into the affair, and if—and if—did you say? The business I find would have been concluded without an if, had you been as willing to apply the rule of justice to yourselves, as to measure others by it."

I have thus endeavoured to show you that poisoning produces misery wretchedness and death, I now remark in the language of him to whom I have referred: "These effects are not casual, accidental, but common natural effects," to which the system tends, and seen in every age, and in every country, where it has been practised. I am now coming to the serious enquiry,—Who is responsible in the eye of justice, for these results?

You will recollect in the case of the ox, it was deemed necessary that the owner should be informed, of the proneness of his beast to push with his horn, in order to make him responsible. You will also bear in mind, that the author of the discourse alluded to, has laid it down as a principle, that the dealer in ardent spirits must know the evil effects that flow from his traffic; and if he does know this, no matter whether his intentions were evil, or whether he had malice in his mind, or not, he is responsible for the evil. I wish to transfer this reasoning to another subject, and I proceed to show, in the second place,

That practitioners and advocates of poisoning, are well aware of the effects, I have named.

As a disciple said in another case, so it may be said in this: "These things were not done in a corner." They know full well that a tide of misery flows from their practice, and in every country where their systems have been practiced, these evils have resulted. We have testified these things to them, day and night. "We have called on them to keep in the unruly ox, for he is goring men women and children. We have called on them to have mercy and spare, for they are sending blight and mildew over the fairest territories of human felicity. And yet they have done no other than goad on the beast in the work of death." They have seen the tear of misery falling, and the most agonizing grief, depicted in every countenance. They have seen the people go mourning, with their eyes, and heard their cries of distress with their ears. They have seen mourning friends pouring tears over the cold corpse of those that have been driven down to the shades of death by their poisons. Yea they themselves have taken the lead, and walked at the head of the funeral procession of babes and sucklings, that have been slain by this beast. Are we then told that they are ignorant of these things? Nay; they do know right well, that these are matters of fact. Who then is responsible for all of this misery, and these dreadful results? When the avenging angel comes to make requisition for blood, at whose hands will he require it? It is a fearful question, and let those who cause, answer to God and their own consciences. In the other case you reason well; I would that you might reason equally well here. If the physician who deals out poison to his patients knows that he will destroy them with it, you may say that he is responsible. If he pleads in self-defence, that he had no malice, you say that his plea is not valid. The simple fact that he knows the result, makes him responsible. Now be honest here also. If the man practices medicine, and knows that his practice produces misery, wretchedness and death;—who is responsible?—

Will the plea that he means well, and has no malice, release him from the responsibility?

I will not endeavor to force conclusions upon you, but "I speak as unto wise men, judge ye what I say." Go into the crowded Hospitals, and you may see those whose countenance is haggard and ghastly, and whose eyes are wildly rolling in despair. What is the matter? He has spent all of his money to pay the Doctors, and perhaps far from home, his wife and children left to mourn over the fate of their departed guardian; and lead out a miserable existence. While your hearts are still warm with sympathy, I will take you to the peaceable fire-sides, to the private circles, and see for a moment what harm you have done. You have spread desolation far and wide, you have made widows and orphans, which have been left desolate. You have cut off the youth ere they came to maturity, and blasted the hopes and prospects of their friends, but to return. Who shall be responsible? Who shall answer for his blood? Who but the man that gave the poisons, and propagated so false a system: but ah! ye believers in poison, ye who are engaged in poisoning your fellow men, and bringing on them this train of miseries. I lodge the appeal in your hearts, to ponder well the path of your feet and ask the serious question,—at whose hands shall the blood of these victims be required? While the cries of the distressed, and the tolling knell of the dead is sounding in our ears, I cry to you, that it is *you*, who are loosing the ox that kills, the beast that destroys; and I ask who but the owner shall answer for the deeds?

I have thus endeavored to show that poisoning produces misery, wretchedness and death; and that its practitioners are aware of these results. I have faithfully warned them of the fact, that this beast is wont to push with his horn; and if they still refuse to keep him in, upon their own heads be the responsibility. Does the owner of the ox know that he is wont to push with his horn?—Do the regular faculty know that their system of poisoning, is wont to produce misery, wretchedness and death? These are the only questions that need to be answered in the affirmative, in order to cast the full weight of responsibility on them. But not so with the Thomsonian system. I venture to challenge the whole world to produce a single instance where the botanic remedies have been judiciously administered, that any deleterious effects, ever resulted from that system of medical practice. But no time, now, to investigate the merits or demerits of Thomsonianism. Suffice it to say that we are willing to risk the responsibility that may rest upon us in consequence of our practice.

"I have now done, I have faithfully endeavored to discharge my duty; I expect reproach; but I find in the conscious rectitude of my intentions, a solace more dear than the flattering unction of popular applause. I have found from experience, that he who ventures to seize the unruly ox by the horns, must expect to incur the displeasure of his owner." But none of these things move me.—If my feeble labours, shall be in any way instrumental in causing the people to examine and ponder their ways, I shall be satisfied. May the Father of all mercies give us wisdom, to guide us in the way of righteousness and truth.

IMPORTANT ADVICE TO YOUTH.—Keep the head cool, the feet warm, take no mineral or poisonous medicine, and bid defiance to doctors.

An extract from Dr. Charles Whitlaw's Treatise on Fever, Inflammation, &c: in speaking of the various and false opinions of eminent medical men, respecting Fever.

We are struck with astonishment when we think of the incalculable multitudes of the human race destroyed by fever. So much were the polished and civilized Romans overawed with this calamity, which exercised such extensive and despotic sway, that they considered *fever* one of the divinities, and erected temples to do it homage, and avert its ire. Fever had one temple on Mount Palatine, and also in two other parts of Imperial Rome. There is still extant an inscription to this goddess.

It is truly lamentable that so much ignorance should prevail for three thousand years respecting this desolating malady, by which it is believed one half of mankind are destroyed. From the time of Hyppocrates and his followers, down to the days of Linnæus, almost all the writers on fever have substituted the *effect* for the *cause*. In this manner they have completely bewildered the minds of men on a subject of such vital importance to themselves and succeeding generations. Thus the contaminating stream has been permitted, with scarcely any interruption, to roll on for thousands of years, along the track of ages. Its polluted and deadly waters have rendered countless numbers of our species a bloated mass of rank unwieldy woe. Who can think of such misery inflicted on his species, without feeling the risings of compassion and grief? When a powerful and cruel army threatens to invade a nation, and spread abroad desolation in its cities and provinces, the first inquiry is, Can no means be employed to prevent its approach? If it enters the kingdom, and commences the word of rapine, cruelty and death, then it is seriously deliberated, How is the foe to be expelled? No armies of the Ptolemies, the Cæsars, the Phillips, or the Alexanders, could ever be compared with FEVER—this sweeping and hitherto irresistible desolation! What! has Providence placed no means within the reach of man to stop its course? Yes; Providence has. These means are among the secrets of the vegetable kingdom.—That is the casket which contains the jewel more precious than the diadems of princes. How is the key of this casket to be obtained?—It is by the careful study of the laws of nature. The student of these laws shall find the key, and obtain the jewel:—before whose touch, loathsome and appalling disease shall disappear, like the shades of night before the splendour of the rising sun.

With the sentiments expressed in the following article, we heartily concur. They should be read, remembered, and practised upon. We hope the appeal will meet with general circulation through the American press.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette.)

WOMEN PHYSICIANS.

The extremely simple art of preserving and restoring health, has long been shrouded in mystery, by selfish and designing men, for pecuniary gain; but it is time we should be aroused from the state of apathy into which we have fallen upon this subject, and no longer be passive to the usurpation of the medical profession. Men suffer both in health and purse from their credulous confidence in the magnified services of physicians: and from their ignorance of the fact, that very little knowledge is necessary to the successful administration of ca-

thartics, tonics, &c., but it is particularly for woman's sake that I have determined to make an appeal to all classes of society.

I could dwell long, very long upon the injustice and suffering that woman has endured from and for man, but nothing has been more unjust and cruel, and insulting, than man's usurpation of the right to prescribe and attend upon her, in her hours of weakness and pain. This subject demands the serious consideration of every feeling and intelligent person, and is even worthy of legislative enactments. Although women *may* be inferior to us in mathematical, political, and military talents; we cannot deny, that they possess superior capacity for the science of medicine; and although men should reserve to themselves the exclusive right to mend broken limbs and fractured skulls, and to prescribe in all cases for their own sex, they should certainly give up to women the office of attending upon women.

I appeal to all liberal and noble minded physicians, and call upon them to resign the effeminate occupation of visiting women and children in sickness, to those who are by nature so much better calculated to understand and sympathize with their complaints; and instead of insisting upon performing for them the most indelicate services, let physicians advise women to acquire for themselves the necessary knowledge, and inform them truly, that there is nothing to prevent them prescribing and attending medically to their own sex, were they but properly educated for the purpose.

I appeal to the dignity and delicacy of every intelligent woman, and I call upon them to break through the tyranny of fashion in this matter, and to wrest from the grasp of men—frequently young inexperienced, and unfeeling—the privileges which they claim. Many boast of the refinements of the age, but until doctoring females and children is given up by men, we must admit that in some things, the despised savage is our superior.

I call upon all fathers, husbands, and mothers—it concerns them all—to set their faces against the established custom, so destructive to female modesty, and to the respectful considerations we owe it. I earnestly request the editors of newspapers throughout this city, who are friendly to moral and social reform to publish this appeal.

A PHYSICIAN.

Extract from the Thomsonian Recorder.

"Is any one alarmed for the public safety, because the people will use lobelia and peppersauce, but just the men whose purses are made light by the success, the undeniable, overwhelming success of Botanic Practitioners? In every state where the quackish insolence of the college doctors have succeeded to hang the civil law in terror over the Botanic Brotherhood, the "*fee and reward*," has constituted the ghastly ghost that has haunted the imagination and frightened the cowardly souls of our opposers, who cannot be contented to stand on the broad ground of fair and honorable competition. To the everlasting scandal of the learned faculty, leagued against the Botanic Practice, in every State where any law has existed, or does now exist, regulating medical practice, it has never originated with the people, but with a class of men who subsist on the miseries of the people.—Their eye has been fixed on the wages of unrighteousness. The Botanic Practice has never been made penal, but if any but the

diplomatic doctor touched the "*fee or reward*," he touched the apple of their eye. Strange! passing strange! that these mercurializing venders of calomel cannot sustain their credit before community, without the strong hook of the law to make fast on the necks of the people. Fines, prisons, dungeons, chains, and death are accounted better security to their high and giddy standing, than all the combined skill and wisdom of all the ancient schools of medicine.—SENIOR ED.

THE WEST UP AND DOING.

The states of Indiana and Louisiana have recently held Thomsonian Conventions, the former at Indianapolis, and the latter at Jackson. Each convention formed a state society and adopted a constitution.

Thus our Thomsonian friends in the west are awake to the spirit of medical reform, and rapidly assuming a place in the nation, where they will not be obliged to stand and suffer the cruel lashings of the would be exalted faculty. But as light, on this important subject, begins to dawn upon the minds of the insulted freemen,—equal rights and privileges will shine on all.—ED.

THE UNITED STATES CONVENTION.

In our last, we promised to give the proceedings of this body, in the present number, but we are disappointed, in receiving the official record in season. They are to be published in the Thomsonian Recorder, from which source we are anxiously looking for them.—ED.

The following exercises upon the practice of physic, are taken from Hooper's Examinations. We do not publish them, because they strictly accord with the Thomsonian principles; but we think they may be interesting to those who have a curiosity to obtain a knowledge of the scientific terms, and of some use to the practitioner in observing the symptoms of the various maladies, here spoken of. By having a competent knowledge of the symptoms accompanying the different classes of disease, it will lead him to a more accurate discrimination; consequently he will be enabled to apply the remedy more directly to the diseased part of the frame. But let the Thomsonian theory be firmly adhered to, and the physician is not, strictly under the necessity of regarding every external appearance with that precision, so rigidly enjoined by many ancient and modern writers.

As to the indications of cure, we should not fall in with this practice, in all the cases mentioned, particularly the method of relieving inflammatory affections,—except the exhibition of *diaphoretics*. Instead of bleeding, blisters, and catharticks, we should deem it more rational and consistent to administer some pure stimulant internally, in order to increase the vital action and remove the obstructions in the capillary vessels which are contracted in consequence of the reduced temperature of the system. And a sudorifick poultice is far superior to *blisters* in allaying inflammation; besides it is not attended with that irritating pain and distress that the vesicating cantharides are.

How strangely blind are those knowing ones who still persist in exhibiting those dogmas which teach that fever and inflammation are caused by heat; and pursue the refrigerant course of treatment with a design to effect a cure.—ED.

PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

1. Q. What do you mean by a tetanus?

A. It is a tonic spasm of the extensor or flexor muscles of the body.

2. Q. How would you treat inflammation of the bowels?

A. By general and topical blood-letting, by the warm bath and fomentations, by the frequent exhibition of purges, and by giving saline diaphoretics with mucilaginous drinks.

3. Q. What is a dysentery?

A. It is a spasmodic contraction of the colon, with a retention of the natural fæces, and the frequent expulsion of mucus or sanguineous motions.

4. Q. What are the symptoms of enteritis?

A. Fever, costiveness, a twisting around the umbilicus, tension and acute pain of the abdomen, increased pain upon pressure, tenesmus or vomiting, according to the seat of the inflammation; quick, or slow, and hard, contracted pulse; great prostration of strength, and high-colored urine.

5. Q. What are the symptoms of volvulus?

A. Violent pain and distention of the abdomen, attended with a peculiar twisting around the navel, obstinate costiveness, slight febrile symptoms, and a frequent vomiting of a stercoraceous matter.

6. Q. What are the symptoms of nephritis?

A. Pyrexia, pain in the region of the kidney, extending along the course of the ureter, accompanied with numbness of the leg and thigh of the affected side, nausea and vomiting, retraction of the testicle, high-coloured urine, sometimes mucus or bloody, frequent micturation, dysuria.

7. Q. How would you distinguish hepatitis from gastritis?

A. From gastritis by the seat of the pain, by the sympathetic pains of the clavicle and shoulder, by the less prostration of strength and greater fulness of the pulse, by the colour of the stools and urine.

8. Q. What purges would you give in nephritis?

A. Oleaginous purges and frequent emollient clysters.

9. Q. What are the symptoms of pneumonia?

A. Obtuse pain and sense of weight and oppression in the chest; anxious breathing, and the pain is increased during inspiration; hard, contracted, and frequent pulse; the face is usually flushed, and of a purple hue; the tongue is white, the urine is high-coloured, and there are other symptoms of synocha.

10. Q. How would you distinguish cystitis from enteritis?

A. From enteritis by the seat of the pain; the tension and tumour which is above the pubes in cystitis, by the micturition, and by the painful discharge of urine in small quantities, or the complete obstruction to its passage.

11. Q. When gangrene takes place in internal parts, what are the symptoms?

A. A peculiar appearance of the countenance; cold perspirations; coldness of the extremities; sudden cessation of pain; hiccup; subsultus tendinum, suppression of urine; convulsions, and the pulse scarcely perceptible.

12. Q. What are the symptoms of hydrocephalus?

A. Languor, inactivity, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, parched tongue, dry skin, flushing of the face, and other symptoms of pyrexia; pain over the eyes, the pain in the head becomes

extremely acute, and intermits, occasioning the patient to scream violently, disturbed sleep, extreme restlessness, flushed countenance, costiveness, vomiting, stupor, convulsions, dilated pupils.

13. Q. What is a typhus fever?

A. A very infectious fever, characterised by great debility, disturbed animal functions, languid circulation, furred tongue, aching pains in different parts of the body, particularly the head and small of the back, and the evacuated fluids of the body undergoing speedy putrefaction.

14. Q. What are the indications of cure in a typhus fever?

A. To excite a new action in the system, by rousing the actions of the brain and arteries. To support the strength of the patient, and to obviate the putrid tendency in the fluids.

15. Q. What is the best way of destroying the fetid smell of sick wards?

A. By extracting nitrous fumes from a mixture of nitre and sulphuric acid placed in hot sand.

16. Q. What is meant by scrofula?

A. A peculiar disease affecting people of a particular habit of body, and usually the glandular parts.

17. Q. What is the best way of relieving inflammatory affections?

A. By bleeding either locally or generally, by blisters, exhibiting cathartics, diaphoretics, and a low diet.

18. Q. How is the colic distinguished from enteritis?

A. The colic is distinguished from enteritis by the peculiar twisting and occasional pain, by the absence of fever in the early part of the disease, by the pain in enteritis being increased, in colic alleviated by pressure; by the irregular contraction of the abdominal muscles.

19. Q. How is a diarrhæa distinguished from dysentery?

A. Diarrhæa is distinguished from dysentery by being unattended either with fever, inflammation, contagion, or tenesmus, by the appearance of the matter evacuated, which in one disease is feculent or mixed with alimentary matter, in the other mucal, sanguinous, or putrid.

20. Q. How many species of diabetes are there?

A. There are two species of diabetes, viz. diabetes mellitus, and the diabetes insipidus.

21. Q. How is mania distinguished from phrenitis?

A. Mania is distinguished from phrenitis by the former not being accompanied by fever, which the latter always is.

22. Q. What is meant by anasarca?

A. Anasarca is a preternatural collection of serum or watery fluid in the cellular membrane of the whole or part of the body.

23. Q. What are the indications in the cure of scurvy?

A. The indications in the cure of scurvy are; 1st. to correct the sceptic tendency of the fluids; 2d. to palliate urgent symptoms; 3d. to restore the tone of the solids.

24. Q. What are the species of tympanites?

A. There are two species of tympanites, viz. tympanites abdominalis, or collection of air in the cavity of the peritonæum; and tympanites intestinalis, or collection of air in the cavity of the intestines.

25. Q. What sex is most subject to tetanus?

A. The male sex is most subject to tetanus, and those of a robust or vigorous constitution.

26. Q. What is the general division of tetanus?

A. The general division of tetanus is into trismus, or locked jaw; opisthotonos, when the spasmodic affection of the muscles causes the body to be bent backwards; and emprosthotonos, when the body is bent forwards.

27. Q. What are Dr. Cullen's species of paralysis?

A. His species of paralysis are, 1st. paralysis partialis, or palsy of a certain muscle or set of muscles; 2d. paralysis hemiplegica, or a total palsy of one side of the body; 3d. paralysis paraplegica, or a palsy of one half of the body taken transversely; 4th. paralysis venenata, or palsy from poisons.

28. Q. How many species of catarrh are there?

A. Two, viz. catarrhus a frigore, or common cold, and catarrhus contagiosus, or the influenza.

29. Q. What are the species of apoplexy?

A. There are several: but the most useful distinction is into the sanguineous and the serous.

30. Q. What are the indications of cure in dropsy?

A. To evacuate the fluid, and to prevent a second accumulation.

31. Q. How many species of cholera morbus are there?

A. Two, viz. cholera spontanea and cholera accidentalis.

32. Q. What are the species of syncope?

A. Three, viz. syncope accidentalis, syncope cardiaca, and syncope anginosa.

33. Q. What are the indications of cure in catarrh?

A. To reduce the febrile action of the system, and to allay the irritation of the affected parts.

34. Q. How is synocha distinguished from typhus?

A. From typhus by the more sudden accession of the disease; by its arising from common causes, as sudden alterations of temperature; the application of cold to a heated body; violent exercise, intemperance, &c. and not from contagion; by the strength of the body not being diminished; the hardness of the pulse; the whiteness of the tongue; and by the high-colour of the urine.

35. Q. How is cynanche tonsillaris distinguished from cynanche maligna?

A. By the fever, which in the former is inflammatory, in the latter typhoid, and by the absence of ulceration in cynanche tonsillaris.

36. Q. How is rheumatism distinguished from podagra?

A. By its generally attacking the larger joints; by the pain shifting its seat, and following the course of the muscles in its translation to other parts; by the disease not having been preceded by symptoms of dyspepsia; by its occurring at any period of life, whereas gout is usually confined to the adult age.

37. Q. How is tympanites distinguished from ascites?

A. By the absence of fluctuation and of those symptoms which characterise the hydropic diathesis.

TARTAR EMETIC.

This is the principle article obtained from the mineral kingdom, that is used at the present day as an emetic. Indeed there is no one article in the materia medica that is so frequently made use of for the purpose as this preparation of Antimony.—To prepare tartar emetic, the London Pharmacopœia directs thus—"Take of glass of antimony finely legivated supertartrate of potasa in powders of each a pound, boiling distilled water a gallon; mix the glass of antimony and potasa well together, and then add them by degrees to the distilled water, which is to be kept boiling and constantly stirred, boil the whole for a quarter of an hour, and then set it by. Filter it when cold, and evaporate the filtered liquor, so that crystals may form in it. Then make a solution of this salt in rectified spirits of wine." This is well known to possess powerful emetic properties, in its operation not unfrequently producing cramps, spasms, and severe distress. "For children and persons in a very weak state," says a medical author, it is not so safe as *ipecacuanha*, when great debility of the system is present, even a small dose has been known to prove fatal." It sometimes acts as a cathartic.

Thus we see there is some uncertainty and considerable danger in administering this emetic. He who makes use of minerals, oftentimes sees that the situation of the patient requires an emetic, but he has nothing that he dare to give, so down will go a heavy portion of calomel, and its operation is often attended with as bad or worse consequences, than would be the tartar emetic. Not so with "*Lobelia Inflata*" This can be given in all stages of life, from an infant one hour old, to a person of eighty years, without the least hazard to the patient.—Ed.

Our Botanic friends in this State are well aware, that the time of the sitting of the Legislature is near at hand. Their petitions for the repeal of the *Gag-Law*, with the greatest possible number of signatures, should be sent to us *post free* in due season. The time has come when the friends of equal rights, should buckle on their armour in defending our liberties, and opposing the aristocratic lords whose base designs were carried into effect in the last legislature. No man should fail of an opportunity to sign the memorial—and if proper exertions are made by our friends throughout the State, we may expect thousands to ask redress of their grievances—and we indulge a hope that at the coming session of the Legislature, a repeal of this unconstitutional act will be effected.—Ed.

AN EXTRACT,

From a statement of facts published by Doct. Cyrus Thomson, of Geddes, N. Y.

What do the doctors mean, when they say the patient took cold, from coming out of a warm shop when sweaty, and the fever is troublesome to get rid of? I do not understand this reasoning any more, than if they should say, the man ate hearty, and it will starve him to death; or he has drank and he will die with thirst; or he is so hot, he will freeze to death; or in their own terms, he has got cold, and the fever will burn him up, if we don't kill or stop it. These men boast of science, and must not be disputed.

HYDRARGYRI SUBMIRIAS, or submuriate of mercury, is another name for calomel.

(For the *Botanic Watchman*.)

MR. EDITOR.

The American Temperance Intelligencer for the month of November just came into my hands. The first thing that met my eye, was a copy of several resolutions passed by the Broome Co. medical society. The one that takes my attention reads as follows:—

Resolved, That alcohol in its pure state is one of the most deadly poisons known to the *materia medica*; and that all combinations of it with other substances, are but modifications, which do not alter its nature, but that by whatever name it may be called it is poison still, and should be avoided as such." Now I don't dispute the question of ardent spirits containing poison, but I do not think it is acquired from the materials of which they are made. I am of the opinion the deleterious principle is obtained from the atmosphere during the process of distillation, besides a noxious quality is extracted from the vessels made use of, to prepare this narcotic liquor. And as to the general use of alcoholic liquors, I am as much opposed as any of those medical gentlemen can be, for I have not made use of them these eight years, neither have I recommended the internal use of it for others, believing its most beneficial properties are those of its antiseptic or preservative. But what appeared somewhat singular to me, was, that this society should thus openly condemn alcohol as a deadly poison and warn others to beware of it as such, while many articles of the *materia medica* dealt out or given to the sick, by them, are far more deleterious in their nature and more destructive to human life. How seldom does alcohol produce immediate death? It stupifies and impairs; but does not directly destroy. That its influence on the animal economy is injurious I readily admit—but what is the effect toward disorganizing the functions of life compared with mercury, nitre, antimony, arsenic, and vitriol? Certainly those that have had the sad experience will unequivocally say that it is small—yet these guardians of the public health have selected alcohol and publicly denounced it as a deadly poison in whatever shape; while they have left a mass of the people in ignorance respecting those deadly drugs which they are daily urging upon the sick with a promise of their restoring health. I would recommend this society to adopt the following preamble and resolutions, in order to clear themselves of the imputation of selfishness, or a design to conceal their useful poisons under the garb of affected honesty:—

Whereas, Considerable excitement has prevailed among the people in regard to the indiscriminate use of such article in the *materia medica*, that possess poisonous qualities which are highly detrimental to the health and comfort of mankind—that, in as much as the administration of arsenic, opium, nitre, mercury, &c., is always attended with great uncertainty, often producing the most deleterious effects and horrible consequences it excites jealousy, causes distress in community, creates fearful apprehensions, and impairs the confidence of the people in the skill of our faculty—Therefore.—

Resolved, That in order to do away the existing evils, created by the use of deadly drugs, as medicines, we will henceforth abandon the use of them, entirely.

Resolved, That mercury, arsenic, antimony, nitre, and opium, are injurious to the constitution health and lives of our patients; poisonous

in their natures, destructive in their operation, and in whatever combination, or under whatever form they may appear, they are poisons still, and should be avoided as such. Such an expression of sentiment as the foregoing, in addition to the honest promulgation of their views upon the effects of alcohol would afford ample satisfaction, to the suspicious part of community in regard to the propriety of administering such medicines to the sick and restore the confidence of the afflicted in their honorable profession. I deem it a duty, to be always open and frank, in our public profession, that, when we concert measures by which to exterminate existing evils, and make an expression of our opinion in regard to the extent of those evils, it should be done without partiality, and without regarding either the situation, name or popularity, of those brought in question. But in my humble opinion there is a shadow of inconsistency visible, when a body of men, and physicians too, select a solitary article from a catalogue of poisons daily in use among them, and set upon it the seal of disapprobation and contempt; and at the same time cherish, countenance and commend the use of others, equally pernicious both in their nature and effects.

A. N. BURTON.

Albany Nov. 24th, 1834.

THOMSONIAN PRACTICE.

Many of our subscribers have requested that we should give more of the practice as it had occurred with us during our experience. As many of them are farmers, mechanics, and citizens of various kinds, and have no time to read long articles upon the subject of medicine, we have thought it best in each number hereafter to give the history and treatment of one or more cases as they have occurred during our practice.

MISS LAURA CROSS.—This young lady was about twenty years of age when she was severely attacked with the gravel. She applied for and obtained aid of several physicians without experiencing any relief. Such was the severity of her complaint, that in a few weeks she was confined to her bed. The small of her back was very lame, in so much that she could not sit up without help. In addition to this distressing complaint, she, from the inactive state of her body, was brought under the dyspeptic list, which complaint had a tendency to prevent her from recovering strength, as she could not take any nutriment but that of the lightest kind. When we were first called to visit her she had been confined to her bed *twenty-two months* and for eleven months she could not turn herself in bed without help, and her water was extracted by the use of instruments. In this state she was pronounced by *eleven* physicians as incurable; and to use their expressions, they were soothing her passage to the tomb. It was in this state that we were introduced to Miss Cross by Messrs. Meacham and Rice of this city. Such had been her distress that her legs were contracted and drawn up to right angles. She found that her extremities had lost in a great degree the sense of feeling. The blood having nearly ceased to circulate in them. In consequence of which, action was wanted in the bowels, and the head was distracted by being over pressed with blood, and her face was flushed. Miss Cross' desire was that we should endeavor to mitigate her distress as much as possible while she lived, which was the extent of her expectations.

We commenced by giving her a light dose of

composition powders well sweetened, and added a little milk to modify the taste. After a few moments had elapsed, she stated that it had warmed the stomach and that there was a sensible difference throughout the body. This we considered sufficient for that evening; and as she was not acquainted with our medicine, and this dose had made her feel comfortable, it was much better to leave her for the night under those good sensations, than by a repetition of the dose to put her out of conceit of the medicine. The next morning we called again and found Miss C. much more comfortable than we expected. We next gave her some more of the same medicine with the addition of a little more of number 2, which raised the temperature of her system another degree above that of the evening previous. At this time we put warm stones wet with vinegar at her feet, bowels, and small of her back; with directions that they should be removed as often as they were cold. The regular attending physician came in on this day, and for the last time that she ever required the operation performed in extracting her water. The patient did not inform the doctor that we had been in attendance. He felt her pulse and pronounced her better, and remarked that her pulse had more than half filled since his last visit. She informed the doctor that she felt better, but kept him ignorant of the course of treatment which brought it about. We have forgotten to mention that during the course of the disease, and the doctors in reducing the patient to this wretched state, she had been attacked with the most violent fits, which continued until nature had become so completely exhausted that there was not life left sufficient to raise an effort to throw off the cause of them or the disease.

We continued to give her more medicine, and bathing the feet with a strong tincture made of No. 2 and after the flesh was well saturated and the skin dry, bathed over the surface with cream. In a few days gave from four to six Emetic Pills, and gradually cleared her stomach. Thus we continued gradually to improve her health, and confidence in the medicine, until her strength was nearly the same as it was when the fits first attacked her; and she was again attacked with the same species of fits as seriously as at first, and still gradually improved in health, notwithstanding her fits continued until she as it were, had passed out of that *strata*, or peculiar state that her system was in, to a more congenial sphere of action when her fits entirely left her before she could walk alone.

The doctor, after he had discovered the rapid improvement in her health, after our first visit, very closely attended to his patient without, however, her receiving much benefit from his medicine, as she never took it; and what appeared to surprise him most was, the return of the catheter to his office (the instrument by which the above operation was performed.) It will be noticed that we gave her the medicine gradually, and she did not take a full course, until after the *strata* of fits had been passed, the second time, and on her return to health. In this case, whenever there was a stricture upon her water, we put a hot stone, wrapped in cloth wet with vinegar to her back, and one to her feet, and gave plentifully of a strong warm tea, made of hemlock bows and poplar bark, and occasionally a little carrot or parsley seed was added to the drink. Rubbing her skin with flannels wet with hot spirits or vi-

negar was of much service; also rubbing with a dry flannel the feet, legs and bowels until the friction creates the presence of the blood in the parts, and when they began to get cold apply the cloth again; in the return of the blood, action returns with it to the surface and if the flesh is so weak as not to be able to retain the heat after it has been long absent, do not be discouraged if you should not succeed in the 1st, 2nd, or 3d trial in establishing it in the parts afflicted. During all this process see that all clogs are removed from the main-spring—that is the stomach. If that is deranged in any way, the whole machine is out of order. For should the digestion be out of order it is like a good house with foul chimneys, or stoves with foul pipes, the wood will not burn clear nor rapid until the obstructions can be removed, then the blessings of a good fire place or a good stove are perceptible to all; but not so sensible to those who have always been afflicted with bad articles as to those who have always had good ones. So in this case; the digestion was kept as good as possible: a sufficiency of good and wholesome food was given as part of the clogs were removed, and the digestion and stomach strengthened to receive the same. The attacks of distress which she experienced in the back whenever the voiding of water became, were intolerable; but they gradually become less severe as the disease gave way, until they were almost entirely gone. In the constant use of the medicine our patient found relief, and a gradual gain, until at last she was able to earn her living by binding hats, which released her from her benefactors by whom she was entirely supported, being a poor and destitute orphan her self. Mr Rice called upon us after Laura had recovered, and stated prior to our visiting her he had seen doctor B. upon the subject of Laura's disease, and that B. said, that she was wearing out fast, and all that was necessary to be done was to make her comfortable as long as she did live. But said he, I could not but help laugh a few days since when in conversation with the same Doctor B. about the same Laura Cross. "Says I doctor what do you think of Laura Cross now, as you see she is able to go about and earn her living, notwithstanding our predictions to the contrary." Said the doctor, "it is true she is smart but she was gaining fast when Thomson first commenced attending her."

In attending the above case I found it necessary to keep a moisture in the palms of her hands, warm feet and full veins in both the hands and feet, by which means her head was kept clear; and also in such a state the bowels were generally regular. I have always found that when a free circulation was kept in the feet, the head would be free from distress, and the organic system was more regular in its operations than when the bowels were costive or too much relaxed. That a lively appearance or pressure of blood in the hands and the flesh at the extremities, is a good omen. The lips and ears should be kept fresh and the eyes lively, which will always be the case when the patient is correct in the stomach and bowels. In diet the patient should have a variety of good nourishing food, and take a little, and often of various kinds, and a sufficient degree of exercise.—ED.

Barent P. Staats, } Albany Justice's Court,
vs. } Nov. 17, 1834.
John Thomson }

This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover the sum of twenty-five dollars of the defendant, for practising physic and surgery contrary to the Laws of the State of New York.

This suit was set down for the 17th of November at nine o'clock A. M., when both parties appeared. There was but one witness examined; and the time of examination did not exceed ten minutes. Yet so obstinately was the case contested that it was not submitted to the jury until about 7 o'clock P. M. The Court (but not Justice, as there was no justice in the case,) overruled all testimony in the favor of the defendant, and even points of law which had a direct interference in his behalf were laid aside. The Jury in about half an hour returned a verdict of ten dollars damage.

The attorney for the plaintiff then moved that the Court forthwith issue an execution for the amount of the damages; but it was stayed by the defendant, informing the Justices that he should appeal this case to a "*Court of Justice*" before he should pay the judgement. The case was appealed to the Mayor's Court and from there it will go to the Supreme Court, if the judgment above is affirmed.—Ed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DEATH OF RICHARD LANDER.

We mentioned a fortnight ago, that one of the companions of our unfortunate countryman at the period of his assassination had returned home, and we have now the melancholy satisfaction of stating the particulars of that mournful event, as collected from an eye witness, and a party to the contest.—*London Literary Gazette.*]

Richard Lander and his associates entered the Brass River, and began ascending it in excellent spirits. With them were two or three negro musicians; who, when the labours of the day were over, cheered their countrymen with their instruments, at the sound of which they danced and sang in company, while the few Englishmen belonging to the party amused themselves with angling on the bank of the stream in which, though not very expert, they were tolerably successful. In this pleasing manner, stemming a strong current by day, and resting from their toil at night, R. Lander and his little band, totally unapprehensive of danger, and unprepared to overcome or meet it, proceeded slowly up the Niger. At some distance from its mouth, and on its way thither, they met King Jacket, a relative of King Boy, and one of the heartless and sullen chiefs who rule over a large tract of marshy country on the banks of the Brass River. This individual was hailed by our travellers, and a present of tobacco and rum was offered him; he accepted it with a murmur of dissatisfaction and his eyes sparkled with malignity as he said in his own language—"White man will never reach Eboe this time." This sentence was immediately interpreted to Lander by a native of the country, a boy, who afterwards bled to death from a wound in the knee; but Lander made light of the matter and attributed Jacket's prophecy, for so it proved, to the petulance and malice of his disposition. Soon, however, he discovered his er-

ror, but it was too late to correct it, or evade the danger which threatened him.

On ascending as far inland as sixty or seventy miles, the English approached an island, and their progress in the larger Canoe was effectually obstructed by the shallowness of the stream. Amongst the trees and underwood which grew in this island, and on both banks of the river in its vicinity, large ambuscades of the natives had previously been formed; and shortly after the principal canoe had grounded, its unfortunate crew, busily occupied in endeavoring to heave it into deeper water, were saluted with irregular, but heavy and continued discharges of musketry. So great was Lander's confidence in the sincerity and good will of the natives, that he could not at first believe that the destructive fire, by which he was literally surrounded, was any thing more than a mode of salutation they had adopted in honor of his arrival. But the Kroomen, who had leaped into the boat, and who fell wounded by his side, convinced him of his mistake, and plainly discovered to him the fearful nature of the peril into which he had fallen so unexpectedly, and the difficulty he would experience in extricating himself from it. Encouraging his comrades with his voice and gestures, the traveller prepared to defend himself to the last; and a loud and simultaneous shout from his little party assured him that they shared his feelings, and would follow his example. Meanwhile, several of the savages, having come out from their concealment, were brought down by the shots of the English; but Lander, whilst stooping to pick up a cartridge from the bottom of the canoe, was struck near the hip by a musket ball. The shock made him stagger, but he did not fall; and he continued cheering on his men. Soon finding, however, his ammunition expended, himself seriously wounded, the courage of his Kroomen beginning to droop, and the fire of his assailants, instead of diminishing, becoming more general than ever, he resolved to attempt getting into the smaller canoe, afloat at a short distance, as the only remaining chance of preserving a single life. For this purpose, abandoning their property, the survivors threw themselves into the stream, and with much difficulty, for the strength of the current was incredible, most of them succeeded in accomplishing their object.

No sooner was this observed by the men in ambush, than they started up and rushed with wild and hideous yells; canoes that had been hidden behind the luxuriant foliage which overhung the river, were immediately pushed out into the middle of the current, and pursued the fugitives with surprising velocity: while numbers of people, with savage antics and furious gesticulations, ran and danced along the beach, uttering loud and startling cries. The Kroomen maintained on this occasion, the good reputation which their countrymen have deservedly acquired; their lives depended on their energy and skill, and they impelled their slender bark through the water with unrivalled swiftness. The pursuit was kept up for four hours, and poor Lander, without ammunition or any defensive weapons whatever, was exposed to the straggling fire, as well as the insulting mockery of his pursuers. One incident which occurred in the fight deserves to be recorded. A white man named T—, completely overcome by his fears, refused to fire on the savages, who were within a paddle's length of him, but stood up in the canoe with a loaded musket in his hand, beseeching

them, by his gestures, to take him prisoner rather than deprive him of his life. While in the act of making this dastardly appeal, a musket ball from the enemy entered his month, and killed him on the spot. The others behaved with the greatest coolness and intrepidity. The fugitives gained on their pursuers; and when they found the chase discontinued altogether, Lander stood up, for the last time, in his canoe, and being seconded by his remaining associates, he waved his hat and gave a last cheer in sight of his adversaries. He then became sick and faint from his loss of blood, and sank back exhausted in the arms of those who were nearest him. Rallying shortly afterwards, the nature of the wound was communicated to him by Mr. Moore, a young surgeon from England, who had accompanied him up the river, and whose conduct through the disastrous affray was most admirable; the ball could not be extracted, and Lander felt convinced that his career would soon be terminated. When the state of excitement to which his feelings had been wrought gave way to the languor which generally succeeds powerful excitement of any kind, the invalid's wounds pained him exceedingly, and for several hours afterwards he endured with calmness the most intense suffering. From that time he could neither sit up, nor turn on his couch, nor hold a pen: but while he was proceeding down the river in a manner so melancholy, and so different from the mode in which he was ascending it only the day before, he could not help indulging in mournful reflections; and he talked much of his wife and children, his friends, his distant home, and his blighted expectation. It was a period of darkness, and bitterness, and sorrow to him; but his natural cheerfulness soon regained its ascendancy over his mind, and freely forgiving all his enemies, he resigned himself into the hands of his Maker, and derived considerable benefit from the consolations of religion. The traveller's arrival at Fernando Po, and the account of his death have already been made known to the public.

Various conjectures have been urged as to the probable cause of this cold-blooded and heartless attack. Some persons imagine that the natives had been stimulated to the perpetration of the disgraceful deed by the Portuguese and South American slave-dealers, who have considerable influence in the country, and whose interests would unquestionably decline by the introduction into the interior of British subjects and British manufactures. Others entertain the opinion, that the natives committed the assault in revenge for the loss of one of their towns, which, it is believed, was burnt to the ground by the crew of the *Alburka* steamer, on her last voyage to Atta; whilst others hazard the conjecture, that the Brass people, perceiving that their lucrative carrying-trade between the coast and the inland countries would be annihilated if they suffered the English to trade with the natives of the interior in their own vessels, formed a coalition with the people of Bonny, whose interests would likewise be effected by the new order of things; and that these men, aided by the savages inhabiting the country in the vicinity of the spot where the ruthless and cowardly assault was made, met together, and resolved on the destruction of the unoffending Englishmen.

From what cause soever it originated, this much is certain, that the attack had been premeditated, that the arrangements of the assassins had been made in a methodical and skillful manner, and

that Brass and Bonny canoes were engaged in the assault. Those who have had the best means of knowing the character and disposition of the Brass people and their neighbors of Bonny, whose treacherous maneuvering can only be equalled by their insatiable rapacity, consider the last as far the most probable hypothesis, and believe that King Boy, notwithstanding his affectation of sympathy for the sufferers, and his apparent distress on beholding his friend and benefactor mortally wounded, was, nevertheless, at the bottom of the plot, and had exerted his influence to bring that plot to maturity, in conjunction with the malignant wretch who foretold the fatal catastrophe. Boy, having with alacrity joined the party on all former occasions when they ascended the river, and having obstinately refused to accompany them on this, strengthens the supposition, that he was well aware of the formidable danger which awaited them, but in which, it is plain, he had no ambition to participate.

TALE OF MARVEL.

The Newark Daily Advertiser of Friday relates the following.

Rumor, with one of her ten thousand tongues, brought us a mysterious story yesterday of a "mysterious lady," which so far challenged credit that we were induced to send a competent witness in the afternoon to procure more particular information. Our agent, after the fullest opportunity for observation, has returned this morning, and communicates the following facts, which we give without embellishment, as he relates them:—

On Monday night of last week, the family of Mr. Joseph Barron, living in the township of Woodbridge, about three miles from Rahway in this county, were alarmed after they retired by a loud thumping against the house. Mr. B's first impression was that some one was attempting to break in, but further observation soon undeceived him. The thumping, however, continued at short intervals, until the family became so alarmed, that Mr. B. called in some of his neighbors, who remained up with the family until daylight, when the thumping ceased.

The next evening, after night-fall, the noise recommenced, when it was ascertained to be mysteriously connected with the movements of a servant girl in the family—a white girl about 14 years of age. While passing a window on the stairs, for example, a sudden jar, accompanied with an explosive sound, broke a pane of glass, the girl at the same moment being seized with a violent spasm. This of course very much alarmed her, and the physician (Dr. Drake) was sent for, came and bled her. The bleeding, however, produced no apparent effect; the noise still continued as before, at intervals, wherever the girl went, each sound produced more or less of a spasm, and the physician, with the family, remained up during the night. At day-light the thumping ceased again. On the third evening the same thing was repeated, commencing a little earlier than before, and so every evening since, continuing each night until morning, and commencing every evening a little earlier than before, until yesterday when the thumping commenced about 12 o'clock at noon.

The circumstances were soon generally spread through the neighborhood, and have produced so much excitement that the house has been filled and surrounded from sun-rise to sun-set every

night for nearly a week. Every imaginable means have been resorted to in order to unravel the phenomenon. At one time the girl would be removed from one apartment to another, but without effect. Wherever she was placed, at uncertain intervals the sudden thumping noise would be heard in the room. She was taken to a neighbor's house; the same result followed. When carried out of doors, however, no noise is heard. Dr. Drake who has been constant in his attentions during the whole period, occasionally aided by other scientific observers, was with us last evening for two hours, when we were politely allowed to make a variety of experiments with the girl in addition to those heretofore tried, to satisfy ourselves that there is no imposition in the case, and if possible to discover the secret agent of the mystery.

The girl was in an upper room with a part of the family when we reached the house. The noise then resembled that which would be produced by a person violently thumping the upper floor with the head of an axe, five or six times in quick succession, jarring the house, ceasing a few minutes, and then resuming as before. We were soon introduced into the apartment, and permitted to observe for ourselves, the girl appeared to be in perfect health, cheerful, and free from the spasms felt at first, and entirely relieved from every thing like the fear or apprehension which she manifested for some days. The invisible noise, however, continued to occur as before, though somewhat diminished in frequency and sound while we were in the room. In order to ascertain more satisfactorily that she did not produce it voluntarily, among other experiments we placed her on a chair on a blanket in the centre of the room; bandaged the chair with cloth, fastening her feet on the front round, and confining her hands together on her lap. No change however, was produced; the thumping continued as before, except that it was not quite so loud; the noise resembled that which would be produced by stamping on the floor with a heavy heel. Yet she did not move a limb or a muscle that we could discover. She remained in this position long enough to satisfy all in the room that the girl exercised voluntarily no sort of agency in producing the noise. It was observed that the noise became greater the farther she was removed from any other person. We placed her in the door-way of a closet in the room, the door being ajar to allow her to stand in the passage. In less than a moment the door flew open, as if violently struck with a mallet, accompanied with precisely such a noise as such a thump would produce. This was repeated several times, with the same effect. In short, in whatever position she was placed, whether in or out of the room, similar results, varied a little, perhaps, by circumstances, were produced. There is certainly no deception in the case. And now for conjecture. For ourselves we offer none, but among other conjectures which have been suggested by Dr. D. and others, is that the phenomenon is electrical.

This conjecture is supposed to be supported by the fact that the noise is prevented by the intervention of substances that are non-conductors; as for instance, when a pillow was placed between her person and the door in which she stood, no noise or effect whatever was discoverable. So when she gets upon a feather bed; and again if she lays at length on the floor, the thumping appears to be near her head, which is very much af-

fected at the moment of the report, so much so that she screams; on one such occasion she said it appeared as if some one was "knocking her brains out."

The noise of the reports may be heard at least 100 yards from the house.

Post diem Surgery.—In June, 1833, a miller received a sabre cut at a public house, which completely amputated his right ear. Before he left the house he picked up the ear from the ground, and put it into his pocket. This was in the evening. Early on the following morning he went to a surgeon and showed him the ear, now cold, and somewhat crushed. The surgeon washed the ear in spirits and water, and made a new edge to the wound which the man still possessed, and to that of the ear which he had lost. After accurately fitting the parts, he kept them together by four stitches, and dressed with adhesive plasters, compresses, and an appropriate bandage. The day after some of the dressings were removed, in order to make sure that the parts were in contact; the point of union was then observed to be red, the patient was feverish, and had thirst and headache. In eight days these symptoms disappeared, and the helix began to assume its vital warmth; the lobular extremity united the first; the other parts supurated, and granulations appeared on the cartilages. In a little more than a month the cure was complete; the patient's right ear was almost in the same condition as the left, and all that was remarked was an elliptic linear cicatrix at the point of union.—*Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Important.—Our English friends seem to be outstripping even the ingenious manufacturers of Roxbury and Lynn, in the application of India Rubber. Experiments are now being made at Portsmouth by the British government, with India rubber *gun breachings*, to break the coil of the gun; also of *stoppers* of the same material for cables, to prevent the drag of the anchor, or the breaking of the cable and hauser ropes. Mr. Seiver, the sculptor, is the inventor. There are 100 tons or more of caoutchouc now annually imported into Britain, and some of the West India planters are planting their estates with the tree, which is the *Havia Cuianensis*, a species of fig. The India rubber is also now used in ropes, being intertwined with the hempen strands.—*N. Y. Star.*

RECEIPTS.

Tomatoes Pie.—Tomatoes make excellent pies. Skins taken off with scalding water, stewed twenty minutes or more, salted, prepared the same as rich squash pies, only an egg or two more.

*It is an excellent improvement to the flavor of Pumpkin Pies to boil the milk, stir the sifted pumpkin into it, and let them boil up together once or twice. The pumpkin swells almost as much as Indian meal, and of course absorbs more milk than when stirred together cold; but the taste of the pie is much improved.

Some people cut pumpkin, string it, and dry it like apples. It is a much better way to boil and sift the pumpkin, then spread it out thin in tin plates, and dry hard in a warm oven. It will keep good all the year round, and a little piece boiled up in milk will make a batch of pies.

*Most people think that Brass Kettles for washing are not as likely to collect verdigris, if they are never cleaned in any other way than by wash-

ing in strong soap suds just before they are used.

Ink Spots.—If soaked in warm milk before the ink has a chance to dry, the spot may usually be removed. If it has dried in, rub table-salt upon it, and drop lemon-juice upon the salt. This answers nearly as well as the salts of lemon sold by apothecaries. If a lemon cannot be easily procured, vinegar, or sorrel-juice, will answer. White soap diluted with vinegar is likewise a good thing to take out ink spots.

Starch—Frozen potatoes yield more flour for starch than fresh ones. The frost may be taken out by soaking them in cold water a few hours before cooking; if frozen very hard, it may be useful to throw a little saltpetre into the water.

Feathers.—It is said that tumbled plumes may be restored to elasticity and beauty by dipping them in hot water, then shaking and drying them.

Icy Steps.—Salt strewn upon the door-steps in winter will cause the ice to crack, so that it can be easily removed.

Flowers.—Flowers may be preserved fresh in tumblers or vases by putting a handful of salt in the water, to increase its coldness.

White-washing is said to last longer if the new-slacked lime be mixed with skim-milk.

Horse Flies.—Indigo-weed stuck plentifully about the harness tends to keep flies from horses. Some make a decoction of indigo-weed, and others of pennyroyal, and bathe horses with it, to defend them from insects.

Pine Apples will keep much better if the green crown at top be twisted off. The vegetation of the crown takes the goodness from the fruit, in the same way that sprouts injure vegetables. The crown can be stuck on for ornament, if necessary.

NEW ENGLAND SCHOOLS.—A writer in a southern paper thus describes the free schools of New England:—"The poorest boy in the free schools feels as high and as proud as the son of the richest. 'You do not mean,' said Governor Barbour of Virginia, after visiting the superb free school of Boston, which he admired very much, 'that these schools are free?' 'Indeed I do,' said the school committee man. 'You remember the boy that got the medal in the class we have just examined, and the boy that lost it!—The first is the son of that wood-sawyer there (pointing to a man who was sawing wood in the street,) and the second is the son of John Quincy Adams, the President of the United States.' The Virginian stared in astonishment at a spectacle like this, and he no longer wondered at the prosperity of New England."

In Ireland it appears according to the latest returns, there are only 132 towns with a population above, 2,000; while in Great Britain the towns containing more than, 2,000 inhabitants nearly equal 750. In England, according to a late census, the agricultural families, in proportion to those engaged in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, only rate as seven to eleven: while in Ireland, at the same period, that part of the population engaged in agriculture alone averages more than three times the number of the latter class.—*Gale on Irish Corporation Reform.*

IMPORTANT TO ALL THOMSONIANS.

We have just received from our esteemed friend Doctor Thomas Hersey of Columbus, Ohio, a

snug little volume of upwards 200 pages entitled, **THE MIDWIFE'S PRACTICAL DIRECTORY, OR WOMAN'S CONFIDENTIAL FRIEND, COMPRISING EXTENSIVE REMARKS ON THE VARIOUS CASUALTIES AND FORMS OF DISEASE PRECEDING ATTENDING AND FOLLOWING THE PERIOD OF GESTATION; WITH AN APPENDIX. Designed for the special use of the Botanic Friends of the United States.**

BY THOMAS HERSEY.

Practicing Physician of the Botanic order, formerly Surgeon in the United States army, &c. &c.

In glancing over the work, we think it will be a valuable acquisition to all Thomsonian practitioners, and those who have family rights for whom it appears expressly designed; and we are in hopes our friends will avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to procure this valuable work. The following is the Doctor's

DEDICATORY NOTICE.

To whom it may concern, KNOW YE that this little volume entitled "**THE MIDWIFE'S PRACTICAL DIRECTORY AND WOMAN'S CONFIDENTIAL FRIEND**" (the result of long experience and extensive observation) is cordially inscribed to our Thomsonian brethren in these United States, generally, and to the numerous intelligent THOMSONIAN SISTERHOOD (in their respective families,) especially, as a token of our devotedness to the principles that regulate the Thomsonian system of Botanic practice, and of the profound respect and high consideration we entertain for all who, like ourselves, have embraced this medical reformation as a precious boon kind heaven has conferred on the sons and daughters of humanity.

Respectfully submitted by the author,

THOMAS HERSEY.

Columbus city, Ohio, Oct. 1st, 1834.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE WATCHMAN.

This number completes the first volume of our paper. When we issued our prospectus we assured our patrons and those who might be disposed to patronize our paper that it should be continued one year from the commencement. In completing our engagement, we have now to return our sincere thanks to our friends for their generous support. Our subscription list has swelled to a far greater number than we could have reasonably anticipated at the commencement. During the past five months our numerous avocations have so multiplied upon our hands that the paper has not received that personal attention we could have wished, but during said time it has been superintended by A. N. Burton, a young man of genius and talent, and a devoted Thomsonian in practice in whom we have the utmost confidence. It has been almost the universal wish of our friends that the paper should be continued the second year. In yielding to those solicitations, we are obliged to lay aside measurably our private interest to advocate that which is thought by our friends to be a public good. And should our efforts be crowned with as complete success the coming year we shall not regret our time and trouble. But should our private business continue to press upon us to that degree that it would be found impossible to continue the paper and should stop; it would not be for the want of a liberal subscription but the damage that public men suffer in attending to public matters or that which was designed for the public good by

which their private interest was neglected. We are now laboring under the united vengeance of the State and County Medical Societies who are determined to destroy us if they can. They have passed resolutions at their meetings to have us prosecuted at their united expense, but thus far their judgment, for damage have not been equal to their counsel's fees. In this matter we will endeavor to render a good account of ourselves and at the same time, will endeavor to advocate the Thomsonian cause for the public good. And may the time soon arrive when each family shall possess sufficient medical knowledge of the roots, barks and herbs, of this highly favored country, that diseases incident to the country, shall be eradicated without employing physicians who make it a business to create disease, for the sake of the profit that arises from so corrupt a source of iniquity.—Ed.

THE BOTANIC WATCHMAN,

Will be published *monthly*, from the first of January, at two dollars per annum for a single copy; and one dollar and fifty cents when two or more copies are taken; in *all* cases in advance. The papers will be carefully mailed and sent at the risk of the subscribers.—Ed.

Those of our patrons who have not paid the present years subscription will confer a favor on us by forwarding the amount by mail, as soon as possible.

A surplus quantity of the first volume will be kept on hand to supply all that wish to obtain it.—Ed.

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